

THE
NEW WORLD
OF
WORDS:

Thomas Edwards OR, of Brynford
A Universal English Dictionary.

CONTAINING

The proper Significations and Derivations of all Words from
other Languages, viz. Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spa-
nish, British, Dutch, Saxon, &c. as now made use of in our English Tongue.

Together with the

Definitions of all those Terms that conduce to the Understanding of any of the Arts
or Sciences, viz. Theology, Philosophy, Logick, Rhetorick, Grammar, Ethics, Law,
Physick, Chirurgery, Anatomy, Chymistry, Botanicks, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy,
Astrology, Chiromancy, Physiognomy, Navigation, Fortification, Dialling, Surveying,
Musick, Perspective, Architecture, Heraldry, Staticks, Merchandize, Jewelling, Painting,
Graving, Husbandry, Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, Cookery, &c.

To which is added,

The Interpretations of Proper Names, derived from the Ancient and Modern Tongues;
as also the sum of all the most remarkable Mythology and History, deduced from the
Names of Persons eminent in either; and likewise the Geographical Descriptions of
the Chief Countries and Cities in the World, especially of these Three Nations.

Collected and Published by E. P.

The Fifth Edition, with large Additions and Improvements from the best English and
Foreign Authors, viz. Lord Bacon, Spelman, Blunt, Faretiere, Chauvin, Ozanam, &c.

A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, to the right understand-
ing of what they Discourse, Write or Read.

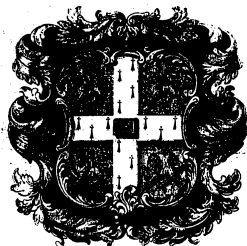
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THE P R E F A C E,

By way of INTRODUCTION, to the right Knowledge of our LANGUAGE.

TH E very Sum and Comprehension of all Learning in general, is chiefly reducible into those two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of these two be, by all Men, not without just Cause, acknowledged the more solid and substantial part of Learning; yet, on the other side, since it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is, as it were the *Vehiculum*, or Conveyancer of all good Arts) *Things* cannot well be expressed or published to the World, it must be necessarily granted, that the one is little less necessary, and an inseparable Concomitant of the other. For, let a Subject be never so grave, never so useful, carry in it never so clear and perfect a Demonstration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain Power and Efficacy to the Understanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjointed Phrase, it will either not be understood, or so slightly, and with such Indifference regarded, that it will come short of working that effect which it promised to it self. And it is a thing mainly observable, that all those Ancient Authors that have written the best things, have left them to Posterity in the purest and most genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, who have better deserved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livy*, *Cicero*, *Salustius*? Nor have all these been less admired for the Propriety and Elegancy of their Style, than for the Nobleness of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, especially in these latter Ages, those, who were not only justly esteemed to stand in Competition with the best of the Ancients, for the Verity and Soundness of their Matter; but have also refined our Language to that height, that for Elegance, for Fluency and Happiness of Expression, I am persuaded it gives not place to any Modern Language, spoken in *Europe*; scarcely to the *Latin* and *Greek* themselves.

Now, that what was originally spoken in this Nation, was the Ancient *British* Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what some affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the same with the *Gallick* or *Celtick*, since both these People were by the ancient *Greeks* called by one common Name, *Celtae*. Besides, if we consider the solid Arguments of *Vorselan*, and those that have writ most judiciously, concerning the Original of the *Britains*, nothing seems to me more consonant to Truth, than that the *Britains* anciently descended from the *Gauls*, and that *Brutus*, rather a *Gallick*, than a *Trojan* Prince, changed the Name of *Albion*, into that of *Britain*: But certain it is, that of this ancient *British*, there remains scarcely any Track or Footstep in the Language spoken at this Day in the main part of *England*, tho it has remained intire from the *Saxon* Conquest to this very Time in that Part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Britannia*, or *Wales*; to which being a mountainous Country, and strong for Defence (and which only, of all the rest of the Island, was left unconquer'd by the *Saxons*) a great Number of the Native Inhabitants besook themselves by Flight, preserving both their ancient Race and Speech, which from the Country *Wales*, is now called *Welsh*.

From this so total a Subversion of the *British* Empire by the *Angli*, or *Anglo-Saxons*, followed as total a Subversion of the *British* Language, and even of the very Name of *Britain* (which from the ancient Habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Romans*, nor the *Norman* Conquest; for neither the Provincial *Latin* could extinguish the Native *British*, nor the *French*, brought in by King *William's* Followers, the *Saxon*, which was then in use: For it is observable, that

that where the Conquerors over-power the former Inhabitants in multitude, their Language also by little and little prevails over that of the Country; otherwise it waxes and spends it self till it be in a manner utterly lost, like a small quantity of Water thrown upon a heap of Sand. Since therefore these Saxons were a People of Germany, and their Speech very little, if at all differing from the rest of the Germans; 'tis hence evident that our Language derives its Original from the Dutch or Teutonic, which seems to be of greater Antiquity than any other Language now spoken in Europe, and to have continued the same without any considerable Alteration, and in the same Country where it was first planted, through a long Tract of many Ages. For, it certainly the common Consent of most Authentick Writers, that the Dutch Tongue, still in use, and possessing a large Compas of Ground, is no less Ancient than the very first coming in of the Teutones into Germany, under the Conduct of Tuisco: Which is no Wonder, if we consider the Teutones, or Germans, being the very first People that ever inhabited Germany, have continued in the Possession of it to this very Day uncorrupted, unsubsided, and (as their Language, so themselves) unmixed with any Foreign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this Language less considerable; for as much as it is spoken, (that is to say, in its several Dialets attending the Variety of Climates; at least not fundamentally differing) throughout all Germany, Denmark, Norway, Smeedland, the Belgick Netherlands, the Island of Thule, now called Islandia, and divers of the Northern Isles, besides those Places into which it hath spread it self by Conquest, as into Gallia by the Franks, and by the Saxons into this Island, where it yet remaineth in a very great Measure.

And though our English Tongue hath of late Ages entertained so great a number of Foreign Words, that in every Age it seemeth to swerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we shall soon find, that almost all the chief material Words, and those which are oftmost used in the most familiar, and vulgar Discourse, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For Example, the most Primitive and Uncompounded Words, Appellatives, the Names of Natural Things, Animals, Vegetals, as Earth, Heaven, Wind, Oak, Man, Bird, Stone, &c. Words that imply a Relation, as Father, Brother, Son, Daughter; Pronouns and Monosyllable Verbs, as Mine, Thine, This, What, Love, Give, besides all Numerals, Particles, Conjunctions, and the like.

By this that hath been said, it is evident, that the Saxon, or German Tongue, is the Ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty Stream of Foreign Words that hath since Chaucer's time broke in upon it, having not yet wash'd away the Root: Only it lies somewhat obscur'd, and overshadowed like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with Bushes.

But for the Latin Words, they will require a larger account to be given of them; these are the main Body of our Army of Foreign Words; these are so numerous, that they may well be thought to equal, if not exceed the Number of our Ancient Words; only, here is the Difference, That these are the more essential, those the more remote, and rather the Superstructure, than the Foundation. Of these Latin Words there are many (as also some of the French, and others beforementioned) that by long Custom are so ingrafted, and naturalized into our Tongue, that now they are become Free Denizens, without any Difference, or Distinction between them and the Native Words, and are familiarly understood by the common sort and most unlearned of the People; as Nature, Fortune, Member, Intend, Inform, Invent, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and used in common Discourse by the politer sort, and Infranchiz'd at least, if not Naturalized; are not yet so very trite, as to be understood by all, since diverse ingenious Persons, addicted to the Reading of Books, are, nevertheless, unacquainted with the Latin, and other Foreign Languages, and so are at a loss, when they meet with unusual Words, the Interpretation whereof, however it be a Province which hath been performed by others before, and that not without some Diligence; yet I thought it not enough to have added many more things than were yet ever thought on, but also to have the Quintessence of what ever was offered at before, in another Cast and better Method, that it might be a compleat Work, and not wanting in any thing that could be desired in a Design so useful to the Nation; only with this Pre-admonishment to the less instructed of Readers, not to be over-fond of every hard Word they meet with in every Pamphlet or shallow Converse, but to endeavour by long Experience, out of a continued Course of Reading the best Authors, and Conversation with the better sort of Company, to examine thoroughly what Words are natural, and legitimate, and

and what spurious and forc'd: For the Truth is, there occurs in Books of this kind a multitude of these forc'd, affected, illegitimate, mis-compounded, and for the most part ill; sometimes falsely-derived Words, which on the one side looking upon as rather a Burthen than an Ornament to our English Tongue, we thought fit to exclude from the Society of those that are of greater Use and Advantage; considering that the undistinguishing Reader meeting with hard Words, either in Discourse or in Books, would take it ill not to have them explained, whether proper or improper; therefore to leave no party unsatisfied, we have left some strain'd and new-coyn'd Words remaining, tho' we have been forced to expunge many of those Innovations in the First Edition, for fear of running into those Errors for which Blunt and Cole are justly to be condemned, as having crowded the Language with a World of Foreign Words, that will not admit of any free Denization; and thereby misguiding the Ignorant to speak and write rather like conceited Pedants and bombastic Scriblers than true Englishmen.

Now for those Words that are of a right Stamp, and current among us, they may orderly be distinguished by their Terminations, and not to be known at random, meerly, and by chance; it is easie to see how they are formed from the Original Latin Words.

First, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by casting away or changing the Final Termination, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Justus* Just, *Infatuatus* Infatuated, *Obvius* Obvious, *Plebeius* Plebeian, *Agilis* Agile, *Facilis* Facile, *Efficax* Efficacious, *Docibilis* Docible, *Orientalis* Oriental, *Constantis* Constant, *Eloquens* Eloquent, &c.

Secondly, Noun Substantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs, or otherwise; as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability, *Substantia* Substance, *Reluctantia* Reluctancy, *Confidentia* Confidence, *Eminentia* Eminency, *Magnitudo* Magnitude, *Separatio* Separation, *Repletio* Repletion, *Instructio* Instruction, *Ambitio* Ambition.

Thirdly, For our Verbs, some there be that may most aptly, and with best ease are formed from the Indicative Mood Present Tense of the Active Voice; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *Contendo* to Contend, from *Prescribo* to Prescribe, from *Contemo* to Contemn, from *Alludo* to Allude; Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *Convincere* to Convince, from *Reducere* to Reduce: Others, as to Collect, Instruct, Consult, Invent, from *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*; to Coacervate, *Consummate*, *Aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, and sundry other Verbs, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin; for Example, to *Signifie*, *Glorifie*, *Mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *Signifier*, *Glorifier*, *Mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *Significare*, *Glorificare*, *Mollificare*; besides those both Verbs and Nouns, which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *Refract*, *Discourage*, *Discharge*, *Furnish*, *Garnish*, *Refrain*, *Despise*, *Disstress*, *Horsage*, *Menage*, &c.

Fourthly and Lastly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *e*, or *er*, we retain our old Termination *ly*, as for *Successive*, we use *Successively*, for *Diligenter*, *Diligently*, these must be understood to be such only as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for which the ordinary Adverbs of Time, Place, &c. our Tongue meddles not. As for those in *ius*, as *Divinitus*, and in *im*, as *Conferim*, *Viritim*, &c. we cannot express them by one Word, except *parim*, i. e. partly.

The Words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those Languages above-mentioned. In those which are commonly called the *Liberal Arts*, we borrow a very considerable Number from the Greek; in Rhetoric all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the Word *Logick* it self in Physick, *Euppepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the Names of most Diseases; in Astronomy, *Antipodes*, *Perisceans*, and the Word *Astronomy* it self; and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the Arabicks, as the Names of the most conspicuous Stars in each Constellation, *viz.* *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Ahmiantars*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many Words from the French and Italians, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Capulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the French, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailed*; and also in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carraf*, *Naif*, *Boisage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiarly to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professors, as the Names of Tools, and Instruments belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the Search of an Age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this Book. Of this Nature also are the Terms used

by Seamen, as *Abast*, *Afmost*, *Laiboard*, to *spring a Leak*; by Hunters and Forrefters, as *Lappife*, *Forleoin*, *Bloody-hand*, *Dogdrav*, &c. of both which last there are likewise not a few.

To conclude; This present Edition contains very considerable, both Additions and Emendations in every Art and Science: However, we must not affirm it to be a compleat and perfect Work. For a Dictionary is one of those sort of Books, to which Additions may be made in *infinitum*: Nevertheless, we are sufficiently conscious to our selves, That no Pains has been wanting to supply the Defects of the former Editions, from the best and latest Assistances that this Age has afforded. Seeing then it is a Certainty, of which the Learned World is convinc'd, That there are no Books which do the Publick greater Services, nor so generally as Dictionaries, 'tis to be hoped the great Improvements and Amendments of this will gain that kind Reception which is due to a Work of so much Pains and Labour to the Compiler, but of Delight and Benefit to those that make use of it.

The Names of those Learned and Ingenious Persons (most of them now living) Eminent in, or Contributory to any of those Arts, Sciences, or Faculties contained in this following Work.

Antiquities.	{ Sir William Dugdale, { Elias Ashmole, Esq.	Surveying, and	{ Mr. Love, { Sir Jonas Moor,
Physick.	{ Dr. Glisson, { Dr. Sydenham.	Fortification.	{ Monsieur Vauban.
Law Terms.	{ Mr. John Hern, { Mr. Blunt.	Heraldry.	{ Mr. Guillim, { Mr. Morgan.
Chirurgery & Anatomy.	{ Serjeant Wiseman, { Dr. Gibson.	Painting.	{ Sir Peter Lilly, { Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Chymistry.	T. H. Robert Boyle, Esq.	Jewelling.	Mr. Humphry Giffard.
Herbary, or Botanicks,	{ Mr. John Ray.	Graving, and	{ Mr. William Faithorn, { Mr. Loggan, { Mr. White.
Arithmetick.	{ Sir Jonas Moor, { Mr. Edmond Wingate.	Etching,	{ Dr. Wallis, { Mr. R. Hook.
Geometry.	Mr. William Leybourn.	Mechanicks.	{ Mr. R. Hook.
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Astrology.	{ Mr. William Lilly, { Mr. Henry Coley.	Physiognomy.	
Agriculture, or Husbandry.	{ John Evelyn, Esq; { Mr. John Worlidge.	Gunnery.	{ Mr. Nye, { Mr. Binning.
Musick.	{ Mr. Matthew Lock, { Mr. Henry Purcell.	Cookery.	{ Mr. George May, { Mr. G. Rose.
Architecture.	{ John Evelyn, Esq; { Andrew Palladio.	Hawking, and Hunting.	{ Mr. Turbervile, { Mr. Laugbbain.
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English Words:

Or, a General

DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

The Terms, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the proper Significations of Hard English Words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal and Mechanick; as also all other Subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A.

A B.

A <i>Aron</i> , the Son of <i>Amram</i> , and Brother of <i>Moses</i> , the first High Priest of the Jews; the Word signifies in <i>Hebrew</i> a Teacher, or Mountain of Fortitude.	<i>devour'd</i> instead of <i>Jupiter</i> . <i>Abaddon</i> , a destroyer, one of the names of <i>Satan</i> in the Revelation. <i>Abast</i> , a term in Navigation, fromward the Forepart of the ship, or toward the Stern. <i>Abaisance</i> , as to make an <i>Abaisance</i> , to make a low submission. <i>Abandon'd</i> , as an <i>Abandon'd</i> Wretch, a Prostitute, debauch'd to the highest degree. To <i>Abandon</i> , (<i>Ital.</i>) to forsake, renounce, also to resign ones self up wholly to any prevailing passion. <i>Abaptiston</i> or <i>Anabaptiston</i> , a Surgeons instrument. See <i>Mastolus</i> . <i>Abasrick</i> , (<i>old word</i>) insatiable. <i>Abas</i> , by <i>Ceres</i> turn'd into a Lizzard, because he laughed at Divine Rites. <i>Abasc</i> , to bring down the pride of any one. To <i>Abasc</i> ones self, to humble, to submit ones self. <i>Abashed</i> , made ashamed. <i>Abassi</i> , a Piece of Money current in <i>Persia</i> and the <i>East</i> , worth about two Spanish Realls. To <i>Abate</i> , to make less. In our Common Law it signifieth to enter into an Inheritance before
A B. <i>Abas</i> , a Tyrant of <i>Hungaria</i> , slain by his own Subjects near the River <i>Tisissus</i> . <i>Abacoc</i> , the Regal Cap of Maintenance of the Kings of <i>England</i> , adorn'd with two Crowns. <i>Abators</i> , Law Term; Drivers of Cattle by Heads or great Numbers. <i>Abacus</i> , a Term of Architecture; a square Table in the upper part of the Chapters of Columns, especially those of the <i>Corinthian</i> Order, which serves instead of a <i>Drum</i> or <i>Corona</i> to the Capitol. It supports the nether Face of the Architrave and whole <i>Trabeation</i> . In the <i>Corinthian</i> and Compound Orders, the Cornets of it are call'd the Horns; the Intermediate <i>Sweep</i> and <i>Curvature</i> , the Arch; which has commonly a <i>Rose</i> carv'd in the middle. <i>Abadir</i> , the Name of the Stone which <i>Satur</i>	A the

the right Heir take possession, with intent to keep the said Heir out of it.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental Mark annexed to Coat-Armour, denoting a stain in the Bearer. In Law it is an entering on an Inheritance, by interposition immediately after the death of the Ancestor, to keep out the Right Heir.

Abashed, Chaucer. Danted, Abashed.

Abaying, a Barking.

Ab's, a Word used in Holy Scripture, and signifieth in the Syriac Language, Father.

Abbs's, a Town of Nuns.

Abbeville, a Govern of principal Note in Picardy a Province of Gallia Belgica.

Abbot, the Sovereign Head of an Abby; which Abbot, with the Monks of the same House, made a Corporation: Some of these Abbots were formerly exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction within their own Limits; they were also call'd Lord Abbots, and summon'd to Parliament by Writ.

Abbot, to accost, or approach near to.

To **Abbréviate**, (*Lat.*) to abridge, to make short.

Abbrécher, the buying up whole Wares before they are brought to Market.

Abbutts, the Buttings and Boundings of Land, High-ways, &c.

Abby, a Convent or House of Religious Monks under the Government of an Abbot.

Abdals, a kind of a Religious People among the Persians, who make Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches; they derive their Name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mabomet*.

Abdalmatis, the Grand-father of *Mabomet*, admird for his Beauty.

Abdelmonsu, a King of *Africa*, whose Father was a Potter.

Aberca, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* thence Sirnamed *Aberites*, was born.

Abercennam, the Head of the Twelfth Mansion, a term in Astrology.

Abdi, the Father of *Kish*, who was the Father of *Saul* the first King of *Israel*, the word signifieth in *Hebr.* my Servant.

Abdias, an ancient Bishop of *Babylon*, immediately after the Age of the Apostles, his Ten Books of the History of the Apostolick Certamen, were Translated out of *Hebrew* into *Greek* by *Eutropius*.

To **Abdicate**, (*Lat.*) voluntarily to renounce an Office or Magistracy; also to cast off a Lewd Son, with a purpose never to acknowledge him more.

Abdicator, the voluntary act of renouncing an Office, Employment, or disobedient Child.

Abdiel, (*Hebr.*) a servant of God, or a Cloud of God's store.

Abdolinus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long defect continuing of the Blood Royal, whom *Alexander* the Great; after he had taken that City, caused to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy signifieth all that part of the Belly that contains the natural bowels, being composed of a skin, fat, eight muscles, and the Peritonaeum.

Abdominatus, unweildy, gorbely'd.

Abduction, is an Argument which leads from the Conclusion to the demonstration of the hidden and not signified proposition.

Abductors, Muscles, those Muscles which pull back the Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

Abdye, (*Chaucer*) to abide.

Abel, the Name of *Adams* second Son, who was slain by his Brother *Cain*; the Word signifieth in *Hebrew* Vanity; also the name of a place, and signifieth in *Hebrew* Mourning.

Aberconwy, g. the mouth of *Conwy*, a Town in *Caeumarvanshire*, built upon the mouth of the *River Conwy*, by *Edward* the first, out of the Ruines of an old Town, called *Caerbaen*, i. ancient City, in *Latin* *Conovium*.

Abercromdrum, open, manifest Murder.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, anciently famous for being the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Guineith*, or *North-Wales*.

Abergavenny, or *Abergenny*, a Town in *Wales*, so called, because it is situate at the meeting of the Rivers *Ush*, and *Gehemy* or *Gohany*.

Abet, to encourage, incite, set on.

Abettors, they who maliciously without just Cause procure others to sue false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Men. Abettors in Murder are those that command, counsel, and comfort others to Murder.

Abberrency, (*Lat.*) a loathing, or hating.

Abia, the Daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurse to *Hyllus*, his Son by *Deianira*.

Abiabs, (*Hebr.* the will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Sammel*, also the Son of *Reboam*, King of *Judah*; the latter is also called *Abian*, (*Hebr.* the Father of the Sea.)

Abiathar, (*Hebr.* Father of the Remnant, or of Contemplation, or Excellent Father,) the Son of *Abimilech*, who escaped the hands of *Saul*.

Abjct, (*Lat.*) vile, or base, as it were cast away.

Abjezer, (the Fathers help) one of King *David's* Thirty Champions or Worthies.

Abigail, a Womens Name in the Old Testament, who was the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*, and signifieth in *Hebrew*, a Fathers joy.

Abis, an ancient People in *Scythia*, who lived without any House, and provided for nothing: *Homer* calleth them the most just People.

Abia, see *Ayle*.

Abimelech, (*Hebr.* my Father the King, or chief Father) the King of *Gerar*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abrahams* Sister, would have married her. It was also a general Name of the Kings of the *Philistines*, as *Cesar* of the *Roman* Emperours. Also *Gideons* Son, who slew seventy of his Brethren, and made himself Tyrant over *Israel*.

Abington, or *Abendon*, a pleasant Town situate upon the River *Isis* in *Berkshire*, so called, as some say, from one *Aben*, an Irish Hermit, or as others, from an *Abbey*, built by *Cissa*, King of the West Saxons, whereas in Old Time it had been called *Shrovesham*.

Abintestate, said of an Heir to a Man that dyed without a Will.

Abisrag,

Abisrag, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Error) a fair young Virgin who lay with King *David* in his Old Age, to cherish and warm him.

Abisbai, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Reward) one of King *David's* Champions, the Son of *Zerobab*.

Abisberbing, to be quit of Amerciements before whom soever, for Transgression prov'd.

To **Abjudicate**, (*Lat.*) to give away by judgment.

To **Abjure**, (*Lat.*) to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than come to Tryal of Law, when a Man or Woman has committed Felony.

Abjuration, an Oath that a Man or Woman, who has committed Felony, takes to forsake the Realm for ever.

Abalation, (*Lat.*) a weaning; also a kind of grafting, when the Cyon remains on its own stock, and the stock you graft together, till such time as they are surely incorporated, at which time the Cyon is cut from its own, and lives only by the other stock.

Abalagation, (*Lat.*) a taking away the earth from, or uncovering the Roots of Trees. It is a Word particularly used in Agriculture or Husbandry.

Abblative Case, in Grammar is the sixth Case by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because it is used in actions of taking away.

Abblution, (*Lat.*) the preparation of a Medicament in any Liquor, to cleanse it from its impurities, or any bad Quality.

Abnegation, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Mans renouncing his Passions, his Pleasures, and his Interests.

Abner, (*Hebr.* the Fathers Candle) the Son of *Ner*, *Saul's* Uncle, and Captain General of King *Saul's* Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.*) the pruning of Trees.

Abolition, (*Lat.*) the destruction of a Law or Custom. Leave given from the King or Judges to a Criminal Accuser to desist from farther prosecution.

Abomination, (*Lat.*) an abhorring, or detesting, or a thing to be abhorred or detested.

Aboord, (a term in Navigation) to go aboard, to go into a Ship.

Aborigines, a People brought into Italy by *Chamezems* the Egyptian *Saturn*, and thought to have been the most ancient People of Italy.

Abortion, (*Lat.*) miscarrying in Women, or the Birth of a Child so long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abortive, an Epithite given to any design or Purpose that miscarries.

Abraham, (*Hebr.*) the Father of a great Multitude, he was the Son of *Terah*, and filed in Scripture the Father of the Faithful: He was first called *Abram*, which is in *Hebrew* a High Father.

Abrahams Balm, see *Agnus Castus*.

Abraimams, a sort of Enchanters among the Indians.

Abraid, *Chaucer*, upstair, recovered.

Abreading, *Chaucer*, Upbraiding.

Abrevours, in Masonry, signifieth the spaces between the Stones in laying 'em, to put the Mortar in.

Abrie, a term in *Chymistry*, signifying Sulphur.

Abrie, or *Apracock*, (*French*) a certain sort of Plums, requiring much of the Suns warmth to ripen it soon enough.

To **Abridge**, (*French* *Abreger*) to make short, to abbreviate.

Abriement of a Plaint, is the leaving out of one part of the Plaintiffs demand, and praying that the Defendant may answer to the other.

To **Abrogate**, (*Lat.*) to abolish or difann, particularly to repeal or make void a Law, which was in force before.

Abrotannum, (*Gr.*) the Mother of *Thermisfoetes*. Also the Herb *Sonthernwood*.

Abrupt, (*Lat.*) suddenly breaking off, unfeasonable.

Abruzze, anciently *Apuntium*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, the chief City of which is *Aquila*.

Abfolom, or *Abisholom*, (*Hebr.* the Fathers peace, or reward) King *David's* Son by *Maacha*, by his Rebellion against his Father he came to an untimely end.

Abiffion, (*Lat.*) a cutting away. A Term also in Astrology, and signifies the weakening of a Planet, which happens when three Planets are within the bounds of their Orbs, and the middlemost is a weighty or slow-moving Planet, to which another, but in fewer degrees of the Sign, applies, and the third being in more degrees, separates from it: But before the first, moving direct, comes to be corporally joynd with the said ponderous Planet, the third becoming in the mean time retrograde, comes up before it to the said middle Planet; then is the third said to Cut off the Light of the first.

To **Abifcond**, to hide ones self out of the way.

Abifconding, a hiding out of the way.

Abifcne, a Body is said to be abifcne when it is in another place than where it was at first: The Mind is said to be abifcne from all those things where it does not operate.

Abifis, (a term in Astronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their highest, or their lowest Places, are at a stay. The high *Abifis* is called the *Apogeeum*, the low *Abifis* the *Perigeeum*.

To **Abifolve**, (*Lat.*) to pardon, acquit, or discharge.

Abifolute, (*Lat.*) that which has perfection in it self, not being beholding to any other: *Abifolute* in point of Limitation; so the Soul is said to be absolutely immortal: *Abifolute*, exempt from Condition, such are the Decrees of *G O D*: *Abifolute*, in respect of the Cause; so *G O D* being an Independent Entity, is said to be only *Abifolute*.

Abifolute Equation, the Sum of the Eccentric and Optic Equations: see *Equation*.

Abifolution, a Pardoning.

Abifonant, *Abifonant*, (*Lat.*) difagreeing from the purpose.

To **Abiforb**, (*Lat.*) to sup up all.

Abiftemians, (*Lat.*) temperate, sober, he that abstains from whatever meats, drinks, or pleasures are forbid him.

Abifterfive, (*Lat.*) cleansing. In Medicine the

Absterive Quality is that, which several Plants and other Physical Ingredients have from the *Nive* in them.

Abstinence, (Lat.) a part of Frugality, which moderates the use of dyet according to the dictate of Reason.

Abstrahed, (Lat.) separated, or drawn away; also a small Book, or Writing, taken out of a greater; also a term in *Logick* signifying any quality as it is taken, abstracted, or excluded from its subject.

Abstruse, (Lat.) dark, obscure.

Aburd, (Lat.) foolish, void of sense or wit.

Avus, the name of a great River in *Yorkshire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its Name.

To *Abuse*, to make an ill use of; to abuse a Woman, to defile, or deflowre a Woman.

Abusively said, improperly said.

Abyla, now *Ceuta*, the directly opposite part of the *African Coast*, upon the Mouth of the *Strait* to *Gibraltar* on the European side, formerly said to be one of *Hercules Pillars*.

Abyss, a bottomless pit.

Abyssinians, a People of *Asthiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, under a Patriarch sent 'em by the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; their Emperor is call'd the *Grand Negus*, erroneously taken for *Prester John*.

A C

Acacia, the gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean tree, very hard to be got, in lieu whereof, *Conserve of Sloes* are sometimes used, call'd by the name of, *Rob Acacia*.

Acacius, a Bishop of *Cesarea*, certain of whose Writings are quoted by *St. Jerom*.

Academia, a woody place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academos*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or Univerfity.

Academicks, the Followers of *Plato*.

Acale, *Chancer*, Cold.

Acadimus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they

used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing of the Words of him that sware upon a Table of Wood, and if the Wood did swim, they took the Words for Truth, but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

Acantabolus, a Surgeons Instrument like a pair of Pincers, to take out any prickly Substance out of the Gullet.

Acantibus, the most backward protuberance of the *Vertebres* or Spine of the Back. Also the thorn of trees or plants.

Acantibus, the Plant *Branche Urtin*, or Bears foot.

Acanzii, certain *Turkish* light Horse-men, who are as it were the *Avant* Courtiers of the Grand Signior's Army.

Acapulco, a Province of *Nova Hispania*, a large Region in the Northern part of *America*.

Acatalct, or *Acatalctes* Verse in *Lat. Poetry*, a Verse that is not one syllable, either defective or redundant in the end.

Accadia, a part of *Nova Francia*, one of the chief Provinces of the Northern part of *America*.

Accedens ad Curiam, (Lat.) a Writ at Common Law directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to go to the Court of some Lord, that is not a Court of Record, where a Plaintiff is sued for taking distress, or any false judgment made in such Court, and there the Sheriff shall make Record of such suit, and certify it to the King's Court, that day that is limited in the Writ.

Accedens ad Viccomitem, (Lat.) is a Writ directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff.

To *Accelerate*, (Lat.) to hasten the doing of any thing, said of the swiftness of heavy things tending directly downward.

Accelerator, (Lat.) an hastener; it is used by Anatomists, for the Muscle that opens the passage of Seed and Urine.

Accipit, (Lat.) due found, or an insinuating particularly upon one syllable of any word more than another, and is threefold, *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*; the *Circumflex* insinuateth very long upon a syllable, and is thus characterized, the *Grave* very little, and is thus characterized, the *Acute* insinuateth upon a syllable, but not with so full a found as the *Circumflex*, and is thus characterized.

Acceptation or *Acceptation*, (Lat.) a receiving kindly, or favourably: Also a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided, if such Acceptance had not been.

Acceptation, (Lat.) a verbal Acquittance between the Debtor and Creditor; the same in the Civil Law, as Acquittance in the Common Law.

Accessory or *Accessory*, (Lat.) a term in Common Law, signifying guilty of a Felonious Act, not actually, but by participation; as by advice before the Fact, or by concealment after the Fact committed.

Acceſs, (Lat.) free leave, or power to come to any place or person: In Old English an Ague. Also a fit of an Ague or Fever.

Acceſſible, (Lat.) eafie to be come unto.

Accidents, (Lat.) that which hathen by chance. Also the last of the five Predicables in *Logick*, being that quality which is predicated denominatively and inconvertibly of its subject; as white-ness in a wall.

Accidents, Astrologers by this Term, mean the most remarkable Chances that have happen'd to a Man in the Course of his Life, Accidental Dignities, and Debilities, certain Casual Affections of the Planets, whereby they are strengthened or weakened, by reason of their being in such a house of the Figure.

Accidental, (Dat.) hapning by chance.

Acclamation, (Lat.) an applause, a shouting for joy.

Acclivity (Lat.) a steep approach to any place, *Accolude*, (Fr.) a Clipping about the Neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To *Accommodate*, (Latin) to Fit, Apply; also to Lend, to Provide well for.

To *Accomplish*, (French) to fulfil, to bring to perfection.

To *Accost*, (French) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (French) dressed, attired; such a one was but ill accoutred, i. e. was well drubb'd.

To *Acovy*, (Old word) to allwage.

Accretion, (Lat.) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accew*, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

Accommodation, the terminating of a Suit or Quarrel in Friendly manner. Good Accommodation, good Provision of necessary Conveniences.

To *Accompany*, spoken of inanimate things, accompanied with a charming Behaviour: his Complement was accompanied with a noble Preface.

Accompe, a Writ or Action that lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who refuses to give an Account to his Lord or Master.

Accord, an agreement, concordance, consent. *Accoutrements*, (new word) raiment, habiliments, attire. Such a one was but ill accoutred, i. e. was well drubb'd.

Acroche, to hook, clasp or grapple unto.

To *Accumb*, (Lat.) to lie along at a Feast or Banquet; the ancient manner of which was to lye side-ways upon Carpets spread upon Beds or Couches.

Accumulation, (Lat.) a heaping together.

Accurate, (Lat.) exact or curious, exactly or curiously done.

Accusation, (Lat.) the act of charging a man with a Crime; also the Articles containing the Crime.

To *Accuſe*, to charge a man with a Crime.

Accusative Case, in Grammar is the fourth Case of a Noun, govern'd always by an active Verb.

To *Accuſtom* ones self, to use himself to a thing till it becomes so natural to him, that tho' inconvenient to others, yet he cannot be without it. *Acce*, that point in the Dice where one only is exprest; whence *ammz. sees*, two aces, upon two Dice.

Acaphastis, (Gr.) a sort of Hereticks, whose first word is unknown; also Vagabond Clergy-men, having neither King nor Bishop for their Head.

Acerbity, (Lat.) sharpness or sourness.

To *Acervate*, (Lat.) to heap up.

Aceſias, an unskilful Physician among the Ancients, who undertaking to cure the Gout, always made the pain worse. Whence the Proverb, *Aceſias medicatus eſt*.

Aceſius, a noble Artist of *Parava*, he and *Helioc Coryſius* are said to have been the two that first weaved an imbroider'd Vesture for *Minerva*.

Acceſſible, the cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the head of the Thigh-bone within it.

Acetars, (Lat.) Sallets of small herbs, from *Acetum*, Vinegar, which is usually put amongst them.

Achaia, one of the grand Divisions of that part of *Greece* which lies without the *Peloponnese*, the other two being *Epirus* and *Macedonia*.

Achanah, a Chymical appellation of the dross of Silver.

Achan, (Heb. troubling or gnashing) the Son

of *Seir*, also the Son of *Charmi*, stoned to death, for relieving a garment and wedge of Gold out of the Enemies spoils devoted to the fire.

To *Achaps*, (French) a Law term used in contracts or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Achates, a stone of divers colours, resembling a Lion's skin.

Acheld, *Chaucer*, choaked.

Achelus, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, under various metamorphoses. Also the name of a River in *Epirus*, rising from the mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out after the general Deluge.

Acheron, the Son of *Ceres*, without a Father, whom, when she had brought forth in a dark Cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light, he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of Men are carried; it is commonly taken for Hell.

To *Achieve*, (French) to perform.

Achievements, Warlike deeds, noble exploits; an *Achievement*, a Coat of Arms.

Achilles, the Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, the chief Champion of the Greeks; he slew *Hektor*, and was slain by *Parris*.

Achior, (Heb. the Brothers Light, or Brother of Fire) a Captain of the *Ammonites*, who forsaking *Olofernes's* Party, was kindly entertained by the *Yezs*, and became a Profelyte.

Achish, (Heb. sure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for refuge, feigned himself mad before him.

Achor, a disease possessing the hairy scalp or muculous skin of the head, and eating therein like a Moth; it is commonly called in English, the *Scald*.

Achronical, when a Star rises when the Sun sets 'tis said to rise achronically; when it sets when the Sun sets, 'tis said to set achronically.

Acid, (Lat.) sharp-biting. Whence *Acidity*, sharpness in taste. *Acid* in Chymistry signifies that sharp Salt, or that potential and dissolving Fire which is in all mix'd Bodies, and gives 'em being.

Of *Acids*, *Vitriol* is the chiefest, Sea-salt next to that.

Acis, the Son of *Faunus* and the Nymph *Timotheis*, the comeliest of all the *Sicilian* Shepherds, whom *Polypheme* loved, but afterwards killed him, despoising his love.

Acknowledgment-Mony, a Sum of Mony paid by some Tenants, upon the death of their Landlords.

Aclyd, *Chancer*, overcharg'd.

Acemits, (Gr.) an Order of Religious Men who liv'd at *Constantinople*; they were so called because of dividing themselves into three Companies for the performance of Religious Duties; they never slept all together, but by turns.

Acemits, young Men of an Inferiour Order in the Church, who were Servants in former times to the Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons, in the performance of Divine Worship.

Acor. See *Poleman*.

Aconite, (Lat. *Aconitum*) a poisonous Herb called *Wolff-bane*, very deadly to all Creatures, espe-

especially to Wolves, whence it takes its name.

Acorus, a sweet-smelling Plant, of great vertue in Medicine, instead of which, being very rare to be had, *Calamus Aromaticus* is often used.

To *Acoup*, (old word) to reprehend.

To *Acquiesce*, Lat. to rest or rely upon.

Acquisition, Lat. a purchasing, obtaining, or winning.

Acquits, properly Victories achiev'd, or Conquests won by the Sword.

Acquittal in Law, is when two are indicted of Felony, the one as Principal, the other as Accessory, the Principal being discharg'd, the Accessory is by consequence acquitted. Also the discharge of a Tenant by a *Mesne* Landlord, from doing Service to a Lord Paramount.

Acquittance, a Discharge in Writing of a sum of Money or other Duty which ought to be paid or done.

Acre, a measure of Land, containing in length forty Perches, and four in breadth, or 160 square Rods or Perches.

Acrimony, bitterness, eagerness.

Acrisius, the Son of *Abas*, King of *Argos*, and Father of *Danae*, *Jove's* Paramour; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* descending in a shower of Gold thro' the Lights, lay with her, and begat *Perseus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acrisius* into a Stone.

Acrostick, a certain number of Verses which begin with the letters of any name.

Acrotoria, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balusters upon flat buildings.

Acrotiers are Pedestals upon the corners and middle of the Piedement to support Statues; they may properly be called Pinnacles.

Acshah, (Hebr. adorned or wantonness) the Daughter of *Caleb*, who was given in marriage to *Othniel*.

Act, Lat. a Deed, also a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature.

Acteon, the Son of *Arifenus* and *Antone*, who coming by chance to see *Diana* bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into an Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogs.

Actis, an Order of Fryers that feed on Roots and wear tawny habits. They seem to be so called from their promptness, and as it were activity to all exercises of severe penance.

Action is the act of the Agent, as it is an Agent, or that for which any thing is called an Agent: Nor is any thing done in the World but by the Act of bodies acting upon bodies suffering. Among the Lawyers an Action signifies the form of Suit given by the Law to recover a Right.

Action of Writ is a phrase used when one pleads some Matter, by which he shews that the Plaintiff had no cause to have the Writ which he brought, tho' he may perhaps have another Action for the same matter.

Action of the Case is a Writ brought for an Offence done without compulsion, as for not per-

formance of promise, for Words, &c.

Action Mix'd, is a Suit given by the Law to recover the thing demanded, and damages for the Wrong done.

Action upon the Statute, is a Writ given upon any Statute, whereby an Action is found to any one, in any Case where no Action was before.

Actions Personal are Actions whereby a man claims Debt or other Goods and Chattels, or damage for them.

Action Popular, an Action given upon the breach of some Penal Statute, which any man may sue for himself and the King, by Information or otherwise.

Actions Real are Actions whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, in Fee, or for term of Life.

Achisanes, a King of the *Ethiopiens*, who overcame *Amasis*, tyrannising over the *Egyptians*, and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly and made many severe Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Active, (Lat.) nimble or stirring.

Active Voice, of a Verb (in Grammar) is that voice which signifieth action or doing.

Activity, (Lat.) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

Actium, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Augustus* having overthrown *Marc. Antony*, built the City of *Nicopolis*, now called *Foaleo*.

Actius Navius, a Southsayer, who in the presence of *Tarquin* cut a Whetstone with a Penknife.

Acton Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Court of Parliament there call'd, in the time of *Edward* the First, wherein the Statute Merchant, call'd the Statute of *Acton Burnel* was ordain'd.

Actor, (Lat.) a doer of a thing; also an Actor or Performer of others upon the Stage; also in the Civil Law an Actor signifies an Advocate or Proctor.

Acts of Parliament, positive Laws consisting of two parts, the Words of the Act, and the Sense; both which joyned together, make the Law.

Actual, (Lat.) real, effectual, not chimerical: In *Metaphysics*, that is said to be *Actual* or in *Act* which hath a real Existence or Being; and is understood in opposition to that which is *Potential*.

Altary, the Clerk that registers the Canons and Constitutions of Convocations.

To *Acuminare*, (Lat.) to sharpen.

Acupitor, (Lat.) an Embroiderer in needle-work, as it were a Painter with a Needle.

Acute, (Lat.) sharp-pointed, also sharp-witted: An acute disease is that which, by reason of its vehemency, immediately grows to a height, and so presently decays or kills. Also an acute Angle in Geometry is an Angle less than a Right Angle, or less than 90 degrees. Also in Grammar an acute accent is that by which the sound insisteth less upon a syllable than in a circumflex. See *accent*.

Aladexer, see *Hadadexer*.

Adage, (Lat.) a vulgar saying or proverb.

Adab, (Hebr. an assembly of people) the second Wife of *Lamech*.

Adam, (Hebr. red earth) the first-created man, and Parent of Mankind.

Adamant, (Lat.) a precious stone, otherwise called a Diamond, the hardest, most glittering and most precious of all precious stones.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

Adamites, a sort of Hereticks, who pretending to be restored to *Adam's* Innocence, go naked in their Assemblies. They are said to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in common, and to omit Prayer, as believing it superfluous, in regard that God knoweth their wants already.

To *Adapt*, to fit or apply one thing to another.

Adarige, a Chymical term signifying Salt Armonic.

Adashed, (old word) ashamed.

To *Adawn*, to awaken; it is used by *Spenser* in his *Fairy Queen* for to slacken.

Adler, a most dangerous kind of Serpent, whose Poyson is most deadly.

Adersgrafs, see *Dogs-stones*.

Aders-tongue, an Herb consisting of one Leaf, in the middle whereof cometh up a little stalk like unto an Aders-tongue.

Aders-wort, see *Bifort*.

An *Adidace*, a Cooper's Ax.

To *Adidit*, (Lat.) to give ones self up wholly to any thing.

Adidit, naturally inclined.

Adidament, (Lat.) a Supplement, a thing added.

Addition, (Lat.) an adding of one thing to another; in Arithmetick it is one of five vulgar rules of that Science, and is no more than the putting together of two or more Numbers into one. Geometrical Addition does the same with Solids, Planes, and Lines, as Arithmetical with Numbers.

In Law *Addition* is that which is given to a Man besides his proper name and surname, to shew his Quality, Degree, Trade, or Place of his birth or habitation.

To *Addulce*, (French) to sweeten, mollifie or alluage.

To *Adress*; himself by word of mouth or writing, to apply himself to any one either way.

Adress, (French) a dexterous carriage in the managing of any business; also an application to any person; a short Remonstrance made by the Parliament to the King.

Adelantado, (Spanish) the Deputy of a Province for any King or General.

Adling, a title of Honour among the *Saxons* English, properly belonging to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Aden, (Physical) a Kernel which is either conglobated, as the Glandules of the *Mesenteria*, &c.

or conglomerated, as the salival Glandules, &c. It also signifies a Tumor in the Groat.

To *Aden*, (old word) to fasten or joyn.

Adaptiss, the obtaining of Arts: those that by their great labour and study have acquired, or are thought to have acquired by those of the Fraternity, the great Mystery or Elixir vulgarly call'd the Philosopher's Stone.

To *Advocate*, (Lat.) to make equal, to level.

Adjusted Equations, a term in Logarithms.

To *Adhere*, (Lat.) to stick fast or cleave unto any thing.

Adherence or *Adhering*, the sticking close to the Interests or Sentiments of one Man, Party, or Sect.

Adiaphorant, indifferent.

Adiacent, (Lat.) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adjective, a Grammatical Term, signifying that sort of Noun which for the rendering of the sense the more intelligible requires the help of a *Nouns Substantive*, either expressed or imply'd.

Adjournment, (French) in Common Law is the putting off of any Court, and assigning it to be kept again at another place or time.

To *Adjudge*, to give a positive Sentence in behalf of another.

Ad inquirendam, a Judicial Writ commanding Enquiry to be made of any thing touching a Cause depending in the King's Court, for the better execution of Justice.

Adjudication, (Lat.) a giving by Sentence, Judgment or Decree.

Adjunct, (Lat.) joyned unto; in Logick it signifies a quality joyned, or adhering to any thing as its subject, as heat to fire, greenness to grass, &c.

Adjuva Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk against him who sought to eject him, to the prejudice of the King's Title.

To *Adjure*, (Lat.) to swear earnestly; also to put another to his Oath; to command the Devil by the force of Exorcisms.

Adjutant, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting to another.

Adjutant General, in Military discipline, is he that accompanies the General of an Army, to assist him in matter of Counsel and Advice, or otherwise.

To *Adjuv*, (French) to make fit, to state an account rightly.

Adjuvatory: The two Bones extending from the Shoulders to the Elbows, are call'd *Adjuvatory Bones*.

Addle, or rather *Addle*, empty, shallow, properly spoken of an empty Egg, but metaphorically applied to hair-brain'd empty-call'd People.

Admeasurment of Dover, a Writ that lies where a Woman is endow'd by an Infant or Guardian of more than the ought to have.

Admeasurment of Pasture, a Writ that lies where many Tenants have common Appendant in another Ground, and one overcharges the Common.

Admetus, a King of *Thebais*, whose Herds *Apollo*, being degraded of his Divinity for killing the *Cyclops*, was said to keep Nine years.

Admirale, aid, help, succour. In the Civil Law it signifies imperfect Proofs.

To *Administer*, (Lat.) to dispose, to guide, to do Service.

Administration, (Lat.) the doing, handling, or guiding of some affair; also a term in Law, the disposing of a mans Goods or Estate that died intestate, or without any Will, with an intent to give an account thereof.

Administrator, he that has the Goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same.

Administratrix, she that has such Goods committed to her charge.

Admirable, (Lat.) to be wonder'd at.

To *Admire*, to look upon with surprize, not to apprehend the cause or reason of the thing.

Admiral, a high Officer who has the chief Government of the King's Navy, and the Hearing of all Causes, as well Civil as Criminal, belonging to the Sea; and to that purpose has his Court called the *Admiralty*. Generally the Title of *Admiral* is given to the chief Commander of any distinct Squadron or number of Ships. The *Vice-Admiral* is next the *Admiral*, the *Rear-Admiral* next the *Vice-Admiral*; and they are known at Sea by the placing of their Flags; the *Admiral* carries his Flag in the Main-top, the *Vice-Admiral* in the Fore-top, and the *Rear-Admiral* in the Mizzen-top, with the Crosses or Colours of their Nation.

Admiral, a Motion of the Mind, whereby it is possessed of a sudden by some unwonted Object.

Admission, (Lat.) an allowing of, in Common Law is when the Bishop, upon examination admits a Clerk to be able, by saying, *Admitto te habilem*.

To *Admit*, (Lat.) to allow of.

Admonition, (Lat. & French) a giving Warning.

Adnate Tunicle, the common Membrane of the Eye called *Conjunctive* and *Albuginosa*; it arises from the Scull, grows to the exterior part of the horny tunicle, and to the end the visible Species may pass there, leaves a round cavity forward, to which is annexed another nameless Tunicle made up of the Tendons of those Muscles that move the Eye.

Ad Oco, a term in natural Philosophy, the eighth being the superlative or highest degree, whereby qualities or accidents are distinguished.

Adultery, the flower of Youth; from 14 to 20, or 25 years of age.

Adulo, or *Hadulph*, (Saxon) happy help, a proper name, particularly of a German Emperor, the second of the *Austrian* Family, and Successor to *Robolt* of *Halsburgh*.

Adul, or *Adonia*, an Hebrew word, signifying Lord or God.

Adonab, (Hebr.) a ruling Lord, or the Lord is a ruler) a Son of King *David* by *Haggith*, he endeavoured towards his Father's end, to have made himself King.

Adonick, (Hebr.) the Lord of *Bezek*, or of *thunder* a King who, overcome by the *Israelites*, was justly punish'd for his former Cruelties.

Adonick Verse, in Poetry, (so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death it was first compos'd) a sort of Verse consisting only of one *Dactyle* and one *Spondee*, and is seldom used but among *Sapphicks*, that is at the end of every *Stroph*.

Adonis, the Son of *Cinarus* King of *Cyprus*, and *Myrthus*, who hunting in the *Itulian* woods, and being killed by the tusk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower which bears his Name.

Adonizedeck, (Hebr.) the Lord's Justice) an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

Adoption, (Lat.) a word of the Civil Law, the chusing a stranger into ones Family and Inheritance, and acknowledging him for a Son.

Adorable, (Lat.) to be worshipped or adored; also being attributed to a worth, it signifies worthy of all Honour and Respect.

Adoration, a rendering of profound respect and submission.

Adornment, (Lat.) a decking or adorning.

Adorat, a Chymical weight of four pounds.

To *Adore*, to pay divine worship and veneration: Hyperbolically, to admire or dote extravagantly upon a person.

An *Adorer*, he or she that pays divine worship to a God, an Image, or any Relick.

Ad Pondus omnium in Physicians Bills, signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the rest prescribed before.

Ad quod Damnum, a Writ which ought to be su'd before the King grant any Liberties, as *Fair*, *Market*, &c. to the prejudice of others. Another *Ad quod Damnum* lies where one will turn a common High way, and lay out another as beneficial.

Adrametlek, (Hebr.) the King's Cloak, or the Greatness of the King) one of *Senacherib's* three Sons, by whom he was slain in the Temple of his God *Nisroc*.

Adrastia, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*, a sharp punisher of Wickedness, otherwise called *Nemesis*, whom the *Egyptian* Priests made to be Arbitres of all human Affairs, and placed her above the Moon.

Adriatic, or *Adriaticque* Sea; the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.

Adrianopolis, a City of principal note in *Thrace*, where the Grand Signior now very frequently keeps his Court.

Adversitious, or *Adversitious*, (Lat.) false or counterfeit, or (in the most proper sense) assumed, or taken to ones self as ones own.

Advancement, (French) a raising or promoting.

Advancer, a term in hunting, one of the starts or branches of a Bucks attire; namely, that between the Back *Antler* and the *Palm*.

Advantageous, (French) helpful, conducing to any ones good or profit.

Adventitious, (Lat.) brought from another place.

Advent, (Lat.) an arriving, whence *Advent-Sunday* is that Sunday wherein there used to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast of our Saviour's Nativity, and all Suits in Law were recited for that time. The fourth be-

fore *Christmas*, and this Sunday is call'd the fifth Sunday in *Advent*; and if it fall not on St. *Andrew's* day, is the next Sunday after; the other three are the second, third and fourth Sundays in *Advent*.

Adventails, a Coat of defence. *Chaucer*.

Adventitious, (Lat.) coming unexpected or by chance.

Adventure, (French) chance, luck, an encounter by accident.

Adverb, (quasi ad Verba adverbium) is in Grammar one of the four undecidable parts of Speech, which being joyned to a Verb, perfects and explains that which is deliver'd in the sentence.

Adversary, one that opposes another, either in fight or argument.

Adverse, (Lat.) contrary, opposite; in *Logic* it signifies that sort of opposite, wherein the two contraries have a perpetual and absolute opposition one to another.

Adversity, misfortune by loss of Honour or Estate.

Advice, counsel bad or good, taken or given; also information or intelligence given concerning any thing; also reflection, consideration.

To *Advise*, to give Counsel, to deliberate.

To *Advise*, (Lat.) to give advice or intelligence.

Adulation, (Lat.) flattery.

An *Adulator*, one that basely complies with another for profits sake.

Adult, (Lat.) come to ones full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, (Lat.) to corrupt.

Adultery, the violation of Faith given in Marriage.

To *Adumbrate*, (Lat.) to shadow.

Adumbration, signifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the substance of the charge or thing born, in such sort, that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered but the bare proportion of the outward Lineaments. This is also called *Transparency*.

Advuncos, or *Advuque*, (Lat.) hooked.

Advocate, is a man learned in the Civil Law, who by word of Mouth, or by Writing, defends the Right of such Parties as have need of his Assistance. Figuratively an Advocate is one that lays to Heart, and defends the Cause and Interests of another at all times, and upon all occasions. Thus *Christ* is said to be our Advocate in Heaven.

Advoulon, is where a man and his Heirs have a Right to present their Clerk to a Parsonage or spiritual Benefit.

Adult, (Lat.) burnt, parched; the Blood is then said to be adult, when by reason of extraordinary heat the thinner parts are evaporated, and the thicker remain black and greasy.

Æbus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Ægina*; he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Aënos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Ædon, the Wife of *Zarbus* the Brother of *Amphion*, she flew her son *Italus* in the night, thinking

him to have been *Amanceus* the son of *Amphion*, but afterwards acknowledging her Error, she desired to dye, and was changed into a Thistle.

Ætas, the King of *Colchos*, the son of *Sol* by *Perfa* the daughter of *Oceanus*, he begot *Medea*, *Ablyrus*, and *Calciope*; to him *Phrycus* brought the golden Fleece, which, with the help of *Medea* was won from him by *Jafon* and the *Argonauts*, and he deposed from his Kingdom.

Ægeon, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*, who at one lift threw a hundred Rocks against *Jupiter*.

Ægeria, a certain Goddess, from whom the Legislator King of the *Romans* *Numa Pompilius* is said to have received his Laws.

Ægeum, or the *Ægean* sea, so called from that *Ægeon* before mention'd, is that Sea which is now vulgarly called the *Archipelago*.

Ægeus, the Son of *Neptunus*, King of *Athens*, and Father of *Theseus*, the greatest Hero of that time.

Ægiloque, (greek) a kind of disease in the Eye, called the lachrymal Fistule, being a Tumor in the great corner of the Eye, by the root of the Nose.

Ægina, the daughter of *Æspus* King of *Boeotia*, whom *Jupiter* enjoy'd by turning himself into a fire. Also one of those Islands in the *Ægean* Sea that lye West of *Tenedos*; it is called at this day *il Golpo di Engia*.

Ægipanes, (greek) certain woody Deities adored by the Ancients, having Feet like Goats.

Æisbus, the Son of *Thyestes* and his Father's Daughter; he flew *Atrius* by his Fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a Banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemnestra*.

Ægle, one of the daughters of *Hesperus* King of *Italy*, who with her Sisters *Arctura* and *Hesperethusa* possessed most pleasant Gardens in *Africa*, full of Trees that bear golden Apples, kept by a waking Dragon, which *Hercules* flew, and took away the Apples.

Ægles, the name of a great Wrestler, who tho' he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a foul deceit in the Lots, he through a great desire of speaking spake distinctly, and so continued while he lived.

Ægrimony, or *Ægritude*, (Lat.) sickness of body or mind.

Ægypt, a large Country of *Africa*, well known and famous in Scripture, now a Province under the *Turks*.

Ægyppus, the Son of *Belus*, the Brother of *Danaius*.

Æliza, the name of *Jerusalem* when it was rebuilt by *Ælius Adrianus*, the situation being changed a little more Westward.

Æneas, the Son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, who wandering from *Troy* came to *Latium*, vanquish'd *Turmus*, married *Lavinia* the Daughter of *Lavinus*, and settled the race of the *Trojans* in *Italy*.

Ænigma, a Proposition conceal'd in obscure terms, and frequently contradictory in appearance.

Ænigmatical, full of dark speeches, or riddles.

Æolis, one of those Provinces of *Asia* the left which lye upon the *Ægean* Sea, whence the *Æolic* Dialect.

Æbus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Ægina*; he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Aënos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Ædon, the Wife of *Zarbus* the Brother of *Amphion*, she flew her son *Italus* in the night, thinking

Æolipe, a kind of Instrument called the Hermetical or Wind-bellows; whereby it is experimented whether there be a vacuum in nature; useful for Smiths, and in Chymical Operations.

Æolus, the Son of Jupiter and Serpente, who was called the God of the Winds.

Æquality, in *Physic*, is the unity of things in quantity. In *Logic* those things are said to be equal that may be reciprocally predicated of each other, by which means they become convertible. In *Ætic*, **Æquality** is the same that *Æquity* is. So Justice is said to be a Vertue observing æquality in distribution. **Æquality** in *Theology* is taken for the Identity of Essence and Nature. Thus the Eternal Son is said to be equal to the Father.

Æquanimity, is a vertue observing an equal constancy as well in prosperity as adversity.

Æquator, (*lat.* an equaller) a term in *Astronomy*, signifying a great Circle or line encompassing the Globe equally distant from the two Poles, commonly called the Equinoctial Circle.

Æquatorial, consisting of equal tides; a Term in *Geometry*.

Æquilibrium, an exact poise of the Scales inclining no more one way than another.

Æquivalence of things is observ'd between the Genus and the Species belonging to it; for all Species taken together have the same vertue as their Genus. **Æquivalence** in words is the agreement in sense of two Propositions differing in Names. And the main Condition of **Æquivalence** is, that the two Propositions do agree in sense, and have the same Condition of quantity, quality, truth and falsehood. In *Logic* it is an agreement in sense of Propositions that disagree in words.

Æquivalency differs from **Æquivalence**, for that **Æquivalence** is only understood of Propositions, **Æquivalency** of Things, Terms and Propositions without exception.

Moral Æquivalency is when one thing is of equal force with the other, to make a right judgment of Men. Thus an Abettor of Murder is equivalent to the Murderer himself.

Physical Æquivalency is, as when a man who has the strength of two men is said to be equivalent to two men.

Static Æquivalency is that whereby a lesser weight or a lesser force is equivalent to a greater.

Æquity. See *Equity*.

Æquivocal, (*Lat.*) alike in voice, or having an equal sound. In *Logic* an **Æquivocal** word is that which is attributed to several things, as *Laurus*, which signifies both a fourfooted Animal, a Mountain, and a Constellation.

Æra, a Term in *Chronology*, signifying the beginning of a great Empire, or some remarkable event, from which People compute the number of years, as the Jews reckoned from *Abraham's* journey out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. the ancient Greeks from the first Olympiad; the Christians from the birth of Christ.

Ærial, belonging to the air.

Æromancy, a foretelling of things by some certain signs in the air.

Æruginosus, *lat.* rusty, canker'd.

Æsculus, the Son of *Priamus*, disdain'd by *Hector*, and by *Thetis* transform'd into a Dive-dapper.

Æschines, an *Athenian* Orator whose Epistles and Orations were first set forth at *Venice* by *Aldus Manutius*.

Æchylus, an *Athenian* Tragick Poet well known by his extant Works.

Æsculapius, the Son of *Apollo* and *Coronis*, who being taught by *Chiron* the art of *Physick*, restor'd *Hippolitus* the Son of *Thetis* to life; which so incens'd *Jupiter*, that he slew *Æsculapius* with a thunder-bolt.

Æsica, an ancient City of *Cumberland* upon the River *Esik*, where the Tribe of the *Suffures* in old time kept watch and ward against the Northern Enemies, now called *Netherby*.

Æsne, a River in *France*, now called *Unversally*.

Æsopus, a *Phrygian* Philosopher, universally fam'd by his extant Apologues or Fables.

Æstimatio Capitis, King *Abelstan* in a great Assembly held at *Exeter*, declared what Mults were to be paid for Offences committed against several persons, according to their degree. The Elimination of the King's Head was 30000 *Thyrmses*; of an Archbishop or Prince 15000; of a Bishop or Senator 8000; of a Priest or Thane 2000.

Æstival Solstice, the Summer Solstice, when the Sun enters into *Cancer*, generally the eleventh of *June*.

To **Æstuate**, *lat.* to burn, to rage like the Sea.

Ætate probanda, *lat.* is a Writ of Office, and lieth for the Heir of the Tenant, that held of the King in chief, for to prove that he is of full age, directed to the Sheriff to enquire of his age.

Æthalis, the Son of *Mercury*, to whom it was granted that he should sometimes converse among the dead, sometimes among the Living.

Ætherial, *lat.* pertaining to the Sky.

Æthiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, first called *Aethiopia*, afterward *Æthiopia*, from *Æthiops* the Son of *Vulcan*.

Æthon, the name of one of the Horses of the Sun, or, according to *Claudians*, one of the four Horses of *Pluto*.

Æternity is an unlimited, sole, and perfect possession of Life; or as others define it, a perpetual Now.

Æthereal, that part of Heaven which is above the Atmosphere, fill'd with a pure substance where the Stars move.

Ætiologia, *gr.* a reasoning of the causes of things.

Æther, the Eagle-stone, a certain hollow and founding Stone, by reason of another Stone within it, found by Rivers sides, in Fields, and upon Mountains, but falsely said to be found in Eagles Nests.

Ætholia, a Country in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F

Affability, *lat.* courteous in speech. In *Æthicks* it is taken for that moral Vertue which observes the mediocrity in serious conversation, or which in outward words and deeds studies profitably to please others; which is a greater desire to please than stands with honesty or decency; and Modesty, which is an obstinate perverse desire not to please at all.

Affaire, all manner of business; particularly business of Affairs of State, of importance.

Afflictation, *lat.* an over-curious manner of speech and behaviour, different from general practice, and consequently ridiculous, yet wherein some People take a peculiar pride.

Affliction, a passion of the Soul, which causes in us a good liking to persons and things.

Afflictions of the Body flow partly from the matter, as quantity and figure; partly from the form, as quantity and power; partly from both, as motion, place, and time. **Afflictions** of the Body from Quantity are Divisibility, Continuity, Contiguity, Finiteness, Impenetrability. From the Figure, Regularity or Irregularity. From the Qualities, Health, Strength, &c.

To be **Afflicted**, is to be pallive several ways.

Afflictionate, kind, loving.

Afflictor, a term in *Law*, signifying those which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to set Fines upon the heads of those that have committed crimes punishable by vertue of that Court.

Affiance, (*French*) trust, confidence: also the plighting of troth between a Man and a Woman upon an Agreement of Marriage.

Affidatio Dominorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

Affidavit, in *Law* signifies an Oath, and to make Affidavit, is to testify a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (*French*) a refining of metals.

Affinity, (*Lat.*) kindred by Marriage. Figuratively it is said of the Habitudes, affociations, ties, relations between things and persons. These two words, *Geometry* and *Astronomy*, have a great **Affinity** together.

To **Affirm**, to maintain the truth of a thing. In *Law*, to ratify a former Law or Judgment.

Affirmation, a testimony given that such a thing is true.

An **Affirmative Syllogism** in *Logic* is that, whose propositions are all Affirmative.

To **Affix**, (*Lat.*) to fasten unto.

To **Afflict**, to be the occasion of another person's suffering pain or griefs.

Affliction, pain or trouble of body or mind.

Affluence, (*Lat.*) plenty, as it were a flowing towards.

Afflux, (*Lat.*) a flowing upon or to any particular part.

To **Afforrest**, (a term in the *Forest Law*) to lay waste a piece of Ground, and turn it into Forest.

Affranchise, to set one at liberty from slavery,

duty or engagement.

Affricamentum, the Freight of a Ship.

Affra, or **Affra**, Bullocks or Plough-Horses.

Affray, (*Fr.*) fear, also a skirmish or fighting between two or more.

Affron, (*French*) wrong, or abuse, an Injury done a man either by words or blows, or other bad usage.

Affusion, a pouring in or upon.

Africa, the third part of the World, so called from *Afer*, who people'd it with an Army, it being before called *Lybia*.

Aff, or **Affalt**, a word used by Seamen, to signify any Action, Motion, or Application from the Stemwards of the Ship toward the Stern; as, *Go Aff*; &c. Go towards the Stern. How clear ye fore and aft? How fares all your Ships Company.

Affter-Sails, in Navigation are the Sails that belong to the Main-mast and Mizzen, and keep the Ship to windward.

A G

Agá, in the Turkish Language signifies a great Officer; and the *Agá* of the *Janizaries* is one of their chief Officers.

Agá, (*Hebr.* a Garret or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken prisoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

Agalacton, wood of *Aloes*.

Agamemnon, the Son of *Atreus* and *Europe*, King of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*; he was chosen General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* expedition, and after he came home, slain by *Agasthus* at a Banquet.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Bœotia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses.

Agape, Love-feasts used among the Primitive Christians for the more close uniting themselves in Love and Friendship.

Agaric, an Excrecence that grows upon the trunks and greater branches of old Trees, but more especially upon the Larch Tree; its both male and female, but the female is most used in *Physic*.

Agath, (*old word*) disdain'd with fear.

Agathis, a precious Stone found in many parts of the East, as also in *Germany*, *Poland*, &c. of which Hafts of Knives are made.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, the Son of a Potter.

Age, signifies that part of a man's life which is from his birth to such a time, to the last day of his being. **Age** is also taken for a complete Century of years, *viz.* from 1600 to 1700. Thus we say the greatest Captain of this or the last **Age**.

In *Law* it is particularly us'd for those times that enable Men or Women to do that which for want of **Age**, and consequently Judgment, they could not do before.

Age Prier, (*French*, a term in Common Law) when an Action is brought against an Infant for Lands, which he hath by descent, for then he is to shew the Matter to the Court, and pray that the Action may be stay'd till full age of one and twenty years.

Agengians, the Children of Christians, who while they are young are seized on by the Turkish Officers to be made *Sanzaries*, or for some other service of the Grand Signior; the word in the Turkish Language signifieth, untaught.

Agents, (Lat.) a Factor, or Dealer for another man. In Physics, that which acts upon Bodies, and causes all Corruptions and Generations.

Agent and Patient in Law, is when a man is the doer of a thing, and that Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows her self of the fairest Possession of her Husband.

Agelander, an excellent Statuary of Rhodes, who together with *Polydorus* and *Athenodorus*, made the statue of *Laocon* in the House of the Emperor *Tiberius*, exceeding whatever had been done before in that kind.

Agelane, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tissaphernes*, the Persian General, at the River *Pallanus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bacians* at *Caronea*. Also the Brother of *Themistocles*, who being sentenced to be sacrificed for killing *Marabomis*, held his hand a good while in the fire, without changing his countenance, and affirmed, That all the *Athenians* were such as himself; whereupon he was let free.

Agesshusia, the most southern of all the four Provinces of the Kingdom of Norway; the other three being *Bergusbusse*, *Nidrosia*, and *Warduslia*.

Agglomerate, (Lat.) to roul up together. *Aggrandiz'd*, become or made great in Honour, in Credit, in Estate.

To Aggrandize, to make great, to enlarge. *Aggrandizement*, a making great, an enlarging.

To Aggravate, (Lat.) to load, to make heavy or grievous; also to make the most of a thing in speaking of it, tho' commonly in the worst sense, to augment the punishment due to a Crime.

To Aggregate, to joynt and unite to the same body.

Aggregated, sundry sorts of matter aggregated or collected together compose one Physical body.

Aggressor, (Lat.) an assailer of another, a beginner of a business.

Agrestifus, a disease in Hawks, mentioned by *Barnes* in his Book of Falconry, proceeding from a sharp humor.

Agil, nimble, active.

Agilch, offended. *Chaucer*.

Agility, (Lat.) nimbleness, activity.

Aginawor, (Lat.) a retailer of small wares.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who made cruel Wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Prison by his own Countrymen.

To Agize, (a term in Common Law) signifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to gather Money due for the same, to the King's use. The Officers of the Forests, who thus take in Cattel, and gather Money for the food of 'em, are call'd *Agizers*; and the Food or Herbage of the Cattel is call'd *Agizement*.

Agitation, (Lat.) a violent and frequent motion of one thing by another; also a disturbance and disquiet of mind, when the mind is tois'd with

variety of thoughts.

Agitator, (Lat.) a carrier on of any business or designs. The name of *Agitators* hath been particularly applied to certain persons, who in the year 1647 were chosen out of each Regiment to sit in Council, and carry on the designs of the Army.

Aglaia, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalasia*, the three Sifter-Graces, Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Penus*.

Aglet, (French) the tag of a point, also a little plate of metal; also an excrescence coming out of green trees before the leaves.

Agnail, a fore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, consanguinity of males descending from the same Father.

Agnes, a Womans name, signifying Chast.

Agnition, (Lat.) an acknowledgment.

Agnomination, (Lat.) a surname, a name where-with a man is signaliz'd for any famous act.

Agnus Castus, or the Chast-tree, a Plant, whose Leaves and Seed preserve Chastity very much. The Seed resembles Pepper, the Tree it self is by some called *Italian Willow*, by others *Abraham's Balm*.

Agonal Feasts, certain annual Feasts celebrated among the ancient Romans, every ninth of January.

Agony, extremity of Sickness, when Nature makes the least effort against a Disease that threatens Death. Figuratively, *Agony* of the mind is when the mind labours under great disturbances and extraordinary vexations.

Agamede, (old word) grieved.

Agas, a Province of the Empire of the great *Mogul*, whose chief City of the same name hath been of late the grand Imperial Seat.

The *Agrarian Law*, a Law made by the Romans, for the distribution of Lands among the common people.

Agrede, *Chaucer*. to gather together.

Agreement, a consent of minds in some things done or to be done.

Agriculture, (Lat.) tillage, husbandry, or improvement of Land.

Agrienum, a town anciently of great note in Sicily, the Residence of the Tyrant *Phalaris*, call'd at this day *Gergenti*.

Agrimony, a herb somewhat like unto *Tansie*, good against the obstructions of the Liver; for which it is often used in Dyet-drinks. It is call'd in Latin, *Agrimonia*, *Empatorium*; and by some, *Hepatarium*, as being good for the Liver.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet form'd, also the name of several Kings of *Judea*.

Agriſe, (old word) Afraid, Altonish'd.

Agread, swell'd, made big. *Chaucer*.

Agriatone, Abridg'd. *Chaucer*.

Agri-tree. See *Sassafras*.

Ague, a disease proceeding from a hot and dry temper of the Blood, which from the Heart communicates itself to the whole Body, thro' the Veins and Arteries; being known by a violent agitation of the Pulses, and a shaking Fit.

Abab, (Hebr. the Brother's Father) a wicked King of *Israel*, who married *Fazelah* an Idolatress, by whose means he became an Idolater and Persecutor.

Abaz, (Hebr. a taking or possessing) an Idolatrous King, who succeeded his Father *Joban* in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

Abazabab, (Hebr. apprehension or sight of the Lord) a wicked King, who succeeded *Abab* his Father in the Kingdom of *Israel*.

Abazer, (Hebr. a Brother's help) a Prince of *Dan*.

Abimelech, (Hebr. a King's Brother, or of his Council) a Priest, who receiving *David* as *Nob*, was put to death with other Priests by *Dag*.

Abiophel, (Hebr. a Brother forfaken, or without Willom or Grace) a Counsellor of King *David*, who conspired with *Abiatham* against him.

Abdiab, (Hebr. the Tabernacle, or brightness of the Lord) an excellent Workman, who was employ'd in the making of the Tabernacle.

Abisnambis, (Hebr. my Tent, or famous Mansion) the Wife of *Elan*, and Daughter of *Anah*.

Abusian vulg. Abus, a Town of *Blekingia*, a Province of *Scandia*; one of those *Penninsules* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Ajax, the Son of *Telamon* and *Hefione* Daughter of *Laomedon*, one of the stoutest of all the Greeks that went to the *Trojan War*; he fought with *Hector*, and had a Contest with *Ulysses* for the Arms of *Achilles*; but *Ulysses* having gained them by his Eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of Sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have been among them.

Aid, help, assistance; also a subsidy or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Molossi*, who sent *Theseus* to prison, because he and *Pirathus* would have taken away his Daughter *Proserpina*.

Agreen. See *Houfbeck*.

To Ail, (old word) to be sick, or ill at ease; whence the question, What ail ye, from the Saxon word *Alles*, i. e. Sickness.

Aile, a Writ which lies where land descends from a Grandfather to the Son or Daughter of his Son, the Father being dead before the entry by him, and one abates, the Heir shall have this Writ against the Abator.

Ailbury, a Town situate not far from the river *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*; it was won by *Gutwulph* the Saxon, in the year Five hundred seventy and two.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*; it was heretofore named in the British tongue *Saissenag-haball*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the Brittain, Son of *Porrigern*, to *Hengist*, and his English Saxons in this place.

Airy, a Nest of Hawks, more especially the Nest which Falcons make choice of to hatch their young.

Airy Triplexity. Astrologers having divided the 12 Signs of the Zodiac into 4 Ternaries, according to the four Elements, call'd *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, the *Airy Triplexity*.

Ait, a little Island in some great Rivers where Officers grow.

Aix, a noted and Parliament Town of that part of *Provence* which peculiarly belongs to the King of *France*.

Aknanchester, i. e. the City of Sick-folk, a name anciently given by the Saxons to the City of *Bath*.

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves; some will have it to be the *Provence Rose*, which is respected more for its doubleness, than for its sweetness or use. It is chiefly mentioned by *Pliny*.

Alabaster, a kind of clear white Marble; of it are made Boxes to put sweet Ointments in; it is so called of *Alabastrium*, an Egyptian City, where it is most plentiful, by reason of its coldness it preserves from corruption. Wherefore it is, that from all Antiquity it hath been principally made use of for the intombing of Princes, and great persons.

Alacrity, (Lat.) cheerfulness.

Alabal, (Arabick) the Scorpion's heart.

Alamac, (Arabick) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alamine, the lowest Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the Gamut or Scale of Music.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Sclavonish*, a Greyhound; others contract it from *Albian*; i. e. Sunbright.

Alarum, a Signal given by loud Cries, or the found of Warlike Instruments, to cause People to take Arms upon the sudden arrival of the Enemy. Figuratively taken for all manner of sudden Apprehension, well or ill grounded.

Alastor, the name of one of the Sun's Horses.

Alastor, one of the four Horses of *Pluto's* Chariot, described by *Claudian* in his Poem de *Raptu Proserpinae*, the other three being *Orphanus*, *Nisitus*, and *Etion*.

Alata Castra, the City of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a term in Hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alba Graca, the chief Town of *Servia*, otherwise call'd *Belgrade*, or *Grak Weissenberg*.

Alba Julin, the City of *Welfenberg* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now call'd *Stawissenberg*, where the Kings use to be Anointed and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Ilyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now call'd *Durazzo*. There is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cilicos* and *Armenia*, from whence

whence the People of the former *Albania* are said originally to spring. Also the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

St. Alban, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, so called from *St. Alban* the British Martyr, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albe, a Vestment of white Linnen reaching down to the feet, and worn by Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons under their Copes. Among our Clergymen an *Alb* is taken for a Surplice.

Albeus, (*Arabick*) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a Saxon proper name of Men, signifying all bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side, or (as others say) from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*.

Albricias, (*Spanish*) a word much used by *Spanish* Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news.

Albugineus, (*Lat.*) belonging to the white of the Eye, or to any other white substance.

Albugineus Tunicle, a white Tunicle of the eye which proceeds from the *Pericranium*, grows to the Horny Tunicle, and leaves a hole forward for the opening of the Apple of the Eye.

Alcane Versé, a certain kind of Versé, so called from *Alcane* the first Inventor, consisting of two *Diauis* and two *Troches*.

Alcengei, see *Alkengei*.

Alcala di Hérans, a Town of note in *Castilia Nova*.

Alcala Real, a Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

Alcalde, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a town, whose Office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions.

Alcamia, the same with *Ichthyocola*, or *Uing-glass*.

Alcantara, a stately town of *Castilia Nova* in *Spain*.

Alcathous, the Son of *Pelops*, who being suspected to have slain his Brother *Chryppus*, fled to *Megara*, where killing a Lyon that had slain *Euripus* the Son of *Megaraus*, he was by *Megaraus* made his Son-in-law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alcitrace, a fowl much like an Heron.

Alce, a wild Beast, in fashion and skin like a fallow Deer, but greater, and hath no joynts in his legs, and therefore doth never lye down but lean to trees; the Horn of it is useful in Physick. This Beast in *English* we aufterwarily call an *Elk*.

Alceis, the Wife of *Admetus* King of *Theffaly*, who willingly offer'd her self up to dye for her Husband.

Alchibit, the Chymical Appellation of prepared Mercury.

Alchid, (*Arab.*) a Star in the Goat.

Alchid, (*Arab.*) a Star in the right side of *Pegasus*.

Alchidilla, vide *Ladies Mantle*.

Alchid, see *Reception*.

Alchid, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies the giver of years; and is so placed, that he hath most essential dignity in the principal places of the face when a person is born, and with some aspect

doth behold that place.

Alchrad, (*Arab.*) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchymie, the art of dissolving all natural Bodies, and resolving them into their first Principles.

Alchymist, he that teaches Chymistry, or practices Chymical Operations.

Alcinous, a King of the *Phaeaces*, famous in *Homer* for his entertainment of *Ulysses*.

Alcinhoe, a *Trochan* Woman who was turned into a Bat for contemning *Bacchus*'s Orgies.

Alcmaer, a noted town of *West Essexland*.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytrio*.

Alcmeon, the Son of *Amphyarans* and *Eriphite*, he killed his Mother for having betray'd his Father.

Alcoholization, a reducing of any solid matter into an extreme fine and suble powder, but in Liquids it is the depriving of *Alcohols* or *Spirits* of their flegm or waterish part; so that they consume and fume away with the matter wherein they were dipt.

Alconor, one of the 300 *Argives* who fought against the *Lacedemonians*, only he and *Chromius* being left alive, and all his Enemies killed, excepting *Orthyades*.

Alcoran, (*Arab.*) the Book wherein the *Turkish* Religion is deliver'd; first written by *Mahomet* the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcoranes, high slender Turrets, as *Herbert* defines them, which the *Mahometans* usually erect for use and ornament near their *Mosques*.

Alcove, (*Span.* *Alcobar*) a recess within a chamber for the setting of a Bed out of the way; where for state many times the Bed is advanced upon two or three ascents with a rail at the feet. These *Alcoves* are frequent in many Noblemens Houses in *Spain*, and other parts beyond Sea.

Alcyon, the Daughter of *Neptune*, the Wife of *Ceyx*, changed into a Bird called the *King's Fish*.

Alcius dubis, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Seguani*, called in *French* *Les doux*.

Alclorow, see *Isorium*.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the name of a Royal fix'd Star in the fourth degree of *Geminis*, within almost three degrees of such Latitude, of the nature of *Mars*.

Aldebaranism, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Cephus*.

Alderman, (*Saxon*) signifies as much as Senator or Senator, and was among the *Saxons* as Earl among the *Danes*. At this day they are call'd Aldermen, who are Associates to the chief City Magistrate of a City or Town-Corporate.

Alder-tree, see *Alar*.

Alcoass, an herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers. It is otherwise called *Coastmary*, or *Maudlin*.

Alceto, one of the three *Furies*, see *Megera*.

Alc Bryon, a young man, who kept the door while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*, but *Mars* incensed that he was surpriz'd thro' his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Alledge,

Alledge, *Chaucer*, case.

Alloof, an herb with roundish leaves and blewish flowers, which is very profitable against all griping pains in the Stomach, Spleen, and Belly; it is otherwise called *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Gill-creep* by *Ground*, *Turnsoof*, and *Flaymoids*. In *Latin* *Hedera terrestris*.

Alombick, (*Arab.*) a Chymical Instrument us'd in distilling. It is shap'd like a Helmet, concave within, and convex without, and toward the bottom is placed a Beake or Nose, by which the Vapors descend.

Aloufon, a Town of *Normandy* in *France*, ennobled with the title of a Dukedom.

Alouph, (*Heliopolis*) a City in *Syria*, very well fortified by Nature, heretofore in the possession of the *Christians*, but now of the *Turks*.

Alouph, (*old word*) a Maypole.

Alou, a term in *Falconry*, the true *Falcon* of *Pera*, that never lets his prey escape.

Alouster, an Officer appointed in every Court-leet, and sworn to look to the size and goodness of bread and ale or beer, within the precincts of that Lordship.

Alubia, (*Greek*) a proper name of several Women, signifying truth.

Aluromancy, (*Greek*) a kind of divination among the ancients by bread, or cake-paste.

Alexander, the name of several great Kings and Emperors, but the most famous in History was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, who overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy.

Alexanders, an Herb common in Gardens, which warms a cold Stomach, opening stoppings of the Liver and Spleen.

Alexanders foot, an Herb whose root resembles a foot.

Alexandria, a famous Port-town of *Egypt*, built or re-edified by *Alexander* the Great, whose body by *Ptolemus Lagi* was there entomb'd in Gold.

Alexipharmacum, (*Greek*) Medicines, or Antidotes against Poyson, or any infectious Disease, and so are *Alexiteria*.

Alfere, (*Saxon*) an Ensign-bearer.

Alfes a kind of *Ordeal*, or tryal of Innocency by a great Cauldron of scalding water, into which the accused person was to put his arm up to the elbow, and if hurt, he was held guilty; if not, acquitted.

Alfred, (*a Saxon* word) signifying all Peace; the name of a wife, temperate, religious, and learned King of *England*, who made an Act, that all Freeman possessing two Hides of Land should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfriston, a Town of *Derbyshire*, built by King *Alfred*, as some think, the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfriston*.

Alfriday, a word often used by the *Arabian* Astrologers.

Algarbia, one of the two large Provinces into which the Kingdom of *Portugal* is divided.

Algarb, (*Arab.*) the Star in the right wing of the *Crow*.

Algasfe, (*Arab.*) the head of the Fifteenth Manfon.

Algate, (*old word*) if to be, notwithstanding,

altogether.

Algate, (*old word*) ever, even now, for all that.

Algeber, the left foot of *Orion*.

Algebbe, (*Arab.*) the head of the Tenth Manfon.

Algebra, (*Arab.*) a Science that serves to enlighten, enlarge, and perfect Arithmetick, Geometry, and all the Mathematical Sciences. It differs from Arithmetick in this, that one is a computation of Numbers, the other of Species and Letters. The word signifies an Abstract sort of Arithmetick, the Art of Equation, or a certain Rule for the finding out the hidden powers of Numbers, as well absolute as respective. There are two sorts of *Algebra*, the first is the computation of Cyphers and Numbers with Species and Letters; the other is the Art of resolving Questions, and the discovery of the General Truths of Mathematics.

Alguazil, a *Spanish* word, signifying a Sergeant, or Officer that arrests people, and executes the Orders of the Magistrate.

Algenib, (*Arab.*) the right wing of *Pegasus*.

Algier, (*Arab.*) a Sea-coast-town of the Kingdom of *Tremis* in *Africa*, a Town of great trading, but infamous for Piracies, and the taking of *Christian* Slaves.

Algid, (*Lat.*) numb with cold, chill.

Algomessa, (*Arab.*) the little Dog.

Algan, (*Arab.*) the head of *Medusa*.

Algorisme, (a word compounded of *Arabic* and *Spanish*) the Art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (*old word*) the same as *Algera*.

Algum, or *Almug Pl.* *Algummim* or *Almuggim*, *Hebr.* a most excellent kind of Wood growing in *Lebanon*.

Alguze, the left foot of *Orion*, an *Arabick* word.

Alhabar, (*Arab.*) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Alhidada, the Label or Index that moves upon the Center-pin of an *Astrolabe*.

Alchacab, (*Arab.*) the tail of the *Cynofure* or Pole-star.

Allicant, one of the chief Towns of *Valencia*, in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberries, of which they make *Allicant*-Wine.

Allice, (*Ger.*) a Womens name contracted from *Allice*, i. noble.

Alin, (*Lat.*) one born in a foreign Country; and by our common Law, such a one is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament.

To *Alienate*, to sell or transfer the propriety of a thing.

Alienation, (*Lat.*) an enfranchising the sale, donation, or translation of Propriety.

Alienation of Affection, the removal of it from one Object to another.

Alienation of the Senses, madneis.

Alifed, (*Saxon* word) allowed.

Aliment, (*Lat.*) nourishment: The Physicians call *Aliment* whatever may be dissolved by the ferment or natural heat of the Stomach, and changed into *Chylus*, to repair the continual dissipation of the parts of the body.

Alimo

Alimony, (*Lat.*) a Pension allow'd for subsistence from a Husband to his Wife, being parted from him.

Alisib, (*Arab.*) a Star in the tail of *Helicis*, or the Bear.

Aliquot parts, are the even numbers that may be had out of any great number, as 6, 4, 3, 2, out of 12.

Alkengi, a fruit call'd the Winter-Cherry, being the fruit of one of the sorts of Nightshade.

Alkali, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort. *Alkali* is a Term in Chymistry and Physic, and is a hollow and porous Salt readily dispos'd to joyn it self easily with all Acids. By means of this Salt the Chymists give a ready reason of the Composition of all Natural Bodies, and prove it by Examples of the same nature.

To *Alcalise*, to draw a Salt out of all Vegetables and Minerals, after calcination, by means of a *Lixivium*.

Alcans, (*Lat. Anchusa*) a certain Herb call'd Spanish Bugloss, the root whereof is used to colour things with; and being made into an Ointment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burnings, Scaldings, and St. Anthony's Fire.

Alcherma, a Confection made of the scarlet-grain call'd *Chermes* or *Kermes*.

Alca-bone, (*old word*) a made request.

Aligavon, a kind of noxious Animal, very frequent in several parts of the *West-Indies*, much of the same nature and shape, but less than the *Crocodile* of *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*.

Alionides, the Tunicle that wraps and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the Birth.

Alor, or Alder-tree, a bushy Tree, whose inward bark is very yellow, and purgeth Choler, Phlegm, and watery humors.

To *Alloy*, to ease, to mitigate, to pacify.

To *Alloy* a *Phasant*, is to cut or carve it up.

Allegation, (*Lat.*) a proving, an alledging.

Allegory, (*Gr.*) inversion, or changing. In *Rhetorick* it is a continued Metaphor, wherein there is couched something that is different from the literal sense.

Alalaja, (*an Hebr. word*) signifying, Praise ye our Lord; also the name of an Herb, otherwise call'd *Wood-Torck*, (*Lat. Actosella*) which is of singular use in Feavers and Agues, defending the Heart from all infection.

Allegod, a sort of Herb which is commonly call'd *Mercury*, some call it *Good Henry*.

Alhead, a martial Herb, otherwise call'd *Clowns Woundwort*.

Alliance, a tying of Families together by Marriage, of Kingdoms by Leagues.

Alligatiun, (*Lat.*) a binding unto; the Rule of *Alligatiun* in Arithmetick is that which ties, mixes or unites many simples or particulars into one mass or sum, according to any rate, price or proportion required.

Alibreges, a People formerly confin'd within the River *Iser*, the *Gracian Alps*, and the *Rhine*, whose chief Cities were *Chamley*, *St. John*, *Geneva*, *Adunfiers*, *Grenoble*, and *Viane*.

Allocation, the allowance of an Accompt.

Allocations, the Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Great man.

Alloidal lands, (a term in Law) free Lands, for which no fines or services are due.

Alloy, the tempering of Gold or Silver with a baser Metal.

Almsted, *Millegrana*, *Atriplex Sylvestris*, *Polypermonia*, an Herb fo denominated from its fulness of Seed.

To *Allude*, to speak a thing which has a resemblance, or is privily directed to touch another matter.

Almon, a certain astringent Mineral, being a salt sweat of the Earth; the best sort of it is call'd *Rock* or *Rock-Almon*.

Almminor, a word used in the Statute of the first year of *Richard* the third, for one that paints upon Paper or Parchment: It may possibly be one that colours Maps, or any printed Picture. See *Illustrate*.

Almson, a likening or applying of one thing to another. Thus we make an *Almson* to any Apothegm, History or Custom, when we speak or write any thing that has a relation to it, and would have the Reader or Hearer to understand that we think of it at the same time that we speak or write.

Almagest, the Title of an excellent Treatise written by *Ptolomy*, concerning the Sphere.

Almacaron, a famous Cattle fix leagues from *Carthagina*, the second Town of *Marcia* in *Spain*.

Almain, a *German*. Also (a term in Musick) being a kind of Air that moves in common Time, yet brisker than a Pavan. Also *Almain Rivers* are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

Almanack, an Arabic word signifying Distribution or Numeration; whence our Annual Accompts wherein the days of the Months, Eclipses, Lunations, Festivals, &c. are set down, number'd and distributed, are call'd *Almanacks*.

Almandine, or *Albandine*, a sort of Ruby softer and lighter than the Oriental.

Almaner, (*Arab.*) the sight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almanica, (*Arab.*) see *Zodiack*.

Almanzor, (*Arab.*) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes and great men among the *Moors*.

Americk, the name of certain Christian Princes who were successively Kings of *Jerusalem*, after that City was taken by the Christians from the Infidels.

Almicantlers, (*Arab.*) a term in Astronomy, Circles of Altitude parallel with the Horizon.

Almorer, or *Almner*, a King's or Prince's Officer, that looks to the distribution of Alms, to which purpose he has the collecting of all Forfeitures of Deadlands and Felons Goods, which the King allows him to dispose in Alms to the Poor.

Almond tree, (*Amgdalu*) one of the first trees that flourish, bearing a most delicious sort of Nut. Its Tree grows chiefly in the more Eastern parts; especially in *Palesine*, towards the River

ver *Jordan*; whence the best of Almonds are call'd *Jordan Almonds*.

Almond tree, see *Alum*.

Almnia, (*Arab.*) the situation of Planets in the Zodiac, so as to behold each other face to face.

Almner, of a house, is that Planet which hath most dignities in the sign ascending or descending from the Cusp of any House; but *Almner* of a Figure is that Planet which in essential dignities, or accidental, is most powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnager, an Officer of the King's, who looks to the Alize of the Cloth made of Wool within the Kingdom, and puts to it a Seal for that purpose ordain'd.

Alnath, (*Astronomick*) a Star which is to be seen in the Horns of *Aries*.

Alnwick, a Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Anc*, famous for a Battle between *William* King of *Scotts*, and the *English* under *Henry* the Second; it is fortified with a strong Castle, where *Malcolm* the Third was slain when he besieg'd it; it is also call'd *Alnwick* and *Amwick*.

Aloe, a large Tree that grows in the *Indies*, eight or ten foot high. From the leaves cut with a Knife issues forth a juice, receiv'd in Bottles, which being dry'd in the Sun, turns to a kind of Resin.

Alpeica, (*Gr.*) a Disease call'd the Scurf, or Foxes Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots.

Alpi, a ridge of very high Hills in *Switzerland*, by which there is a very frequent, though difficult passage from *France* into *Italy*; they are generally thought fo denominated from the whiteness of their tops with continual Snow.

Alpha, the first letter of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Alphabets, the whole order of letters in any Language.

Alpharaziz, (*Arab.*) the right shoulder of *Pegasus*.

Alpharez, (*Arab.*) the navel of *Pegasus*.

Alpheta, (*Arab.*) the shining Star of the Crow.

Alphes, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arctynia*, a River in *Sicily*, near unto *Syracuse*, and is fabled to have been metamorphos'd by *Diana*.

Alphonfus, from the *Gothish* word *Helphunus*, i. our help; a general Christian Name.

Alphonfus Tables, certain Astronomical Calculations invented by *Alphonfus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, (*Arabick*) the bright Star in *Hydra*.

Alrameck, (*Arab.*) a Star in the constellation of *Bootes*.

Alstia, a large part of *Germany*, lying much upon the River *Rhine*, and therefore commonly call'd the Circle of the *Rhine*; it contains eleven Bishopsricks, five Abbacies, and five Principalties.

Alstish Paracelsus, a term in Chymistry, signifying a body reduc'd to its first principles.

Alstrage, Duties and Offerings to Holy Altars.

To *Alter*, to corrupt or change the nature of any thing.

Alteration, is caus'd when some insensible parts recede, and others take place; or when all the parts remaining change their situation; or when parts that were at rest begin to be in motion; or when in motion begin to rest.

Alteration, (*Lat.*) a contentious dispute.

Alteration, (*Lat.*) a changing by turns. A term in *Astronomy*, distinguishing the true Base; as thus, in Oblique Triangles the true Base is either the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the *Alter* Base; or the true Base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is called the *Alter* Base.

Altham, an herb vulgarly call'd *Marysmallow*.

Altilquans, (*Lat.*) speaking loftily.

Altimers, the first part of Geometrical Practice, which reaches the measuring of Lines.

Altitonans, (*Lat.*) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and signifies thundering from on high.

Altitudo, (*Lat.*) height, also a term in *Astronomy*, being the height of the Sun, or any of the Stars, from the Horizon; the Suns Meridian Altitude is an Arch of the Meridian intercepted between the Sun and the Horizon; at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitudo of a Figure, is the parallel distance between the top of a Figure and the Base.

Altolans, (*Latin*) soaring, or flying aloft.

Aludels, Glasses without Bottoms put one upon the top of another, and fitted to the Pot that is under 'em, us'd in Chymical Sublimations.

Alvary, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Beehives stand.

Alveated, (*Lat.*) channel'd, or trrenched.

Alvation, (*Lat.*) a tanning, or dressing of Leather.

Amaine, a term used by Men of War encountering another Ship, and bidding them yield. *Striking amaine*, that is, Lower your Topgalls.

Amalgamation, (*from the Greek amalgamo*, to soften) the moistening of any thing (especially for a Medicinal use) into a soft Pap; in Chymistry it is reducing of Gold or any other noble Metal into a Paste by the help of Quicksilver.

Amalek, (*Hebr.*) a licking or smiting People) the Son of *Eliphaz* by his Concubine *Tinna*, of whom came the *Amalekites*.

Amalgaming, an old word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a mixture of Quicksilver with other Metals.

Amaltea, the Nurse of *Jupiter*, who gave her the Horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatsoever the desired she should have it; whence *Amaltea's* Horn is taken for the Emblem of plenty.

Amantensis, *Lat.* a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amarambus, or Flower gentle, an Herb that continues his flower very long without any sensible decay.

Amaritide, (Lat.) Bitterness-
Amasa, (Hebr. sparing the People) the Son of
Abigail David's Sister, treacherously slain by
Joab.

Amasab, (Hebr. the burden of the Lord) a
King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Joash*
in the Kingdom.

Amassment, (French) a crowding or heaping
of several things together.

To *Amaze*, (old word) to discourage.

Amazofis, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the
fight is gone, and no fault to be seen.

Amatory, (Lat.) containing matters of Love, as
Amatory Verbs or Letters.

Amazons, certain Warlike Women of *Asia*,
that dwell near the River *Thermodon*, who burnt
off their right Paps, and killed all their male
children, that they might have no man among
them.

Amazons River, a great River that waters the
South part of *America*.

Ambabi, among the ancient *Gaels*, were those
servants and dependants which belonged to their
chief Nobility.

Ambage, (Lat.) a far-fetch'd circumstance of
words.

Ambie, a superficial putting out of Bones; a Sur-
geon's Instrument with which disjointed Bones are
set again.

Ambry, a hard Gum, of a lively bright yellow
colour, of which they make Beads and Bracelets;
some think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, but
falsly; others, the Juice of a certain Stone that
grows like a Coral. It is called in Latin, *Carabe*
and *Succinum*. In *Prussia* there is great store of it;
it growth like Coral, in a Mountain of the
North Sea, and being broken off by the violence
of the Waves, is cast up by the Sea into their
Havens.

Ambregeste, a sweet Perfume, or Aromatick
Juice, which some hold to be a kind of Bitumen,
rising from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea,
and becoming hard by floating upon the Wa-
ter.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambidexter, (Lat.) one that useth both hands
alike; a term in Common Law, signifying
a Juror that taketh of both Parties for the giving
of his Verdict.

Ambient, (Lat.) incircling, compassing round,
an Epithere properly belonging to the Air.

Ambiguous, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

Ambiguus, is when the same word has two or
more significations. An Ambiguous Body by the
Physicians is call'd a Body that partakes of two
Natures, or a two-fold manner of Living, as the
same Plant both Vegetable and Sensitive; as the
same Fowl living in the Water and upon the
Land.

Ambition, (Lat.) an excessive thirst of Hon-
our.

Amblygon, (Gr.) a term in Geometry signifying
a Figure that hath a blunt or obtuse Angle. A
Cone whose Axis is shorter than the Radius of
its Base.

Amboise, is one of the principal buildings in

France, in *Picardy* upon the River *Loire*, built by
Francis the first.

Ambroya, an Island in *East India*, which thence
flows a continued Wilderiness of Nutmegs, Clove-
trees, Pepper, Vines, and Olives. It is now a
Plantation of the Dutch.

Ambrosia, a City of *Epirus*, from whence the
famous Bay of *Ambracia*, now *Golfo di Lerza*.

Ambrosbury, q. *Ambro's* Town, a Town situate
upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltshire*, built by *Am-
brose Aurelian*, Here *Alfritha*, King *Edgar's* Wife
erected a stately Nunnery, to expiate the Murder
of her Son-in-law King *Edward*. in this Nunnery
afterwards *Eleanor*, Widow of King *Henry III*,
devoted her self to God.

An *Ambrosy*, a Cupboard. See *Ambrey*.
Ambrosia, a word often used by the Poets, to
signifie the meat of the gods. Also a solid Medi-
cine, but prepared as grateful and pleasant as may
be.

Ambrosius, a very eminent and ancient Bishop
of *Milan*, whose Works are extant. Moreover,
Ambrosie is a usual name among us, signifying *Im-
mortal*.

Ambulation, is a motion compos'd of various
portions of Circles upon divers Circles. Also the
spreading of a Gangrene.

Ambulatory, not fix'd to any place.

Amburbial Sacrifices, were certain ancient Sac-
rifices, wherein the Beast went about the City be-
fore he was sacrific'd.

Ambury, a Disease in Horses, which causes 'em
to break forth in spongy Tumors full of hot Blood
and Matter.

Ambuscade, (Spanish) an ambush, or Men se-
cretly to dispos'd, as to rush out upon an Enemy
unawares.

Ambustion, (Lat.) a singeing or burning round
about. Also a solution of the *Continuum*, caus'd
by some external burning, which always opens
the Cuticle, often the Cutis, and many times the
Muscles, Veins, Arteries, &c.

Amen, (a Syriack word) signifying Verily,
be it; and therefore it is used after every
Prayer.

Amendment, a Common Law-term, signifying
the correction of an Error committed in a Pro-
cess, and espied before Judgment.

Amenity, (Lat.) delightfulness, pleasure.

Amenus'd, (old word) diminish'd.

Amenus, or *Bishop's* weed, a certain Herb, the Seed
whereof is one of the four leaf'd Seeds used in
Physick for expelling of Wind.

Amercement, or *Amerciament*, (a term in Law)
being a Penalty affect'd by the Peers, or Equals of
the Party amerced, for an Offence done. Amer-
ciaments are arbitrary, Fines are certain.

Amercement Royal, where a Sheriff, Coroner or
other Officer of the King is amerced by the Juri-
ces for abuse in his Office.

America, the fourth part of the World, dis-
cover'd about the year 1492, by *Americus Vesputius*
a *Florentine*, and *Christopherus Columbus* a *Genoese*.
Amerford, the second Town of note in the
Province of *Ulster*, in the *United Netherlands*.

Amery, or *Almeric*, a proper Name, from the
Ger-

German word *Emeris*, i. Always rich and power-
ful.

Amethyst, (Gr.) a precious Stone, so called
because it is said to repress Drunkenness. In Bla-
zoning, *Amethyst* answers to Purpure and Mer-
cury.

Amiable, (Lat.) lovely.
Amiantus, a kind of Stone-like Alum, tozie
like Wool call'd Earth Flax, or Salamanders hair.
Being cast into the Fire, it will not burn.

Amicable, (Lat.) friendly.
Amiculi, or *Amicli*, vulgarly an *Amicli*, (Lat. *A-
micus*) a sort of Sacerdotal or Priestly Vestment.
This Vestment cover'd the Head, surrounded the
Brest and Back, and tho' it were under all the
sacerd Vestments, yet it was seen above all. It was
girt about the reins with two small twists ty'd in
a knot upon the Brest, and was turned back upon
the opening of the Callock.

Amiens, a very noted Town of *Picardy*, or that
part of *France* which was formerly named *Gallia
Belgica*: It is called in Latin *Ambianum*, some
think ab *Plebscentius aquis*, the Waters among
which it is pleasantly seated.

Amindale, (Heb. a free or vowing People, or
a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram*, the Father
of *Malbim*, also the Son of *Korath*.

Amistere *Legem Terre*, to lose the Liberty of
Swearing in any Court, the punishment of a Cham-
pion overcome or yielding in fight.

Amy, (in French *Aime*, i. Beloved) a Name
common both for Men and Women from *Amadys*,
by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have
been called.

Amisihaddai, (Hebr. the people of the Almight-
y) the Father of *Abiezzer*, a Prince of the Tribe
of *Dan*.

Ammodar, an Astrological term borrow'd from
the *Arabians*, signifying the fame as *Culminant*.

Ammodite, a sort of Serpent or Venomous
Creature, somewhat like a Viper in shape, but of
a fandy colour.

Ammon, or *Ammonites*, (Hebr. the Son of my
People) a People descended from *Ben-ammi*, the
Son of *Lix*. Also the fame as *Amon*, (Hebr. Faith-
ful, &c.) a King of *Judah*, who succeeding his
Father *Manasseh*, was slain by his own Servants.

Ammonic, a kind of Gum, or Juice of a Plant
like our *Gyant-fennel*, growing near *Cyrene* in
Barbary.

Amnefly, (Greek) a burying in silence and obli-
vion all former injuries and damages.

Amnios, the second Tunicle that inwraps the
birth, and covers it all over.

Amnon, (Hebr. true, or an Artificer or School-
master) *David's* first-born Son by *Abinoam*, who
having ravished his Sister *Tamar*, was slain by
his Brother *Abalom*.

Amovean, (Greek) *Amovean* Verses are those
which answer one another.

Amomum, certain Grains of a purplish colour
and almost square figure, of a biting taste, and
Aromatick smell; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-
India*, and other Eastern Countries.

Amorites or *Amorrhæans*, a People frequently
mention'd in Scripture.

Amorosi, (Ital.) one in love, an amorous man.
Amori, (French) dead, whence one that is me-
lancholy or in a dumps is said to be all *Amori*.

To *Amorize*, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*,
but among Lawyers it signifies to alien Lands or
Tenements to a Guild or Corporation.

Anos, (Hebr. a burden or burdening) an an-
cient Prophet of the *Jews*, whose Prophectick writ-
tings are yet extant among the Books of the sacred
Scripture.

Amorist, a Lover, a person given to be in
love.

Amoz, (Hebr. strong or mighty) the Father of
the Prophet *Isaiah*.

Amptic, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black
Earth, wherewith they use to anoint Vines to kill
the Worms.

Amplusia, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.
Amphiarau, the Son of *Oileus*, and a great Pro-
phet, swallow'd up alive by the Earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon
both Elements, Land and Water.

Amphibologie, an obscure Sentence or Discourse
that may be interpreted in divers senses.

Amphibitions, (Greek) the Council of *Greece*,
consisting of Men chosen out of the twelve chief
Cities, for the making of Laws, and deciding of
all Controversies. It was instituted by *Amphyktion*
the Son of *Hellen*, or, as others say, by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Amiope*, so
rare a Musician, that he was said to build the
Theban Walls, by playing upon *Mercury's* Harp.

Amphibena, a sort of Serpents which *Pliny* men-
tions to have a Head at both ends.

Amphigians, (Greek) those People that live
under the Equator, where the shadows are cast
both ways, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of
Stage-plays and publick spectacles, differing from
a common Theater, as being more perfect and
built in a full Circle, the other only in a Semi-
circle.

Amphivrite, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*,
the Wife of *Neptune*.

Amphitryo, the Son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*,
who married *Almena*, with whom *Jupiter* lay in
the likeness of her Husband, after which the
brought forth *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to
Amphitryo.

Amphiction, a King of *Athen*, the son of *Deu-
calion*.

Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things,
the *Italick* Amphora contained five Gallons, the
Atrick Amphora seven Gallons and a half.

Ample, of large extent.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement, also a de-
ferring of Judgment till the Cause be better ex-
amined, a word used in Common Law.

Amplification, (Lat.) a making large, or amplify-
ing. Among Rhetoricians it is a figurative
speech aggravating a Crime, an Relation in praise
of another, or insinuing upon a Relation.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness of extent.
To *Amplify*, to extend, to enlarge.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness of extent. In
Astronomy it signifies the space and number of de-

degrees contained between the East or West point of the Horizon, or the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or any other Star. Or if the Sun, Moon, or Star be above the Horizon, then so many Degrees as are contained between the Azimuth of the Sun, Moon, or Star, and the said East or West Point shall be call'd their *Amplitude*.

Amputation, (*Lat.*) a curtailing, a lopping off. In *Chirurgery* it is taken for the cutting off of any corrupted or puffed part or member, to prevent the corruption from spreading through the whole Body.

Anamim, (*Hebr.* a high People) the Father of *Moses*, *Arar*, and *Miriam*.

Anaphel, (*Hebr.* a speaking Destruction, or a speaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Shinar*.

Anaphelus, now *Val di Ericento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, are many Lakes full of Brimstone, enclosed about with Woods, and sending forth a noisome pestilent smell, which gave occasion to the Poets to feign, That the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Anaphelodamum or *Amsterdam*, the Capital City of all the *Belgian Netherlands*, particularly of the Province of *Holland*.

Ananias, (*Lat.*) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander, or charm to wear about one, which preserveth from the Plague, Poyson or Enchantment.

Ananias, the Brother of *Nimitor*, and King of the *Lutians*, the dispos'd his Brother *Nimitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vassal of his Neece *Rhea Sylvia*; but the being got with Child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Ananias, the Name of several of the Ottoman Emperors, and much used in *Turky*.

To *Analyze*, to stop a man with a trifling story; to make a man lose his time; to feed with vain Expectations.

Analysement, any idle Employment to spin away time; also the making of vain Promises to gain time.

Ananias, King of the *Bebrycians*, the son of *Neptune* and *Achle*, slain by *Pollux*.

Analydatic, an Artificial Milk, or Emulsion made of Almonds, &c.

Analyms, a certain white substance like unto starch, made of Summer Wheat growing in *Germany*.

Ananyone, one of the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, she was ravish'd by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

An, *jour & mass*, a Forfeiture when a man has committed Petty-Treason or Felony, and has Lands held of a Common Person, which shall be seized for the King, and remain in his hand a Year and a day from the Attainder; the Trees shall also be grub'd up, the Houses pull'd down, and the Pasture and Meadow-land plough'd up.

An, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their bills, to signify the like quantity of each

Also a kind of *Indian Beast*, with long Teeth and sharp Nails.

Anabaptist, a sect of Heretics first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet is, that Men ought not to be-baptiz'd till they are able to render an account of their Faith.

Anabathrum, (*Greek*) a place wherunto we ascend by steps.

Anabibazon, the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where the pallas from South to North Latitude.

Anacampsis, a branch of Opticks call'd Catopticks; a Science which by the Rays of some Luminous Object, reflected on a plain superficies, partly obscure, partly diaphanous, considers and finds out its form, affections, greatness, distance, and the like.

Anacardium, (*Greek*) a kind of Bean, growing in *Malacca*, like a little Birds Heart.

Anacathartic, purging by the upper parts; as provoking to vomit, sweat or salivation.

Anacharsis, a *Scythian*, both Philosopher and Poet, and Brother to a *Scythian King* in the time of *Cressus King of Lydia*, who wrote the *Scythian Laws* in Verse.

Anachorite, or *Anchorite*, a Hermit that gives himself up to a lonely Life in a Desert.

Anacronism, an Error in the computation of time.

Anacron, a famous *Lyrick Poet* of *Tens* in *Ionia*; some of whose Poems are extant, with the fragments of some other *Lyrick Poets*. He was choaked with the Husk of a Raisin.

Anaculicis, a part also of Opticks, which by the Lines of the Stars, and other vidual Objects, refracted in a medium of a different thickness, measures their figures, magnitudes, distances, &c.

Anadysme, (*Greek*) a swath, a Cloth to tye up wounds.

Anadiplosis, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetorick, i.e. when one Verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

Anaglyphick, (*Greek*) belonging to the art of Carving or Embossing.

Anagogic, that elevates our minds to Celestial and Divine things.

Anagram, (*Greek*) a transposing the Letters of any ones Name, so as to find out some sentence advantageous to the person for whom it is intended, to deduce an Anagram from it.

Anagraph, (*Greek*) a Register, an Inventory.

Anab, (*Hebr.* answering, or singing, or poor) the Father of *Avonilabab*, one of *Elias's* Wives.

Anak, (*Hebr.* a Giant) he from whom descended the race of the *Anakim*, or Giants, who were destroy'd by *Josua*.

Analecis, (*Greek*) scraps which are gathered from the Table; also Metaphorically taken for any Collections.

Analemm, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Instrument to find out the course or elevation of the Sun or any Planet.

Analemma, properly the Firmament, but used for a plain projection of the Sphere, call'd also the Orthographical Projection, where the Sphere is cut

cut into two Hemispheres; and the Eye placed at an infinite distance vertically to one of the Hemispheres; then a right line extended from the Eye to any assign'd point, shall project the assign'd point upon the Plain, and the distance upon the Plain to the top of the Hemisphere to the projected point, is equal to the Sine of the Arch from the Vertex of the Hemisphere to the assign'd point, the Radius being the semidiameter of the Sphere.

Analeptic, (*Greek*) restorative; whence *Analeptic Medicines* are such as are given for the strengthening of the inward parts.

Analogism, (*Gr.*) a Logical Argument from the cause to the effect.

Analogie, (*Gr.*) proportion, correspondence; whence analogical, proportional, or correspondent. *Analogie* is habitude of one Quantity to another. Commonly things are said to be Analogous when the Name of the thing is in common; but the reason signified by the name is neither altogether the same, nor altogether different. Thus a man is said to laugh properly, a feild improperly, because of the pleasantness of it. In Mathematics 'tis a double proportion of Numbers or Magnitudes one to another.

Analysis, is the examination of a Discourse or Proposition, by searching into the Principles and Construction of it; to which purpose we separate the parts of a thing which we only know in gross, that we may know 'em more particularly.

Logical Analysis, is the method of using Logical Instruments, whereby we resolve a Discourse form'd and produc'd by another or our selves into those Principles out of which it was form'd and produc'd. And he is call'd *Analytic*, who having searched into the inmost nature of things, produces Doctrines consequentaneous to it.

Anamnelis, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past.

Ananias or *Ananias*, (*Hebr.* the Cloud or Division of the Lord) the proper name of several persons mention'd in sacred Scripture, both in the Old and New Testaments.

Anapaest, (*Gr.*) a foot in Verse, consisting of two short syllables and one long.

Anaphora, a Rhetorical Figure, being a repetition of the same found in the beginning of several Sentences or Verses; also the ascension of the Signs from the East, by the daily course of the Firmament.

Anarchy, *gr.* a disorder in Government, a being without Rule or Prince.

Anarand, a *British* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honourable.

Anareta, is the killing Planet threatening Death in a Nativity.

Anas, now *Rio Guadiana*, one of the chief Rivers of Spain, which divides *Hispania Betica* from *Lusitania* or *Portugal*.

Anasarcus, a white, soft, yielding Tumor of the whole Body, or some part of it, which dints in by compressing the Flesh, caus'd by some obstruction in the Lymphatic Vessels when the Lympha is too thick, and the Blood viscous.

Anastomosis, otherwise call'd Inoculation, is taken vulgarly in Physiology to signify the Impli-

cation of the Veins and Arteries; the conjunction of one Vein or Artery with another, or the whole hole by which they communicate one with another.

Anastrophe, *gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed.

Anathemas, in one sense is a person solemnly curst, or devoted to destruction.

Anathema, in another sense is a thing set apart and consecrated to God or pious uses.

To *Anathematize*, to excommunicate or cut off from the Communion of the Church.

Anatocism, *gr.* the yearly receipt of Usury, when at the years end the use is become principal.

Anatomy, a Science which gives us the knowledge of the parts of human Bodies by dissection. It practises also upon the bodies of beasts.

Anaxagoras, a Philosopher of *Clazomenis*, the Disciple of *Anaximenes*.

Anaximenes, a Sophister, who saved the City *Lampsacus* from the fury of *Alexander*.

Anaxus, the son of *Neptune*, slain by a wild Boar.

Ancaffer, a Town or long Street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antonius* called *Crocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the *Roman* Coins and Vaults under ground, oftentimes discovered.

Ancestor, a Fore-father after a long descent. The difference between Ancestor and Predecessor is, that the first is apply'd to a natural person, the second to bodies politic and corporate.

Anchises, the son of *Capys*, carried by his son *Aeneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

An *Anchor* is that which holds a ship in the place where the rides; of which there are several forts, which see in their proper places. The *Anchor* is a peck; that is, right under the Hawse or Hole through which the Cable belonging to the Anchor runs out.

The *Anchor* is a Cock-bell, or hangs up and down by the ships side.

The *Anchor* is fowle, or the Cable is got about the Fluke.

Anchove, a sea Minnow, which is frequently pickled up, and being dress'd according to Art, made an excellent dish for the relishing of a Glass of Wine.

Anchurus, the son of *Midas*, who after *Midas* warn'd by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the Earth, had thrown in his Gold in vain, rode into the Abyss which then clos'd up.

Ancken, in Military Affairs is he that carrieth the Colours to a Company of Foot-foldiers; an Ensign-bearer.

Ancient Demefne; see *Demefne*.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

Anel, (*Lat.*) a kind of shield or buckler made after the fashion of a decreescent Moon. The first of this form was reported to fall from Heaven into the hands of *Pompeius Nona* in the time of a great Plague; who by the instant of the gods

def's *Eg'ria*, caused eleven more to be made, and committed them to the keeping of the twelve *Sallii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *la Marca d' Ancona* in *Italy*, with a large Port and a strong Castle, first built by the *Sicilians*, now under the Pope.

Andalusia, a Country in *Spain*, first called *Baetica*.

Andradwald, a Wood in *Suffex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the Death of *Sigebert*, King of the *West Saxons*, who having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swinherd.

Andrales or *Andates*, a certain goddess worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, as the goddess of Victory.

Andrew, (*Greek*) a proper Name of Men, signifying manly.

Androgynis, (*Greek*) one of both Sexes; one that is both Man and Woman.

Andromache, (*Greek*, manly fight) the Wife to *Hector*, after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet, and Son of *Priam*.

Androm'cus, *Nero's* chief Physician, who first added the Heth of a Viper to *Mithridate*.

Andromeda, the Daughter of *Cepheus* King of *Ethiopia*, for her Pride exposted to the cruelty of a Sea Monster, but deliver'd by *Perseus*.

Androna, (*Greek*) a Place that was anciently made in Ships, only for Men to be in.

Andronatus, an Emperor of the East, who being taken by *Issac Angelus*, was most barbarously tortur'd to death by the multitude; from whom he receiv'd all the cruelties which might be expected from ferule natures when they command.

Anemone, (*Gr.*) a kind of flower called a Wind-flower; of it there be multitudes of varieties growing even in our English Gardens.

Anem, (*old word*) over against.

Anerisim, a dilatation or burling of the Arteries, always beating and swelling, sometimes the bigness of an Egg; which yields if compressed, but presently recoils.

Anisostrophia, (*Lat.*) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, a Name of Office rather than of Nature, and signifies a Messenger, or one that is sent. An Angel by Nature is defin'd a created Intelligence, by the perfection of its nature free from the Confortship of a Body.

Angel, in Gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel stamped upon it, and bears the value of Ten shillings.

Angelica, an Herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist Poyson and all infectious vapors.

Angelical, (*Greek*) belonging to an Angel.

Angelion, a famous Greek Statuary, who made the Statue of *Apollo* at *Delos*.

Angelus, (*Græc.*) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*; also a sort of Magical Instrument somewhat like a Lute.

Angiers, the chief City of *Arjuni* in *France*, formerly called in Latin *Andegavorum*.

Angle in Geometry is the meeting of two lines. A right Angle is when a right Line falls per-

pendicularly upon another right line, so as it leaves an equal space on either side, for so where it touches the other Line, it makes the right Angle: this Angle contains just 90 degrees.

An Acute Angle is less than a right one; that is, it leaves less space on both sides, and is more sharpened, containing less than 90 degrees.

An Obtuse Angle is that which is greater than a right one, and less sharp, containing more than 90 degrees.

In Astrology, certain Houses of a Celestial Scheme are call'd Angles, viz. the Horoscope or the first House, the Angle of the East; the tenth House, the Angle of the South; the seventh House, the Angle of the West; and the fourth House, the Angle of the North.

Angle of Reflexion is an Angle made by a straight Line, which proceeds from the Angle of Incidence, and the Angle of Incidence is made by the straight Line that proceeds from the Sun to the Dial-plate. Both these Angles are chiefly us'd in Dyalling, and sometimes in Astronomy, for the calculating of Eclipses.

Angle of the Sun's Position, is the Angle made by the Interjection of an Arch of a Medicinal Line with an Azimuth, or any other greater Circle cutting through the body of the Sun.

In Fortification there are the Angles of the Center, form'd by two Scandiameters that go to the two Extrêmes, the nearest to the Polygon.

The Angles of the Polygon, made by the two sides of the Polygon, that meet in the center of the Bâtion.

Angle of the Flank, or of the Curtain, is that which has the Flank and Curtain for its sides, upon which it usually falls perpendicularly.

Angle Bank'd, is the meeting of the two Faces of the Bâtion.

Angle of the Shoulder, is that which is form'd by the Flank and Face of the Bâtion.

Angle diminish'd, is that which is made by the face of the bâtion with the exterior face of the Polygon.

Angle Julian, is that Angle of point of which is without the place.

Recurring Angle, is that which re-enters into the body of the place.

Angle flanking exterior, is made by the meeting of the razing Line of defence with the Flank.

Angle flanking Angle, is made by the razing Line of defence meeting with the Curtain.

In Navigation, Angle of the East, &c. the Point of the Compass which the Ship falls upon.

Anglia, a part of Great Britain, now called England.

Anglesy, an Island lying over against *Catmarvowshere* in *Wales*, it was anciently the seat of the *Druids*, and was call'd by the *Britains* *Ins'le Domit*, and the Land of *Man*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempt'd by *Paulinus* *Sermonius*, and afterwards brought under the Roman Empire by *Julius Agricola*; many Ages after it was conquered by the *Englishmen*, and thence deriv'd this name, as it were, the *Englishness* Island.

Anglicism,

Anglicism, (*Greek*) a speaking or writing after the English fashion, and not observing the Idiom or Propriety of the language made use of.

Angile, a Kingdom of the upper African *Æthiopia*, where the People use Pepper and Salt instead of Money, and feed on raw flesh.

Angouleme, a Province and Town of the same name in that part of France call'd *Gallia Aquitana*.

Angueller, a sort of little Worms call'd up by sick Hawks.

Anguish, violent grief, agony.

Angular, (*Lat.*) having Angles or Corners.

Angus, a Country in the North part of Scotland call'd in Latin *Angusca*, anciently *Enia*.

Angust, *lat.* narrow.

Angulation, *lat.* a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Anientia, a Law term, signifying made null or void, from the French word *aniantir*, to frustrate or nullify.

Animadversion, *lat.* a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way; also a correcting.

Animal, a creature indued with life, a living body consisting of such a structure of sensible and insensible parts: an Animal is either a Man or a Beast.

Animal Faculty, the Action whereby a man exercises Sense, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind, Imagination, Ratiocination and Memory. In Morals, Animal is opposed to Rational.

Animation, an enlivening, as Animation of the birth, which happens about forty days after Conception.

Animalitio, (*Spanish*) a little Animal.

Anima Saturni, a term in Chymistry, signifying the Extract of Lead.

Aninnea Gummi, a Gum brought from the East and West Indies, and from *Ethiopia*.

Animodar, is one of the ways of rectifying Nativities, or artificially to find out the exact minute ascending at the birth.

Animojity, (*Lat.*) stoutness, stomachful, willfulness.

Anjou, a Province of France, the People whereof were anciently call'd *Andegavi*, the chief of it is *Angiers*.

Anise, see *Anisic*.

Anlate, (*old word*) a Falcon or Sith-fashion'd Sword.

Annals, Chronological Histories of the most remarkable Events in a Kingdom, set down from year to year.

Annauale, a County in the South part of Scotland, so called as it were the Vale by the River *Annan*; it was in old time inhabited by a People call'd *Sclovoe*.

Annanian Law, a Law among the Romans, concerning the Age wherein a man might sue for, or exercise any publick Office.

Anates, (*Lat.*) First-fruits paid out of spiritual benefices.

Anas, (*Hebr.*) a proper Name of Women, frequent among us, and signifying gracious, full of mercy.

Anas, (*Hebr.* as *Anab*) a High Priest of the Jews, who fear Christ bound to *Caiphas* his Father in Law.

Anale, is a certain commodity coming from *Barbary*, us'd by Dyers and Painters of Glafs.

Anneling of Glafs, a baking it so that the colour may go clean thorow it; an Art by some call'd quite lost in England, if not in Europe.

Annels, are square Members put upon a Doric Chapter, above the fourth part of the Oval.

To Annex, to unite or fasten one thing to another.

Annexation, the uniting of Lands or other Rents of the Crown.

Annibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, and son of *Anibcar*, he overthrow *Simprouis* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the *Lake Trasimene*, and *Paulus Scævilius* at *Canna*; he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama* by *Scipio Africanus*; at last flying to *Prusias* King of *Bythmia*, he there poysoned himself.

Annihilation, (*Lat.*) a reducing to nothing.

Anisic, or *Anisic* (*Anisum*) an Herb somewhat like *Sallage* to the sight, but not so the smell; the seeds whereof are good for shortness of breath, and other Difficulties of the Chest and Lungs; the Flowers of it are very profitable for bees to feed on.

Anniversary, (*Lat.*) done yearly, at a certain time, or celebrated every year. It is also taken substantively for some one day or time of the year celebrated in honour of some great person, or some remarkable action.

Annoy, a *Carthaginian*; that is, excited to be a God, and taught birds to sing *Annon* is a God.

Anodynes, (*Gr.*) pain-killers, or causing to be without pain; whence Anodynes Medicaments are such as are appropriated to give ease by stupifying the Senses, such are *Soporificks* and *Narcoticks*.

Annotation, *lat.* a noting or marking, or an Exposition upon any Writing.

Anepensulima, the third Syllable of a Word, beginning to count from the last.

Anepileptic Medicines, Medicines against the Falling sickness.

Anepreparament, necessary precautions requisite for the knowledge of the Predicaments, as Definitions and Divisions.

Annular, (*old word*) secular.

Annuit, (*Lat.*) a yearly Pension; in Common Law the difference between Annuity and Rent is this, that Rent is payable out of Land, Annuity charges only the Person of the Grantor.

To Annul, (*Lat.*) to make void, q. annihill.

Annularis, the Ring-finger is that, which is between the *Medius*, or middle finger, and the *Anularis*. And in Chironomy is attributed to the Sun.

Annulet, (*Lat.*) a little Ring, or any thing made in the form of a ring. Also a term of Architecture, being little square parts turn'd round in the *Corinthian* Capitol, under the Quarter-round call'd *Echinus*.

Annunciation, (*Lat.*) a telling or declaring a thing,

thing, as it were a doing a message unto, also the day whereon the Angels appearing to the Blessed Virgin, saluted her with the news of her being shortly to bring forth a Saviour to the World, which falls on the Five and twentieth day of March.

A Noyance, or Nufance, (French) a hurt or damage; in Law it signifieth a trespass upon a Neighbour's Ground by stopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (Gr.) unequal, uneven, see *Heteroclitie*.

Anomalie, irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs. In Astronomy it signifies an apparent Irregularity in the motions of the Planets.

Anonymous, (Greek) nameless, without a name.

Anorexy, (Greek) one of the Symptoms of the stomach, being a want of appetite.

Anselm, (Germ.) defence of Authority, a proper Name of Men.

Anaus, the Son of Neptune and Terra, who fighting with Hercules, recover'd strength as often as he touched his Mother Earth, but at length Hercules holding him up from the Ground, killed him.

Antagonist, (Greek) an Adversary.

Antal, a Sea Shellfish of a little fingers length, streaked without, smooth and hollow within, like a little Tub where the Fish is contained; it is an ingredient in the *Citrin* Unguent.

Antanaclysis, (Greek), a beating back a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification.

Antarick, (Greek) a word used in Astronomy, the Antarick Pole being the Southern Pole, fo called, because it is contrary to the *Arctic* Pole, and the *Antarick* Circle, contrary to the *Arctic* Circle.

Antares, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart, a term in Astrology.

Antl, a term in Architecture, signifying a square Pillar, which the Ancients placed at the corners of the Walls of their Temples.

Anteati, (Lat.) deeds or actions done in times past.

Anteambulation, (Lat.) a walking before.

Anteadeuous, (Lat.) foregoing, foremost in time.

Antecedent, (Lat.) the same; also a term in Logic, the first Proposition of a Syllogism; also a term in Grammar. See *Relative*.

Antecedent of the Reason, by Geometricians is term'd the Quantity in all proportion that refers it self to another; as that to which another refers it self is term'd the Consequence of the Reason.

Thus in the Reason of a Line of six feet to a Line of three feet, the Line of six is the Antecedent, and the Line of three the Consequent of the Reason.

Antecessors, Forefathers, Ancestors, as it were, Foregoers.

Antecursor, (Lat.) a forerunner.

To Antecedate, (lat.) to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (Lat.) being before the flood.

Anteloque, (Lat.) a Preface; also a term

among Stage-players, signifying their turn, or cue.

Antempridian hour, (Lat.) hour before Noon.

Antenor, a Trojan Prince, who coming into Italy with the *Hetii* and *Paphlagoni*, built *Antenor*, since called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (Lat.) see *Preoccupation*.

Anterior, (Lat.) foremost, on the fore-side.

Antevem, (Lat.) to prevent, to come before.

Antem, a divine Song consisting of Verses sung alternately by the two opposite Choirs, and Chorus's.

Antilogie, (Greek) a treating of flowers, also a florid discourse; also a collection of choice Sentences or Epigrams.

Antiony, a frequent proper name of Men, signifying in Greek flourishing. See *Antionus*.

Antithera, a Compound Medicine used for sore mouths.

Antithora, or Antithora, a Counterpoison to *Thora* or Wolf-bane, which is of a poisonous quality.

Antitrax, see Carbuncle.

Antitragonophites, (Greek) a Sect of Hereticks that began in Egypt in the year 395. Their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal shape.

Antitropophy, gr. a being inducted with the passions or affections of Men; a suffering after the manner of Men.

Antitropophagi, gr. Men-eaters.

Antitryphora, gr. a Rhetorical figure in *Julius Rufus* and *Quintilian*, by whom it is called *Subjessio*.

Antixiomatism, gr. that which is against any known Axiom.

Anticardium, a Cavity in the Breast above the Region of the Heart.

Antichamber, a Room where strangers stay till such time as the party to be spoke with is at leisure.

Antichrist, gr. an opposer of Christ; a Persecuter of the Church and Doctrine of Christ.

Antichthoner, the same with Antipodes.

To Anticipate, to do a thing before the proper time be come; to prevent.

Anticipation, the act of anticipating.

Anticlea, the Daughter of Diocles, who being desoured by *Syphus*, brought forth *Ulysses*.

Antidicomarians, a sort of Hereticks that were against the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidote, gr. a Medicine given to preserve one against Poyson or Infection.

Antigonos, one of Alexander's Captains, who afterwards became possessor of *Asia*.

Antick or Antique work, a term in Painting, or Carving, it being a disorderly mixture of divers shapes of Men, Birds, Flowers.

Antilles, the name of certain little Islands in the *American Archipelago*, because they lye before *Cuba, Jamaica*, and other great Islands adjoining.

Antilogie, the Contradiction of two words or passages in an Author.

Antilogorism, the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sign. Tangent or Secant to 90 degrees.

Antilogie, (Lat.) a Preface; also a term

Antilogie,

Antelope, a certain mungrel beast, begotten of an Hart and a Goat.

Antimetabole, gr. a figure in Rhetorick by which words in a Sentence are turned upside down.

Antimony, a Mineral Body, which comes very near the nature of Metals, and which some believe to contain all the Principles of them, because it is found in Silver and Lead Mines, and sometimes in Mines of its own: It is compos'd of a double Mineral Sulphur, the one resembling Gold for pureness and colour, the other terrestrial and combustible, of a fuliginous and ill-digested Mercury, partaking of the nature of Lead, and a little earthy Salt. It is more easily dissolv'd in water than in fire, and is call'd by the Chymists *The Philosophers Wolf*, or *Saturn*, because it devours and consumes all other Metals when they are melted together, except Gold.

Antimphistic Medicines, such as cure the Distempers of the Reins.

Antipomians, (Gr.) a Sect of People that hold legal services to be unprofitable, and that God sees no sin in Children. This Sect was begun somewhat above an hundred years ago by one *John Isebins* a German.

Antioch, a City in Syria, anciently call'd *Hamaath*, though some say built by *Selenus*, once the Seat Royal of the *Syrian* Kings, and the third City in the *Roman* Empire.

Antiochus, the Name of several Kings of *Syria*, successors of *Alexander* the Great.

Antiochi, those that dwell in equal or opposite parallels of a like distance from the Equator, but the one northward and the other southward. So the *Antiochi* to *London*, are those that dwell in $51\frac{1}{2}$ south, having like Ascensions, tho' in opposite Signs, like length of Days and temperature of Climate, not in the same, but quite contrary Months.

Antipagments, lat. garnishings in posts or doors, wrought in stone or timber.

Antipater, the Father of *Herod* King of the Jews; also one of the Kings of *Macedon*.

Antipathy, gr. a secret Enmity of contrary Qualities meeting in certain Bodies; a contrary of humors and inclinations.

Antipendium, a large silver screen that covers the Front of a Popish Altar, hung on with screws upon a high day.

Antiperiphasis, gr. a Philosophical word; the Encounter and Combat of Contraries; or an Intenseless and Effort of strength and activity in one quality, being besieg'd and kept in by its Contrary.

Antipharmacum, a Remedy against Poyson or any other Disease.

Antiphrasis, gr. a figurative speech having a contrary meaning.

Antipodes, the Inhabitants of one part of the Earth diametrically opposite to the other.

Antipofis, a Grammatical figure, wherein one case is put for another.

Antiquary, one that has very much enquir'd into and studied the Monuments of Antiquity.

To Antiquate, lat. to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, lat. old, out of fashion; see *Antick*.

Antiquera, a noted Town of *Granada*, and Pro-

vince of that part of *Spain* called *Castile*, and heretofore a Kingdom it self.

Antijabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks who deny the sabbath.

Antiscions, are degrees or places of the Zodiac, beholding one another, equally distant from the two Tropicks, and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antiscion of the Planet fall, and shall give vertue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antiscorbatic, Remedies against the Scurvy.

Antistrophe, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word.

Antithestis, gr. a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter or word is put for another, making a reciprocal conversion of two terms or things depending one upon the other; as the Servant of the Master, or the Master of the Servant. Also a Rhetorical Exhortation, when contraries are opposed to contraries in a speech or sentence.

Antitritarians, a sect of Hereticks who deny the Trinity, and who comprehend under them the *Tritini, Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, gr. an example or copy like or contrary to the pattern.

Antier, a term among Huntsmen; that start or branch in a Deer's attire, which is next to the Head, and is call'd the *Bran Antier*; and the next above that the *Beantliers*.

Antonians, an Order of Religious Persons instituted about the year 324. by the *Egyptian* Monk *St. Anthony*.

Antonomastia, gr. a Rhetorical Figure, wherein instead of a proper name, another name is put; as the Philosopher instead of *Aristotle*, the Apostle instead of *St. Paul*.

Antrim, the name of a County in *Ireland*.

Antwerp, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pulled down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Ferna*.

Antbis, a Heathen god, whom the *Egyptians* worshipped for *Mercury* in the shape of a Dog.

Anus, the Orifice of the Fundament, consisting of three Muscles. Also a Cavity in the Brain which arises from the Contact of four Trunks of the Spinal Marrow.

Anveald, (Saxon) Authority.

Anxiety, (Lat.) vexation, anguish, trouble of mind.

Antzicans, a People living beyond the Country of *Loango* in *Africa*.

Ania, a part of *Baotia*, where the Muses Well is, whence the Muses are call'd *Aniades*.

Arifis, gr. indefinite; also among the Greek Verbs there are two Tenes *Arifisus primus* and *Arifisus secundus*.

Arteria, the great Artery which proceeds from the Ventricle of the Heart: It beats continually, and distributes Blood into the whole Body for nourishment.

Apantia, a Town of *Byzantium*, so called by *Nicomachus*, the Son of *Praxias*.

Apartment, that part of a great House where one Person or more lodge separately and distinctly by themselves.

Apathy, *gr.* freedom from Passion or Affection.

Apby, a Town in *Westmerland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant situation upon the River *Eden*. And for its antiquity the *Archeol. Mauri* keeping their station there in the time of the *Romans*.

Apelles, a Native of the Island *Cos*, the most famous if not the most excellent of Painters, who flourished in the time of *Alexander* the Great.

Apennines, (*French*) the Portion of the younger Sons of *France*; so the Duchy of *Orleans* is the *Apennine* of the King of *France*'s second son. It is now generally taken for all Portions given to younger Sons.

Apennine, a great Mountain running through the middle of *Italy*, like the Spine Bone.

Apheg, (*Greek*) incoction, crudity of the stomach.

Apertive, in *Physic* signifies an opening Medicine.

Apertive Portarium is used by *Astrologers* to signify some great and evident change of the Air upon certain meetings of the Planets; whence such Positions or Aspects are call'd *Apertiones Portarium*.

Apertive, the Glass at the farther end of a Tube; or so much of the Glass as is seen through the Pathward Cover.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the sharp pointed top of any thing; the highest point of honour or perfection; but principally in a Geometrical signification, the top of a Conical Figure, which ends and sharpens into a point.

Apheresis, (*Greek*, a taking away) a Grammatical Figure, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word. A part of *Surgery* so call'd, which teaches to take away Superfluities.

Apellium, that Point wherein the Sun or any other Planet is most distant from the Earth.

Apheas, otherwise call'd *Hylech*, the Giver of Life. In the Figure of a Man's Nativity there are only four significators that can be so accounted. The Light of the Time, *viz.* the Sun by Day, or the Moon by Night. The Planet that has most Dignities in the places of the Luminaries, the part of Fortune, and the Ascendant.

Aphecal, (an *Astrological* term) belonging to the Planet that is disposer of Life in Nativity.

Apheism, *gr.* a general Rule or short notable Observation experimented for a certain Truth.

Apheides, *gr.* the name of *Venus*, as being engender'd of the froth of the Sea.

Apheia, an excoriation in the mouth, especially of sucking Children, caused by the Milk

they suck, when it is infected with an over-hot and malignant quality.

Apis, King of *Agos* the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niothe*, otherwise call'd *Ofiris*, who taking to Wife *Isis*, and leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Egeleus*, went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people, reigned there.

Aplana, fixed Stars; but most commonly the Spheres themselves wherein they move.

Apocalypse, *gr.* a Revelation or unfolding of a dark Mystery.

Apocome, a thing short cut off, as when a rational Line is cut off from a rational Line, commensurable in power only to the whole, the remainder is call'd an *Apocome*.

Apocope, (*gr.* a cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, wherein the last letter of a word or syllable is cut off.

Apocryphal, *gr.* hidden, obscure, whose original is unknown.

Apodictical, *gr.* demonstrable, easy to be made plain; whence in *Logick* an *Apodictic Syllogism* is a demonstrative Syllogism.

Apodixis, (*gr.* a rejection) a rhetorical figure wherein any Argument or Objection is with indignation rejected as absurd.

Apogonum, *gr.* a term in *Astronomy*, being that point of Heaven where the Sun or any Planet is farthest from the Center of the Earth.

Apollinarius, an eminent Ecclesiastical Writer of *Hierapolis*.

Apollo, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos* at one birth with *Diana*, called the god of *Physic*, of Music, and Archery.

Apollonius Tyaneus, a Platonick Philosopher mentioned by *Cicilius Rhodiginus*, and *Alexander ab Alexandro*, his life is extant, written by *Philostratus*.

Apollyon, *gr.* a name signifying the Destroyer, in Scripture attributed to the Devil.

Apologue, *gr.* a Tale, a Moral Fable, such as those of *Aesop*.

Apology, *gr.* a justifying answer, an excuse or defence.

Aponeurosis, the end, tail, or string of Muscles. *Apophoresis*, Gifts or Presents made at certain Festivals or Solemnities.

Apoplegmatisim, *gr.* a Medicine to purge away slegm and watery humors.

Apophegm, *gr.* a short and witty sentence.

Apoplexy, *gr.* a stunning or astonishing. Among Physicians it is the appellation of a disease, in which the *Mensus* or Passages of the Brain being obstructed and stopped, and the Animal Spirits intercepted, the affected person becomes like one intranced and void of sense and motion.

Apopsesis, (*gr.* a holding ones peace) a rhetorical Figure, when we forbear not to speak of a thing, yet leave it as if we intended to say nothing of it.

Apostat, one that quits the true Religion, or renounces his Vows.

To *Apostatize*, to quit the true Religion or renounce his Vows.

Apotastis, *gr.* a revolting, a falling away, or de-

defection from ones duty, the true Religion, or any Order that he happens to profess.

Apotata Capendo, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to take the body of one, who having enter'd into and profess'd any Order of Religion, leaves it, and departs from his House, and wanders about the Country.

Apotite, a Reference to something observ'd in the Margin of a Writing, for the better clearing of the Text.

Apotem, (*Greek*, a standing apart) in Chirurgery it is the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body, which is vulgarly call'd an *Impostume*; more particularly an Excoriation left after a Clift.

Apotolator, the Dignity or Ministry of an Apottle.

Apototic, deriving its Authority from the Apottles.

Apototum Unguentum, in *Physic* a cleansing Ointment made of twelve Drugs, according to the number of the Apottles.

Apottle, a Disciple of Christ, who had his Mission to preach the Gospel through all the World. Generally 'tis said of any one who first planted the Faith in any part.

Apotrophe, (*Greek*) in Rhetorick is a Figure, wherein there is a converting ones speech from one party to another. In *Grammar* it is a mark of the cutting off some Vowel at the end of a word, which is not to be pronounced.

Apotrochary, one that practices that part of *Physic* which consists in the preparation of Medicaments.

Apotrochists, a Pagan Ceremony by which they Deified their Emperors, and erected Temples and Altars to their Memory.

Apotome, in *Algebra* is the difference of Numbers incommensurable, to which additions are made, to make Binomes, Trinomes, &c. In Music, 'tis the remaining part of a whole Tone, when you take from it a Semitone major.

Apoteme, *gr.* a decoction (a term used in *Physic*) of Herbs and Spices, till it be not so thick as a Syrup, yet thicker than a Julep.

To *Apoteal*, (*old word*) to dismay or daunt.

Apoteal, (*French*) a preparation; a making ready for any Solemnity or magnificent Reception; also the sum at the foot of an account which remains charged upon a House or College.

Apoteal, visible, certain, evident. *Heir-Apparent* to the Crown, whose Title is clear, beyond dispute or contradiction.

Apoteator, (*Lat.*) one that summons people to appear in an Ecclesiastical Court.

To *Apoteach* or *Impoteach*, to accuse one of any Crime.

Apoteal, a word used in *Common Law*, and signifies to remove a Cause from an inferior Judge to a superior; also a suing within a year and a day of one who is next of kin to a party that is murdered.

To *Apoteal*, to asswage, to pacify.

Apoteation, (*Lat.*) a naming, or calling any thing by this or that name.

Apoteative, (*Lat.*) a Noun Appellative is a term

used in *Grammar*, signifying a name that is common to a great many.

Apoteator, vide *Approver*.
Appendant, (*Lat.*) a term used in *Law*. In *Law* things are said to be Appendant that by time of prescription have belong'd and are joy'd to another principal thing, by which they pass as accessory to some special thing, as Lands, Advowsons, &c. to a Manor; Courts, Ways, &c. to a House.

To *Appendant* to, to have a dependance upon, to belong to.

Appetite, a desire of enjoying what we want.

Appetite of Nourishment, is a certain Constitution of the Fancy, arising from the motion of the Nerve of the sixth Conjugation, disorderly mov'd in the Stomach for want of nourishment.

Appendix, (*Lat.*) an addition, a supplement to any Treatise by way of enlargement or explication, any thing that depends upon another.

Appency, *lat.* earnest desire.

Appian way, a High-way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brundisium*, which *Appius Claudius* in his Consulship Paved and Walled.

Appis forum, a Town in *Italy*, distant from *Rome* a days Journey, upon the *Appian way*, where was a great Market.

Applauder, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation towards the performers of great achievements.

Apples, in *Herbarism* or *Simpling* are used, not only for the fruit of the Apple-tree, but for all sort of round fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, as *Mandrake-Apples*, *Apples of Love*, &c. *Pine-Apples*, *Cypres-Apples*, &c. *Apple of Love*, *Pomum Amoris*, *Solanum Genus*, an herb so called, because it beareth Berries like *Cherries*, which for their beauty are called *Apples of Love*.

Application, *lat.* the making an Address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another. In *Astrology* *Application* is the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

Applicable, that may be apply'd to a thing.

To *Apply* to himself, to appropriate to himself.

† *Applumature*, (*Lat.*) a Soldering with Lead.

Appointment, a Pension allow'd by persons of great quality, for the retaining Servants of good credit about him.

Appportionment, in *Common Law* is the dividing of a Rent or Common, whether voluntary or by constraint.

Apposite, *lat.* put to, also to the purpose.

Apposition, *Lat.* a putting to; also in *Grammar* it is the putting of two or more substantives together in the same case, as *Urbs Roma*, the City of *Rome*, &c.

Apprehension, *Lat.* understanding, as it were a catching hold with the Intellect; also according as it is used with expressions, either of danger or happiness, it denotes either fear or joy.

Apprentice, a Novice in any Art or Science; generally any one who is put to a Master to learn his Trade or Calling.

Appreciation, (Lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

To *Approach*, to draw near to, to arrive at.

Approbation, (Lat.) a liking or approving.

Appropriation, (Lat.) a taking to ones self, also a term in Law, which signifies the severing an Ecclesiastical Benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some Religious House, Bishoprick, College, &c.

Approver, (Lat. Approbator) signifies in Law one who confessing himself guilty of Felony or any other Crime whereof he is accused, for the saving of himself discovers and impeaches his Accomplice or Accomplices: He is also called an *Appellor*, or *Appellans*.

Approvers of the King are those that have the letting of the King's Lands in small Magnors to his best advantage.

Approvements, (Lat.) a bringing near; also a term in natural Magick, being one of the manners of Transplantation. See *Transplantation*.

Aproriation, (Lat.) a basking in the Sun.

Apricot-tree. See *Abricot*.

Aprize, Gold word Adventure.

Aprunium, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples, now called *Abruzzo*.

Aspyrus, a Town of Pontus, rightly so called (though vulgarly *Asporis* or *Asperis*) from *Aspyrus* the son of *Oris* King of Colchis, who being sent with other Colchians in pursuit of his Sister *Medea*, going away with *Jason*, was by her taken and torn in pieces, and his members scattered about, to the end the pursuit after her might be retarded.

Aspi, proper, quick of apprehension.

To *Aspate*, Lat. to fit and prepare a thing, properly to a designed end: As for example, to *Aspate* a Planet in Astrological terms, is as much as to lay, To fortify the Planet in position of House, and dignities to the greatest advantage, for the effecting our desired end.

Asphens, the superior sort of the Nobility of Scotland were anciently so called, the lower sort *Under-Thanes*.

Aspidula, Lat. fitsns.

Aspote, gr. a term in Grammar, being a Noun not declined with cases.

Aspilia, a Region in Italy, vulgarly call'd *Puglia*, formerly call'd *Iapygia*.

A Q

Aqua Celestis, a liquor which the Chymists call rectified Wine.

Aqua Fortis, a Water made of Vitriol, Allum, and Salt Petre; it eateth Iron and Steel, and is a strong poison.

Aquapondens, an eminent Town of that part of *Hetruria* which is in the Pope's Dominion, and particularly signalized by being the birth-place of that famous Physician *Hieronymus Fabricius* surnamed *De Aquapondens*.

Aquarius, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiac, wherein the Sun enters in January, and is one of the Houses of Saturn, of the Airy Triplcity.

Aquatic or *Aquatile, Lat.* living in the Water.

Aqueduct, Lat. a conveyance made for the carrying of Water from one place to another. In Phytic, the bony passage of the Drum, which reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

Aquosus, Lat. watery.

Aquila, (Lat.) an Eagle; in Astronomy it is one of the Heavenly Constellations; also the chief Town of *Aprunium* or *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Aquila Philosophorum, (Lat.) the Eagle of the Philosophers; a term in Chymistry, and signifies the reducing of Metals to the first matter.

Aquileia, a City in Italy, it is now called *Aquileia*, and for many Ages the seat of a Patriarch.

Aquiliferous, Lat. an Epithete of the Roman Standard-bearer, who carried the eagles of an Eagle, which was the standard of the Romans.

Aquiline Nook, a Hawks Nook.

Aquilianus, Northern.

Aquisgranum, a City in Gullick, or the Dutchy of Juliers, now *dix la Chapelle*, built by *Gratus*, as some suppose, the Brother of Nero.

Aquitania, a Province of the ancient Gauls, now *Guianne*.

Aquosity, Lat. wateriness.

A R

Arabella, (Lat.) fair Altar; a proper name of divers Women.

Arabesque, curious flourishing, or branched work in Painting or Tapestry, after the *Arabic* manner.

Arabia, a Country in Asia, so called from *Arabis* the Son of *Apollo*, reaching from India to Egypt; it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia Deserta*, and *Arabia Felix*.

Arable, Lat. ploughable.

Arachusia, a Province of Persia, adjoining Eastward to that more grand Province of *Drangiana*. It is called at this day *Candahor*.

An *Araine*, a Spider, so call'd in *Nottinghamshire*.

Aras, (*Eldr.* highness, or deceiving, or their curse) the son of *Shem*, of whom descended the *Arames* or *Syrians*.

Araneus Tunicle, the Tunicle that surrounds the Crystalline Humor, by reason of its light thin contexture like a Spider's Webb so call'd.

Arantia, the City of Orange in France, being the chief City of a Principality so called in *Gallia Narbonensis*, and lately belonging to the House of *Nassau* (to whom it gives the Title of Prince of Orange) but now in the hands of the King of France by usurpation of War.

Arathia, a Town of Cilicia, near which Alexander the Great gave the last and fatal overthrow to *Darius's* Army.

Arbitrary, that which depends solely upon the Will not being subject to Law or Equity, or any other Controul.

Arbitrator, Lat. an Umpire, a Commissioner chosen by mutual consent, to decide Controversies between party and party.

Arbitrement, an Award, Determination, or Judgment which one or more makes at the request of two or more Parties upon some Debt, Treipsal or other Controversie.

Arbler, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Cross-bow.

Arborif, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arbor-Maris, (Lat.) the Tree of the Sea) a Chymical Term, signifying Coral.

Aradia, a Country of *Peloponnesus*, famous for Shepherds, and for the residence of *Pan*, the god of Shepherds; it was first called *Pelagisia*, from *Pelagus* an ancient King; afterwards *Aradia* from *Arca*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Calisto*, now *Fracomia*.

Arade, (French) an Arch.

Arannm, a hidden Mystry.

Arana, as the Arcana of State, the Mysteries of State.

Arch, (a term in Geometry) a part of a Circle intercepted from one Point to another, by which Geometrically, and by way of Proportion, we gather the Proportion of the whole Circle, or some other thing thought after.

Arch of Direction, a Quantity of the Equator intercepted between two Points in Heaven, where one is the place of the Significator, the other of the Promiser, and which one of them in a certain space of time must run over, until he is devolv'd to the other.

In Architecture an *Arch* is any concave Structure, erected with a mould, in the form of a Semicircle, as the Arch of a gate, Gate, Church-Window, or the Arches of a Bridge.

Archal, otherwise called *Dryshyre* Liverwort, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak in *Dorsetshire*.

Archangel, a Prince of the Angels, of which Order *St. Michael* is said to be. Also the name of a weed like unto dead Nettle, but that the flowers of it are like Honeyuckles. Moreover *Archangel* is a noted Town for trade and resort, being a Staple for all Merchants that trade to *Russia*; it stands on the *Dniava*, in the Province of *Dniava*, under the Dominion of the great *Czar*, and is also called the Port of *St. Michael*.

Archbishop, a Metropolitan Prelate who has several Suffragans under him.

Archbishopric, a Province under the spiritual Jurisdiction of such a Prelate.

Archdeacon, a Superior Ecclesiastic, who has right to visit a certain part of a Diocesis.

Arch Duffier, a chief Sewer, one of the prime Office of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Archduke, a title belonging only to the House of *Austria*, erected about the year 1298.

Arche, or Court of *Arche*, the chief Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Causes, so called because it used to be kept in *Bow Church*, the top of whose Steeple was raised of Stone Pillars, built *Archwise* like to many bent Bows. The Judge of this Court is call'd the Dean of the *Arche*, having thirteen Parishes in *London* belonging to his Offi-

cialty, exempted from the Bishop of *London*. The Jurisdiction of this Judge extends it self through the whole Province of *Canterbury*.

Archetype, (Greek) the first figure, or original from whence a Copy is drawn.

Archena Paracelsi, a Chymical term signifying the Vital Air.

Archflaminis, Prince, or chief of the Priests among the Heathens, by some call'd *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius* was the first Indituer.

Archi-Mandrite, the chief of a company of *Hemerites*. From *Mandra*, a Hovel or poor shelter.

Archimedes, a famous Mathematician of *Syracusa*, who was slain at the taking of that City by *Marcellus* the Roman Consul.

Archipelago of Europe, that which was formerly called the *Aegean* Sea; but there is another *Archipelago* in the Eastern parts, which for distinction sake is vulgarly called *Archipelago di Sancto Lazaro*.

Architectonic, belonging to the chief Overleer of Buildings.

Architecture, a skill obtain'd by the Precepts of Geometry, teaching the right way of designing and rearing all manner of Building. Also the Art of Building, containing under it all those Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a House or Temple.

Architrave, a word much used in Architecture, the Chapter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a Building; part of the Column which is below the Frize and above the Chapter.

In Chymies the *Architrave* is the Mantle; over the Jambs of Doors and Lintels of Windows tis call'd the *Hyperthyron*.

Archive, a place where ancient Records, Characters and Evidences are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governors created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was abolish'd.

Archontick, certain Hereticks, so called from *Archon*, the first of that Sect, which began in the year 334; they denied the Resurrection, and held the World to be the work of Princes.

Archivum, (Lat.) a freighting.

Arctic, as the Arctic Pole, or Northern Pole, and the Arctic Circle, or Northern Circle, so called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a Star of the first magnitude, having its place by the Tail of *Ursa major*, or *Charles's* Wain: it is by some called *Bootes*.

To *Arccuate*, to bend, to make after the fashion of an Arch; whence *Arccuation*, the bending of the Bones.

Arccballist, an Engine anciently used in War, which was to cast forth great Stones.

Ardenia, a great Forest in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine* to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forest in *Warwickshire* so called, the word signifying in the ancient and *Gallick* tongue a Wood.

Ardor, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning desire, devotion, zeal.

Arden, hot, burning, zealous, extremely devout.

Arca,

Area, (Lat. a floor or void space of ground) in Geometry is the whole content of any superficial figure, as of a Triangle, Circle, or the like; also a round Circle about a Star, called a *Halo*.

Arca, (Lat.) a drying.

Arclatum, a City of France in the Province of Narbon, now called *Arles*, the Seat of the Kings of *Basilica*.

Arcepsites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athen*, instituted by *Solan*; they were so called from *Arceopog*, a freet in *Athen*, where they sat.

Arct, (old word) an account.

Arcephila, a proper name of Women, signifying a friend of virtue.

Arctium, one of the principal Towns of *Hetruria*.

Argent, Silver or Coin: also a term in Heraldry whereby they express white.

Argentaria or *Argentorium*, a City in Germany by the *Rhine*, first subdued by *Cesar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Strasbourg*; which name it retains to this day.

Argyle, a County of the North part of Scotland, lying over against the Coast of Ireland, and therefore called by the Natives *Arguthil*, i. near the *Irish*; in Latin *Argathela*.

Argiletas, a place near the Palace in Rome, so called from *Argus* Captain of the *Argives*, who having been entertained by *Evander*, was at length slain and buried there.

Argillous, (Lat.) clayie, of a clayie substance.

Argill, Clay, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Argonata, see *Falon*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponnesus*, not far from *Athen*, where many famous Kings reigned.

Argument, (Lat.) a reason or proof; in Logic it is a Probability invented to create belief; or any subject or matter laid down as a foundation whereon to argue.

Argument of the Moon's Latitude, her distance from the Dragon's head or tail, viz. where the Orbit of the Moon in two points diametrically opposite is intersected by the Ecliptic, whereby it is found out the Quantity of the real Obscuration in Eclipses.

Argument of Inclination, an Arch of the Orbit intercepted, between the Node ascending and the place of a Planet from the Sun, being number'd according to the succession of the Signs.

Argumentation, is a Discourse instituted by Men to signify the ratiocination of the mind.

Argus, a King of *Peloponnesus*, for his singular wisdom and circumspection feigned by the Poets to have had a hundred Eyes.

Argute, Lat. full of wit, subtle.

Argyritis, a kind of Litharge, so called from its silver colour, made most end in those Furnaces wherein Silver is purged from Lead.

Arhusa, one of the four principal Jurisdictions (which are also Episcopal Sees) of that *Drish* Peninsula called *Jutland* or the *Cimbrick Chersonese*.

Ariz, one of the three great Provinces of *Mexico*, which is now called *Chiriquian*.

Arichondas, a Musician, who is said to have been the first that brought up the use of Trumpets in Greece.

Aricks, (Arab.) a term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (Lat.) dryness, sterility.

Artes, (Lat.) an Engine anciently used for the battering down of City walls, so called from *Artes* a Ram, by reason of the likeness it had to that Beast. Also the first of the twelve Signs, which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*.

Artilation, lat. a butting, a battering with the Engin before named.

Arinumum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in Italy, now called *Rimini*.

Aristolian, Lat. a fourth saying.

Arion, a famous Musician of *Mylbimna* in the Isle of *Lebos*, who throwing himself into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tarentus* a Town of *Laconia*.

Arissus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Ceres*, King of *Arcaida*, who found out the use of Bees.

Aristobulus, (best Counsellor) the name of two Kings of the *Jews* of the *Macedone* race.

Aristocracy, (Greek) the Government of a Commonwealth, wherein but few, and those of the Nobility, bear the chief sway.

Aristocratie, belonging to Aristocracy.

Aristotelia, or Birthwort, an Herb (the Root whereof is only used in Physick) which is like to that of Sowbread both in form and operation; it facilitates the Birth, and bringeth away the Secundine.

Aristophanes, an *Athenian* Comick Poet well known by his Comedies extant.

Aristotle, the most known and famed of all the Greek Philosophers; and Master of *Alexander* the Great.

Aristoxenus, a Philosopher, Physician and excellent Musician of *Tarentum*, who flourish'd in the time of *Tullius Hofilius*, the third King of the *Romans*.

To *Arise*, (old word) to Arise, to fly.

Arithmetick, A Science which teaches all the Vertues and Properties of Numbers, and how to cast Account.

Arithmomaney, (Gr.) a divination by Numbers.

Armadada, (Spanish) a great Navy.

Armadillo, a Creature brought from the West Indies, whom Nature hath so fortified with an armour-like skin, that is invulnerable in all parts except the Flank.

Armagh, the chief Town of the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, and Seat of the Primate of that Kingdom.

To *Arme a shot*, (a term in Gunnery) to bind a little Okum in Canvas at the end of each spike of a crossbar shot: Also to *Arme a shot* is to bind Okum, rope-yarn or old clouts about one end of a crossbar shot, that that end which goes first out may not catch hold in any Honycombs of the piece, and so endanger the breaking it.

Armed, in Heraldry is said of the horns, claws, tusks, talons, beaks, &c. of any Beast or other

Cre-

Creature; as three Lyons, armed Gales.

Armenia, a Country of *Asia*, divided into the greater and the lesser *Armenia*.

Armer, Lat. a Squire, one that beareth a Knight's Arms before him.

Armet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Armillary, a name which Astronomers give to a Sphere, compos'd of several Circles of Palboard or Copper, which serve to represent and explain the Constitution of the Heavens and Motions of the Stars.

Arminians, a sect of Hereticks instituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year 1605. They hold Free Grace and Universal Redemption.

† *Armonick*, or *Gan Armonick*, a certain Gum issuing from a plant called *Fennel Gyant*. Also a Salt artificial and volatile, made of Soot, and the Blood of Men and beasts.

Armorick, a Country in France, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where Arms are laid up and kept. *Arms*, among Faulconers, the legs from the thigh to the foot. In the Law, *Arms* are extended to any thing that a man in his Anger or Fury takes into his hand to throw or strike with.

Armsia, a Country on the borders of *Carmania* along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleasant Vineyards.

Arbe, a *Portugal* measure of sugar, containing 25 bulhels.

Aromatick, Lat. odoriferous, having a spicy smell.

Aron, an Herb called also *Wake Robin* and *Cuckow-pint*, of a very biting taste; the Juice of it cleareth foul Ulcers; see *Cuckow-pint*.

Argent, an Acre or Furlong of Ground: The *Argent of Paris* is 100 perches square, after 18 foot to the perch.

Arphaxad, Hebr. the son of *Shem*; also a certain King who was overthrown by *Nebuchadnezzor*.

Arquebuz, a Hand-gun, a snaphance.

Arrach, an Herb of two forts, the one Garden Arrach, the other wild and stinking Arrach; otherwife called Dogs Arrach, Goats Arrach and stinking Motherwort. Lat. *Vulvaria*.

Arragon, a great province of Spain, heretofore a Kingdom by it self.

To *Arraign*, to set a thing in order or in its place.

To *Arraign* the Allize, is to caufe the Tenant to be call'd, to make the plaint, and to set the Cause in such order as the Tenant may be forc'd to answer thereto. Also a prisoner is said to be arraign'd when he is indicted and brought forth to his tryal.

Arran, a County in the North part of Scotland, anciently call'd *Hogloca*, as being situate in the River *Clata*, now call'd *Cluid*.

Arras, a certain rich cloth used for hangings, so called from *Arras*, a town of *Artesia*, where it was made; see *Artesia*.

Arroy, a term in Common Law, signifying the ranking or setting forth a Jury or Inquest of Men empannel'd upon a cause; also the preparing of men for military service.

Arroage, any Mow due for Rent or Service, unpaid at the time.

Arrendar, signifieth in the practice of Scotland to set Lands to any one for yearly rent.

Arrentation, a licencing an owner of Lands in a Forest to enclose them with a low hedge and a small ditch.

Arrest, a stop or a stay; but in Common Law it signifies an Execution served upon a man's goods or person; also a Decree or final sentence of a Court.

To *Arrest*, to lay blame; an old word used by *Chaucer*.

Artha, a Pledge given for the payment of a price agreed upon. Figuratively a Pledge or Engagement of Friendship.

Arrians, a sect of ancient Hereticks broached by one *Arrius a Lybian*, about the year 315. who deny the Son to be of the same substance with God the Father.

Arrianus, a Philosopher and Historian of *Nicomedia*, who flourish'd at Rome under the Emperors *Adrian* and *Antoninus*, and whose Writings both in History, Philosophy and Geography, are yet extant.

To *Arride*, (Lat.) to manifest ones consent of a thing by smiling.

Arriberan, in France the summoning of the chief Gentry and Nobility of that Kingdom, their Vassals, and the Vassals of their Vassals, to attend the K. in his Wars upon some extraordinary occasion.

Arrievanguard, the Rearguard of an Army.

Arrius, a Presbyter, who broached that abovemention'd Heresie, wherewith ever since his name hath been branded.

Arrogance, an Excess of Modesty, or a Vice wherewith a man over extols his own parts.

To *Arrogate*, (Lat.) to assume too much to ones self.

Arrow-headed, (*Sagittalis*) a water Herb, so called, because the leaves of it resemble the head of a three-forked Arrow.

Arsenal, (French) a kind of Citadel where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

Arsenic, is a kind of Mineral Soot, fat and unctuous, and participating of the nature of sulphur.

Ruby of Arsenic, is a Preparation of it with sulphur by means of several repeated sublimations, which give it the tincture of a ruby.

Regulus of Arsenic, is a Liquor enclosing to the substance of Butter, prepar'd with *Nitre*, *Tartar*, *Oximent*, *Scales of Steel*, and corrosive *Sublimare*.

Arsmart, an Herb, otherwife called *Water-Pepper*, because of the biting property that one sort of it hath. It is in Latin call'd *Perficaria*.

Arson, (French) a fiddle-bow.

Arts, is all that which is perform'd by the Wit and Industry of Man; and so Art is opposite to Nature.

It is said of all Ways and Inventions that Men make use of to disguise and put a fair gloss upon their Actions, *Such a one has the Art of Pleasing*. Sometimes it signifies Prudence, Conduct; such a Prince has the Art of well-governing.

Liberal Arts, are such as are noble and genteel, as Music, Painting, Architecture, Poetry, Navigation, &c.

Me.

Mechanic Arts, are those that more require the labour of the hand and body than of the Mind.

Artificer, address or industry to do things with subtilty and precaution.

Artificial, made by art.

Artaxerxes, (Hebr. *Artaxshastar*), which signifieth light, or malediction, or fervent spoil) the son of Xerxes King of Persia, he had three sons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines.

Artemisa, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and Wife to *Mausolus*, she built so stately a sepulchre for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the World. *Artemisa* is also the name of an herb called *Mugwort*.

Artemisjan month, the month of *May*, dedicated to *Diana*.

To *Arten*, to constrain, an old word, used by *Chaucer*.

† *Arteries*, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to Veins, in which the most thin and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits, pass thro' the body.

† *Asterotomy*, (Greek) a cutting of an *Artery*.

Artesia, vulg. *Artois*, one of the ten Provinces of the Spanish Netherlands, or that part of the Low Countries belonging to the King of Spain, the chief town of this Province is *Arrebatium* or *Arreas*, where that sort of rich hangings is made, thence called cloth of *Aras*.

Artricial Disease, an acute Disease caused by a tartarous corroding humour fixed in all the joints.

Artrodiad, the joining of Bones when the cavity that receives the bone is in the surface, and the top of the bone that is received is depressed; as the lower jaw-bone with the bone of the temples.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers set battels.

Artichock, a plant whose leaves are of an ash-colour, from whence riseth the fruit of an excellent strengthening and corroborating vertue.

Article, (Lat.) a joyn; also in Grammar a member of a period; also a note of demonstration set before a Noun.

Articular, or *Articulate*, (Lat.) joyned; whence *Articulate* voice distinguished by Consonants, is as it were the joyns of sound.

To *Articulate*, (Lat.) to joyn; also to make Articles of agreement.

Articulation, conjunction of times for the performance of motion.

Artificer, (Lat.) a workman.

Artillery, all that warlike furniture that comprehends the great Guns, Bombs, Granados, Carcasses, &c. and other Fire-arms that are laden with Bullets, Boxes, Cartouches, &c.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Arval Brothers, a fraternity of Roman Priests, twelve in number, who besides their performance of publick Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Landmarks.

Arverni, the ancient Inhabitants of that Province of *Gallia Aquitania*, in the Kingdom of France, now called *Arvergne*.

Arvisian Wine, a sort of Greek Wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amisfa*, in the Island *Chios*.

Arundel, in Latin *Arundina Vallis*, a town in *Stafford*, so called, as it were, *Arundale*, i. a Dale lying upon the River *Arun*; it hath a strong Castle, which *Robert de Belsfou* keeping against King *Henry* the First, thereupon forfeited his Estate, and was proscribed.

Arundisferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aspicyon, (Lat.) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the *Romans*) by observing the quality of the Entrails of the Sacrifices.

Arytenoides, two Cartilages, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx*; they serve to render the Voice more shrill or more deep: they are taken also for certain Muscles of the *Larynx*.

Aszila, the second City of the Kingdom of *Fes* in *Africa*.

A S

Asa, (Hebr. a healer of sickness) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Ahaz* in the Kingdom, and destroyed the High places.

Asabel, (Hebr. God hath wrought) *Jacob's* Brother, who pursuing *Amer*, and by his swiftness overtaking him, was slain by him.

Asaph, (Hebr. gathering) a famous Musician among the *Jews*, and one of the chief of *David's* Quire.

Asaphs, the most forlorn of the *Turkish* foot, who are set upon all the most desperate services, when multitude is designed to blunt the edge of Valour in a less numerous enemy.

Asarabacca, *Asarum*, an herb growing with thick round shining leaves, like those of the Violet but larger; the leaves are much used to procure vomiting.

Asiethes, a people of *Lybia*, about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Python* was.

Ascalon, a noted and once very famous City of *Idumaea*.

Ascanius, the Son of *Aeneas* by *Cressa* the Daughter of *Priamus*. He reigned in *Italy* thirty years, and built *Alba*.

Ascariates, little and slender worms breeding in the Fundaments.

Ascantees, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological term, the degree of the Equator which mounts above the *Horizon* when any one is born. It is also called the *Horoscope*. It signifieth also metaphorically, a predominant or powerful influence over any one.

Ascensions and *Descensions* of Signs, are parts of the Equator which rise or set with such a Sign or part of the *Zodiac*, or any Planet happening to be therein. These *Ascensions* are either Right or Oblique. Right *Ascensions* are parts of the Equator, which ascend by a Right Line, comprehending all those parts of Heaven which are contained under a right Line drawn by the Poles of the world, and the opposite parts of the Equator; and always happen in a right or direct Sphere; in

in an oblique Sphere, only in the Right Circle or Meridian. Oblique *Ascensions* and *Descensions* are parts of the Equator, which rise or set obliquely in an Oblique Sphere; that is, where one of the Poles is elevated, and the other depressed; and the more oblique the Sphere is, the more oblique will be the *Ascension* of the Equator be.

The *Ascensional* Difference, is the number of Degrees remaining after subtraction of the Oblique from the Right *Ascension*.

Ascens, is the motion of a Body tending upward from below.

To *Ascertain*, to assure, as it were to assert for certain.

Ascetic, (Gr.) belonging to a Monastery or place where People give themselves to Meditation and Prayer.

Ascens, in Logic, is said of that sort of Argument wherein we proceed from Particulars to Universals; or from more Particulars to more Universals.

Ascites, a kind of Dropsie, being a swelling of the Abdomen, proceeding from a serous, sometimes from a lymphating or chylous matter collected in those parts.

Asclepias, a Verse of four feet, a Spondee, a Chorambus, and two Dactyls.

Asclepiadorus, a Contemporary of *Apelles*, who flourish'd in the 12th Olympiad, painting the twelve gods; he had for each of the tyrant *Mansu* three hundred Attick Minaes, each of his Mine being by some valued at 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. of our Money.

To *Ascribe*, (Lat.) to attribute, to impute.

Aschennaz, (Heb. fire, as it were diffilling) the Son of *Comir*.

Asdown, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asser*, a town in *Essex*, where a great Battel was fought between *Edward Ironside*, and *Cannus* the *Dane*.

Aselus, (Hebr. blessedness, or felicity) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilyah*.

Asner, (Hebr. blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Syria*.

Asia, one of those four parts into which the whole World is divided. It was so called from *Asia*, Wife to *Lapetus*, and Daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Asinines, (Lat.) belonging to an Ass.

Askant, (old word) as to look askant, to look sideways.

Askes, (old word) ashes.

Asmodens, the name of a certain Spirit, mentioned in the Book of *Ioboth*.

Asopus, a River of *Bœotia*, running by *Thebes*, which the Poets feign'd to have been the Father of *Asius*, whom *Jupiter* despoiled.

Aspalathum, the wood of a little thorny tree, weighty, unctuous, tart and bitter to the taste, of a purplish speckled colour, and odoriferous; sometimes sold for *Lignum Aloe*, which it much resembles.

Asparagus, an Herb whose first shoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their first coming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reason of the great multitude planted with-

in these few years.

Aspas, the Miltress in Rhetorick to *Pericles*, with whom falling in love, and becoming his Wife, he was the cause of two great Wars, the *Samian* and *Peloponnesian*. *Plutarch*.

Aspe, a venomous and dangerous Creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; so that it pursues its adversary rather by its hearing and smelling, than its seeing. One kind killeth by thirst, another by sleep, a third by blood; the Parties flung therewith, either thirsting, sleeping, or bleeding to death.

Aspeck, (Lat.) a sight; also ones countenance or pretence; also the position of the Stars at such a distance in the *Zodiack*, wherein they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Vertues encreas'd or deprav'd; for by a good Aspect they assist, but in an evil Aspect they are said to hurt one the other. Of these Aspects there are but four; *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, and *Opposition*.

Aspeckable, (Lat.) that may be seen or be held.

Asper, a certain kind of Coin, bearing the value of a Penny Farthing of our Money.

Aspera Arteria, an oblong Pipe consisting of several Cartilages and Membranes, which begins at the Throat, lies upon the Gullet, descends into the Lungs, and is dispers'd by manifold branches thro' the whole substance.

Asperation, (Lat.) a making rough or sharp.

Asperity, (lat.) roughness.

Asperity, (lat.) a sprinkling or bespattering; it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens Reputations.

Asphaltus, a sort of pitch which is gathered out of the Lake *Asphaltites*.

† *Asphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrab* stood.

Asphodid, the name of a certain flower, otherwise called *Flasfa Regia*, or *Kings-Spear*.

Aspiration, (lat.) a breathing; also a Note over a Greek Vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

To *Aspire*, to pretend to any *Dignity*, Employment, or any thing that is look'd upon as good or desirable.

Aspiring, ambitious; thus we say, a man of an aspiring mind.

Asporation, (Lat.) a carrying away.

Assa faida, is a Gum flowing from the Roots of *Laternwort*, being scarified. It is called *Devils Dung* by some, from its very strong scent. Others write, that the *Assa faida Tree* is like our *Bryer* in height, the leaves resemble *Fig-leaves*, the root is like our *Radiish*. *Nero* valued it so highly, that he kept it in his treasury, and sold at the rate of *Silver*.

To *Assail*, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a term in Law, signifying an Offence committed in a Forest by plucking up the Woods by the Roots; also to *Assart*, is to fet in order, to make glades in a Wood, to top off the branches of a tree, to clear a Ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (Ital.) a Robber or Murderer that kills another for gain, and by treachery.

Mechanic Arts, are those that more require the labour of the hand and body than of the Mind.

Artificers, Subjects of Industry to do things with subtilty and precaution.

Artificial, made by art.

Artaxerxes, (Hebr. *Artaxshash*), which signifieth light, or maldiction, or fervent spoil) the son of Xerxes King of Persia, he had three sons by his Wife, and 112 by his Concubines.

Artemisia, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and Wife to *Mausolus*, she built so stately a sepulchre for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the World. *Artemisia* is also the name of an herb called *Mugwort*.

Artemisian month, the month of *May*, dedicated to *Diana*.

To *Arten*, to constrain, an old word, used by *Chaucer*.

† *Arteries*, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to Veins, in which the most thin and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits, pass thro' the body.

† *Arteriotomy*, (Greek) a cutting of an *Artery*.

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Arterical Disease, an acute Disease caused by a tartarous corroding humour fixed in any of the joynts.

Arthrodia, the joyning of Bones when the cavity that receives the bone is in the surface, and the top of the bone that is received is depressed; as the lower jaw-bone with the bone of the temples.

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Artichock, a plant whose leaves are of an ash-colour, from whence riseth the fruit of an excellent strengthening and corroborating vertue.

Article, (Lat.) a joynt; also in Grammar a member of a period; also a note of demonstration set before a Noun.

Articular, or *Articulate*, (Lat.) joynted; whence *Articulate* voice distinguished by Consonants, is as it were the joynts of sound.

To *Articulate*, (Lat.) to joynt; also to make Articles of agreement.

Articulation, conjunction of times for the performance of motion.

Artificer, (Lat.) a workman.

Artillery, all that warlike furniture that comprehends the great Guns, Bombs, Granados, Carcasses, &c. and other Fire-arms that are laden with Bullets, Boxes, Cartouches, &c.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Arval Brothers, a fraternity of Roman Priests, twelve in number, who besides their performance of publick Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arverni, the ancient Inhabitants of that Province of *Gallia Aquitania*, in the Kingdom of France, now called *Auvergne*.

Arvisian Wine, a sort of Greek Wine from *Arvis*, now called *Amistia*, in the Island *Cyros*.

Arundel, in Latin *Arundina Vallis*, a town in *Suffex*, so called, as it were, *Arundale*, i. a Dale lying upon the River *Arun*; it hath a strong Castle, which *Roberts de Belsion* keeping against King *Henry* the First, thereupon forfeited his Estate, and was proscribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruspicy, (Lat.) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the *Romans*) by observing the quality of the Entrails of the Sacrifices.

Arytenoids, two Cartilages, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx*; they serve to render the Voice more shrill or more deep: they are taken also for certain Muscles of the *Larynx*.

Aszila, the second City of the Kingdom of *Fes* in *Africa*.

A S

Asa, (Hebr. a healer of Sickness) a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Asiam* in the Kingdom, and destroy'd the high places.

Asabel, (Hebr. God hath wrought) *Jacob's* Brother, who pursuing *Amer*, and by his swiftness overtaking him, was slain by him.

Asaph, (Hebr. gathering) a famous Musician among the *Jews*, and one of the chief of *David's* Quire.

Asapi, the most forlorn of the *Turkish* foot, who are set upon all the most desperate services, when multitude is designed to blunt the edge of Valour in a less numerous enemy.

Asarabacca, *Asarum*, an herb growing with thick round shining leaves, like those of the Violet but larger; the leaves are much used to procure vomiting.

Asbestos, a people of *Lybia*, about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Ascalon, a noted and once very famous City of *Idumaea*.

Ascanius, the Son of *Aeneas* by *Cressa* the Daughter of *Priamus*. He reigned in *Italy* thirty years, and built *Alba*.

Ascarides, little and slender worms breeding in the Fundaments.

Ascances, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological term, the degree of the Equator which mounts above the *Horizon* when any one is born. It is also called the *Horoscope*. It signifieth also metaphorically, a predominant or powerful influence over any one.

Ascensions and *Descensions* of Signs, are parts of the Equator which rise or set with such a Sign or part of the *Zodiack*, or any Planet happening to be therein. These *Ascensions* are either Right or Oblique. Right *Ascensions* are parts of the Equator, which ascend by a Right Line, comprehending all those parts of Heaven which are contained under a right Line drawn by the Poles of the world, and the opposite parts of the Equator, and always happen in a right or direct Sphere; but

in an oblique Sphere, only in the Right Circle or Meridian. Oblique *Ascensions* and *Descensions* are parts of the Equator, which rise or set obliquely in an Oblique Sphere; that is, where one of the Poles is elevated, and the other depressed; and the more oblique the Sphere is, the more oblique will be the *Ascension* of the Equator be.

The *Ascensional* Difference, is the number of Degrees remaining after subtraction of the Oblique from the Right *Ascension*.

Ascend, is the motion of a Body tending upward from below.

To *Ascertain*, to assure, as it were to assert for certain.

Ascetic, (Gr.) belonging to a Monastery or place where People give themselves to Meditation and Prayer.

Ascites, in Logic, is said of that sort of Argument wherein we proceed from Particulars to Universals, or from more Particulars to more Universals.

Ascites, a kind of Dropsie, being a swelling of the Abdomen, proceeding from a serous, sometimes from a lymphatic or chylous matter collected in those parts.

Asclepiad, a Vertic of four feet, a Spondee, a Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Asclepiadur, a Contemporary of *Apelles*, who flourish'd in the 112th Olympiad, painting the twelve gods; he had for each of the tyrant *Mnason* three hundred Attick Minaes, each Mina being by some valued at 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. of our Money.

To *Ascribe*, (lat.) to attribute, to impute.

Aschenaz, (Heb. fire, as it were distilling) the City of *Gomor*.

Asdown, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asser*, a town in *Essex*, where a great Battel was fought between *Edward Ironside*, and *Cnutus the Dane*.

Asser, (Hebr. blessedness, or felicity) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

Assur, (blessed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

Asia, one of those four parts into which the whole World is divided. It was so called from *Asia*, Wife to *Lapetus*, and Daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Thetis*.

Asinine, (Lat.) belonging to an Ass.

Asquint, (old word) as to look askant, to look sideways.

Asket, (old word) ashes.

Asmoden, the name of a certain Spirit, mentioned in the Book of *Tobiah*.

Asopus, a River of *Bassia*, running by *Thebes*, the Poets feign'd to have been the Father of *Erinyes*, whom *Jupiter* despoised.

Aspalathum, the wood of a little thorny tree, weighty, unctuous, tart and bitter to the tast, of a purplish speckled colour, and odoriferous; sometimes sold for *Lignum Aloe*, which it much resembles.

Asparagus, an Herb whose first shoots being boiled, are a great rarity at their first coming in the Spring time, but afterwards grow contemptible, by reason of the great multitude planted with-

in their few years.

Aspasia, the Mistress in Rhetorick to *Pericles*, with whom falling in love, and becoming his Wife, she was the cause of two great Wars, the *Samian* and *Peloponnesian*. *Plutarch*.

Asps, a venomous and dangerous Creature, having its eyes not in its forehead, but in its temples; so that it pursues its adversary rather by its hearing and smelling, than by its seeing. One kind killeth by thirst, another by sleep, a third by blood; the Parties stung therewith, either thirsting, sleeping, or bleeding to death.

Aspect, (Lat.) a sight; also ones countenance or presence; also the position of the Stars at such a distance in the *Zodiack*, wherein they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Vertues encreas'd or depriv'd; for by a good *Aspect* they assist, but in an evil *Aspect* they are said to hurt one the other. Of these *Aspects* there are but four; *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, and *Opposition*.

Aspectable, (Lat.) that may be seen or beheld.

Asper, a certain kind of Coyn, bearing the value of a Penny Farthing of our Money.

Aspera Arteria, an oblong Pipe consisting of several Cartilages and Membranes, which begins at the Throat, lies upon the Gullet, descends into the Lungs, and is dispers'd by manifold branches thro' the whole substance.

Asperation, (Lat.) a making rough or sharp.

Asperity, (lat.) roughness.

Asperion, (lat.) a sprinkling or bespattering; it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens Reputations.

Asphaltum, a sort of pitch which is gathered out of the Lake *Asphaltites*.

† *Asphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrab* stood.

Asphodel, the name of a certain flower, otherwise called *Hasta Regia*, or *Kings-spear*.

Aspiration, (lat.) a breathing; also a Note over a Greek Vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

To *Aspire*, to pretend to any Dignity, Employment, or any thing that is look'd upon as good or desirable.

Aspiring, ambitious; thus we say, a man of an aspiring mind.

Aspiration, (lat.) a carrying away.

Aspa seida, is a Gum flowing from the Roots of *Laserwort*, being scarified. It is called *Devils Dung* by some, from its very strong scent. Others write, that the *Aspa seida* Tree is like our *Bryer* in height, the leaves resemble Fig-leaves, the root is like our *Radish*. *Nero* valued it so highly, that he kept it in his treasury, and sold at the rate of *Silver*.

To *Assail*, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a term in Law, signifying an Offence committed in a Forest by picking up the Woods by the Roots; also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to top off the branches of a tree, to clear a Ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (Ital.) a Robber or Murderer that kills another for gain, and by treachery.

Afflictor, a precise Sect of *Mahometans*, having in them the very Spirits of that poisonous Superstition; they had six Cities, and were about 40000 in number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the command of their chief Master, they would refuse no pain or peril, but stab any Prince whom he appointed out to death; whence those that are ready to execute bloody designs are called *Afflictores*.

Affault, an attacking any Place or Person by force of Arms. And this may be committed upon a man by the bare offer of a blow, or a terrifying speech.

To **Affay**, (*French*) to prove, to try: An Assayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of Silver.

Affection, (*Lat.*) a following any one, an adhering to another's opinion.

Affemblage, a joyning together, or union of several things together.

Affintation, (*Lat.*) a complying with another's opinion out of flattery or dissimulation.

To **Affert**, (*Lat.*) to affirm, to maintain.

To **Affetz**, (*French*) to set down a rate, to tax.

Affesor, a Counsellor or Lateral Judge, one that is Assistent or Affociate to another in Office and Authority.

Affers, (*French*) a term in Common Law, signifying goods sufficient wherewith the Heir or Executor may discharge the Ancestors or Testators Debts or Legacies.

To **Affeverate**, (*Lat.*) to affirm earnestly.

Affiduous, (*Lat.*) daily, observant, diligent.

Affign, (*French*) a term in Law, he that is constituted by another to do any business. An assign in Deed, is he whom the person appoints; Assign in Law, is he whom the Law appoints; such a one is every Executor named by the Testator in his Testament.

Affimilation, (*Lat.*) a likening, a making like; in Natural and Medicinal Philosophy, it signifies that operation of Nature by which the Nutriment is made like to the substance of that Body into which it is to be converted and incorporated.

Affium, *vulg. Siss*, a town in the Dutchy of Spoleto in Italy.

To **Affib**, to succour another by his favour, or his Powers, with Money or Counsel.

Affisance, help, aid, protection.

Affize, (*French*) a term in Law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon the Commission: It is taken also for a Writ that lies where a man is put out of his Lands, Tenements, or of any Profit to be taken in a certain Place, and so is diffiz'd of his Freehold. And it is requisite that in an Affize there should be always one Dilector and one Tenant. Also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Affociation, (*Lat.*) a being frequent in company with another. Also a Patent by the King directed to the Justices of Affize to have other persons joynd with them to take the Affize.

To **Affoye**, to acquit, to pardon; also to answer. *Chaucer*. More particularly to discharge a man of an Excommunication.

Affusation, (*Lat.*) a bringing one to any thing by custom.

Affurades, (*Lat.*) use, custom.

To **Affume**, (*Lat.*) to take to ones self, or upon himself.

Affumpfit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Affumption, (*Lat.*) a taking to; also in Logick, the minor Proposition of a Syllogism; also a Festival in honour of the Virgin *Mary's* being taken up into Heaven, celebrated among the Papists.

Affurances, an ascertaining of truths to be infallible. Also Confidence, as Assurance in God.

To **Affure**, as much as to secure. To Affure a Falcon, to tame it so as not to be afraid of any body.

Affuria, a Province of *Chaldea*, now belonging to the *Persian* Monarchy; but in ancient times the chief part of the *Assyrian*, or first great Monarchy of the World.

Affyages, the last King of the *Medes*, deprived of his Kingdom by his Grandchild *Cyrus*, who transferred the Monarchy to *Persia*.

Affria, or *Affrites*, is a kind of Opal, which sparkles with Beams like a Star, from whence it hath its name; some will have it only a thinning Gum, others say it is a hard transparent Stone, called also *Gemma solis*, because, if held against the Sun, it seems to shew the likeness of the Sun. Some call it *Affroites* and *Ceranium*, *Affrobulus* and *Oculus solis*.

Affritans, (*Greek*) a Constellation of fixed Stars, so put together, as to represent the figure of some particular thing; as a Bear, a Harp, &c.

Affritik, (*Greek*) a little Star; also a mark in writing, having the form of a Star.

Affrigo, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an *Affrolabe*.

Affert, (*old word*) passed.

Affhma, (*Greek*) a frequent short Respiration joynd with a wheezing sound and a Cough, especially in the nighttime, caus'd by a sharp scorbutic Blood and a Cough, which veltigates the Organs of Respiration, and puts 'em into a Convulsive Motion.

Affomatic, he that labours with an *Affhma*.

Affipulation, (*Lat.*) an agreement, an assent, also a witnessing.

Affismus, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein is expressed some civil or pleasant jest.

To **Affisth**, to cause an extraordinary surprize and admiration.

Affishment, an extreme surprize, amazement, a stunning of the senses.

Afforga, a well fortified town of *Leon*, a Province of *Spain*, and heretofore a Kingdom of it self.

Affracans, a large Province or Kingdom, with its Metropolis of the same name, formerly belonging to the *Tartars*, but taken from them by the *Moscovites*, and now part of the Dominion of the great *Czar of Moscow*.

Affragal, a word used in Architecture, is a round Ring that encircles Bases, Cornishes, and Architraves. In Gunnery, the Cornice Ring of a piece

of a Cannon. In Anatomy, the first principal Bone, which together with other little Bones make up that little part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg in Beasts, call'd the *Pastern*.

Affralsh, a term in Mining, is that Ore of Gold which as yet lies in its first being.

Affraa, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, for her Justice taken up into Heaven, and plac'd among the twelve Signs.

Affraction, (*Lat.*) a binding to.

Affrifrons, (*Lat.*) Star-bearing.

Affrit, (*Lat.*) binding, or making cative. In Physic, Affringents are those things which with the thickness and figure of their Particles, force and bind together the parts of the Body.

Affroit, (*Affroites*) a stone mention'd by *Pliny*, as having the resemblance of a Fishes Eye. Some make it the same with *Affria*.

Affrolabe, a Mathematical Instrument to find the motions and distances of Stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Affrology, a Science that teaches a conjectural Knowledge, obtain'd from the Observation and Position of the Stars, of the success of things depending upon Celestial Influence, to foretell the grand Mutations of Nature, and natural Fortune of Man, Woman, or Child.

Affronomy, (*Greek*) an Art that teaches us the affections and motions of the Celestial Bodies.

Affuria, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugal*, so called from the River *Affura*; the *Pyrenean* Mountains are also called *Affuria*.

Affute, (*Lat.*) subtle, witty, crafty.

Affyle, or *Affylum*, a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Affymptote, a term in solid Geometry, of a Line in a Geometrical Figure, wherein are certain irregular Lines arising from the section of solid Bodies.

Affyndeton, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, where Commas are put instead of Conjunction Copulatives.

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Atabalipa, a King of *Peru*; he was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Franciscus Pizarrus*, and forced to redeem his life with a house full of refined Gold and Silver, judg'd to be worth ten millions; which when they had received, they perditionally slew him.

Atlanta, the Daughter of *Schœnus* King of *Seyrus*, the being swift of foot, it was propos'd among her Suitors, that he who could outrun her should have her for his Wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes*, the son of *Deucalion*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gather'd in the *Hesperian* Garden, let them fall in the midst of the Race, and by that means arriv'd at the end before her.

Achievement, (*French*) the performance of some great Exploit. In Heraldry it signifies a coat of Arms, set forth with all the Ornaments belonging to it.

Achoked, (*old word*) choaked.

Acerf, (*old word*) in earnest, in deed.

Achalab, (*Hebr.* the hour or time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri* King of *Israël*, she usurp'd the Kingdom of *Judab* for a while, but was at last slain her self.

Achamus, the Son of *Æolus*, and King of *Thebes*, he had by his Wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus* and *Helle*.

Achavor, in Chymistry, is a great immovable Furnace or Oven made of Brick or Earth, with a hole in the middle to put in the Charcoal, which communicates its heat thro' certain holes in the sides to several Vessels adjoining, wherein several different Operations are perform'd at the same time.

Achazer, when the Moon is in the same degree and minute with the Sun.

Acheism, ungodliness; the denying a God-head.

Acheling, a title, which in the time of the *Saxon* Kings was usually given to the Kings eldest son, as Prince of *Wales* at present.

Achelyne or *Achelyng*, is the Isle of *Nobles*, a little Island made by the River *Thone* in *Saximbershire*, where King *Alfred* shrouded himself when the *Danes* overran the Kingdom.

Achens, an ancient and renowned City of *Attica* in *Greece*, first call'd *Cecropia*, from *Cecrops*; afterwards *Achens*, from *Achæna*, or *Minerva*, who first found out the use of the Olive-tree: It is now call'd *Scines*.

Achæna, one of the chief Rivers of *Italy*, upon which the City of *Verona* stands.

Achical, (*Greek*) belonging to wrestling.

Achol, a County in the fourth part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and water'd by the River *Ammud*.

Achos, a high Hill between *Macedon* and *Thrace*, which casts a shadow as far as the Isle of *Lemnos*. Upon the top of this Hill is a City now call'd *Monte Santo*.

Achored, (*old word*) cloyed.

Atlantick Islands, two Islands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly call'd the *Fortunate Islands*, or the *Hesperides*, where were said to be the *Elysian* Fields.

Atlantick Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, lying Westward; it begins at the River *Molochus*, and finishes at the Promontory *Ampelusa*.

Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, the son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, who in respect of his great knowledge in Astronomy and Astrology, was feign'd by the Poets to support Heaven upon his shoulders, and to have been transform'd into a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now call'd *Arabijs*, by others *Montes Claros*. Also a Book of Universal Geography, containing the Maps of the whole World. In Anatomy the first Vertebra under the Head.

Atmosphære, (*Gr.*) that same Region of the Air which is nearest the Earth, as far as the terrestrial Vapours ascend; also so much of the circumambient air as is within the Sphere of their respective Activity, is call'd the Atmosphære of such a Planet.

Atom, (Greek) a Mote in the Sun-beams; also a word used in Philology, being the smallest part of a Body that can be imagin'd; or as the *Epureans* say, little Bodies of all sorts of Figures that enter into the composition of all other Bodies.

Attonement, a reconciliation, or appealing of anger.

Aura Bilis, a sulphureous Salt, earthy, Aduft, and black Blood bred in the Body, and gather'd in the Spleen, where it is volatiliz'd and exhaled into a ferment fit to mix with the Blood.

Atrocity, (Lat.) fierceness, excess, enormity. *Atropatia*, the present name of a great part of *Media*, which is divided into *Media Atropatia*, and *Media magna*, both in the Kingdom of *Perfia*.

Atrophy, (Gr.) a kind of Consumption of the Body, which is caused by the meat not turning into nourishment.

Attainment, (French) a laying hands on, in Common Law it signifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ. It differs from an Arraigt, which lieth on the Body, and from a Distress which is upon Land and Goods; this being upon Body and Goods.

Attainder, (French) a term in Law, signifying the conviction of any Person of Felony, or any Crime whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, a Writ that lies where a false Verdict is given by twelve men; which if found to be a false Verdict, the twelve men are Attaint, and the Verdict shall be, that their Meadows shall be Eyred, their Houses broken down, their Woods sur'd up and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the King.

Attamed, (old word) set on breach.

Ataque, (French) an assault.

Ataque of a Siege, are the works of the Besiegers, by Trenches, Saps and Galleries, to make themselves masters of the place.

To *Attenuate*, (Lat.) to make fit, to mix a juft proportion.

Attentat, a word wanting in our Language, an act of high violence committed upon the person of any one. Particularly an Act committed contrary to the Authority of Superiours and their Jurisdiction.

Attention, an Application of the Ear and Mind to any Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to any piece of work.

Attentive, (Lat.) diligently hearkening.

Attenuating Medicines, such as open the Pores with their acute Particles, and cut the thick and viscid humors of the Body.

Attenuation, (Lat.) a making thin.

Attire, (old word) utterly.

Attestation, (Lat.) a testimony given in writing of the truth of any thing.

Atthis, the Daughter of *Cranau*, King of *Athens*, she died unmarried, and from her the Country was called *Atthis*, whereas it was formerly called *Atica*, from *Atthis* the first King thereof.

Attick, neat, elegant, from *Atica* or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

Attick, we call *Attick* in our Buildings a little Order plac'd upon another much greater; for that, instead of Pillars, this Order has nothing but Pilasters of a particular Fashion and Order, which is call'd *Attick*.

Attire, in Heraldry is used for the Horns of a Buck; as, the Field is Sol, three Attires of a Stag, &c.

An *Attiring*, a dressing or apprelling; from *Tiara*, a *Perfian* Ornament for the Head: Also a term of Heraldry. Also among Hunters the Branching Horns.

Attours, (old word) towards.

Attournment, (French) a term in Common Law, a turning tenant to a new Lord.

Attrawing Medicines, are those which opening the Pores with their little Particles, and dilating the Humours, and expelling them where the resistance is weakest, not only swell the parts, and make 'em red, but by driving more Humors out of the skin and flesh than can make their way, gather them under it, and swell it into little Bladders.

Attraction, (Lat.) a drawing so, an allure-ment.

Attrait, (French) the fame; also those charming qualities which have power to draw the affections of Men.

Attrebat, the ancient name of those People that inhabited that part of *England* now called *Berkshire*.

Attraction, (Lat.) a handling, also a wanton carriage towards a Woman.

To *Attribute*, to give to any one something, whether really or in thought, whether due or not due.

Attribute, in Logic is whatever may be truly pronounced or affirmed of any thing. In Metaphysics, it is a certain formal Reason, subsequent to the Reason it self of the Subject, and proceeding from it, yet so as not to be really distinct from the Subject.

Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing or wearing against another thing. Also amongst Theologists, *Attrition* and *Contrition* thus differ: the first is a more slight and imperfect; the other a more serious and perfect sorrow for sin.

Attorney, is such a person as by consent, command, or request, takes care of, and undertakes other mens business in their absence.

To *Attuite*, (old word) to make blame-worthy.

Atwin, (old word) asunder.

Avant, (French) forward; also a term of distain; as much as to say, Aways Out of my sight.

Avant Couiers, forerunners, or a party of Light Horsemen, that running before the rest of the Army, spoil the Country as they march.

Avant Guard, see *Vanguard*.

Avareice, (Latin) covetousness; a Vice excessive in receiving, defective in giving.

Av-

Avaricous, a town of *Gallia Aquitania*, now call'd *Bourges*.

Avadades, Songs or Instrumental Musick sung or played upon any one's Chamber Window in the morning.

Aubigny, a town of *Berry* in *Gallia Aquitannica*, whence the Family of the *D' Aubignies*.

Auborne, a light brown or chestnut colour.

Aubour, in Physic Nourishment, whereby more is restor'd than was lost.

Aucuspation, (Lat.) fouling, also a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldness, insolence, rashness. The Philosophers define it a certain Motion of the Mind, exerting it self against those things that have a power to terrifie.

Audenard, a well fortified town of *Flanders*, the chief Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

Audience, (Lat.) hearing; also a great concourse of People coming to hear any Oration deliver'd in publick. Also the name of a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal authority with the *Archies*, tho' inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

Audita Querela, a Writ that lies where a man is bound in a Statute or Recognizance for a Debt, and Judgment is given against him, and his Body in Execution; then, if he have a Release, or any other sufficient discharge, but has no day in Court to plead it, then he shall have this Writ.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer; also an Officer of the King, or any other great Personage appointed to hear and examine the accounts of all under Officers, and to make up a general Book, which shews the difference between their Receipts and Allowances.

Audy, the name of an *English* Saint, the first Foundress of *Ely* Church.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of Oats, which a Landlord receives instead of some other duties.

Avenant, (old French) pleasant, fair, agreeable.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the Seat of divers Popes, now call'd *Avenion*. This City hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colleges, seven Inns, and seven Gates.

Avens, (*Caryophyllata*) an herb growing in Gardens and elsewhere, call'd also *Sanamunda* and *Herba Benedicte*, or *Herb Benner*, for the excellent Properties it hath: The Root swelleth like unto Cloves, and is comfortable to the Heart, and a good preservative against the Plague.

Avenimus, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (French) a term in Fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro, in and out of a Camp, Garrison, or Quarter.

To *Avoir*, (French) affirm, to justify.

Average, the Damage that happens to a Ship, or the Goods wherewith it is laden: Also the extraordinary and unexpected Costs and Charges laid out during a Voyage, either upon the Ship or preservation of the Goods. In the Common Law it signifies that service which the Tenant owes the Lord, to be done by the Beasts of the Lord.

Averdupois, (French) it signifies in Common Law a weight of sixteen ounces, whereas *Troy* weight hath but twelve. Also such Merchandises as are weigh'd by this weight.

Avery, a place where Oats or Provender for the King's Horses was kept.

Averment, a term in Law, when the defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiff's act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania*, whose vapors were so deadly, that Birds were killed as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

Averpenny, Money contributed towards the King's Averages.

Averrucation, (Latin) a term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

Avervonus, a certain god among the *Romans*, who was laid to avert all evils, as *Hercules* among the *Greeks* was call'd *Alexiacus*.

Aversion, (Lat.) a turning away; also a secret hatred without any apparent reason. It may be taken in the same sense as *Antipathy*.

Ashdona, a City of *Italy* among the *Caraceni*, which is yet standing.

Ashdus Bassus, a noble Historian, who living contemporary with *Quintilian*, wrote a History of the German affairs.

Auces, King of *Esis*, the Son of *Sol* and *Nanphriame*, who had a Stable which held three thousand Oxen, which *Hercules* clean'd by bringing in the River *Alphani*; whence the performance of any difficult task is call'd *Cleaning the Augean Stable*.

Augment, or *Augmentation*, (Lat.) an encreasing. The Court of *Augmentation* was a Court created by *Henry* the Eighth, for the encrease of the Revenues of the Crown, by the suppression of Abbies and Religious Houses. Also in Grammar, *Augment* is an addition made in certain Tenses of Greek Verbs, either by encreasing the number of Syllables; and then it is call'd *Augmentum Syllabium*, or lengthening the quantity of Vowels; and then it is call'd *Augmentum Temporalis*.

Augre, a Carpenters tool, for the boring of small holes.

Augrim, the same as *Algorithm*, skill in numbering.

Augurie, (Lat.) soothsaying, divination by the voices, or flying of Birds.

August, royal, majestic, illustrious, from *Ottavianus Augustus* the second Roman Emperor, after whom all the succeeding Roman Emperors were honoured with the title; also the name of the sixth month from *March*, otherwise call'd *Sextilis*.

Augusta Taurinorum, vulg. *Turin*, the chief City of the *Duchy of Savoy*.

Augustan Confession, (Lat.) the Confession of Faith made by the Protestants at *Auspurg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Augustin, a usual proper name of Men from *Augustus*, i. e. Majestical, of which name there have been several very eminently learned men.

The

The first and chief of whom was that famous Bishop of Hippo, whom see in *Aurelius*. The next was that *Augustinus* a Benedictine Monk, surnamed *de Roma*, called the Apostle of the English, being sent by Pope Gregory to arbitrate and manage affairs of Religion here, the Christian Faith having been preached here long before, though not yet universally received among the Saxons, he flourished till about the year 610.

Augustin, or *Austin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the institution of St. *Austin*.

Augustinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwise called Sacramentaries, who hold that Heaven Gates are not opened till the general Resurrection, they were instituted by *Andreas Carostofadinus*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Augustin* a Bohemian.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place where Birds are kept.

Aviee, a Womans name, from the Latin *Helvina*.

Avidity, (Lat.) covetousness, greediness of gain, an ardent Passion after any thing.

Avilick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.

Avila, a Haven in *Boetia*, where the Grecian Princes met, and joined their Forces to go to the siege of Troy.

Aulnegor, (French) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Alfine of Woollen Cloth, made throughout the Land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpose.

Aumry, a Court cupboard, from the Fr. *Armoire*, an Armory in regard the Urensilis placed thereupon are the proper Arms and Weapons of a Fealt, but whereas some places near Cathedrals or endow'd Churches are so called; there the word seems rather contracted from the French *Aumoyers*, as that from the Latin *Elemosynarium*.

Aulu, or *Aum*, of Rhenish Wine, a measure containing 40 Gallons, and as many pints over and above.

† *Aunove*, (French) a term in Law. Tenure in *Aunone*, is tenure by Divine Service; Lands or Tenements given in Alms, whereof some Service is reserv'd to the Donor.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

To *Avouch*, (French) to maintain, to justify.

Avowry, a term in Law, (from the French *Avouer*) when one has taken a distress for Rent, and he who is distrained uses a Replevy; now he that took the distress justifying the Act, is said to Avow.

Avra *Chersonesus*, a Peninsula of India, by some called *Melapa*.

Avrelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from *Aurelius* the Emperor, now called *Orlance*; it is situate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Aurelius Augustinus, the most ancient of the Latin Fathers, and Bishop of Hippo in *Africa*, whose writings are extant.

Auruchies, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkstone* in *Kent*, they are stiled in the Latin Records, *de Avromis*.

Auricle of the Heart; there are two of these, the right and left. The right receives the Blood

from the hollow Vein, which is carried into the right Ventricle, and then enters into the Lungs; the left receives the Blood rightly prepar'd and ferment'd by the Nitrous Air from the Lungs, that it may be discharg'd by the left Ventricle into the great Artery, and thence be distributed into every part of the Body.

Auricular, (Lat.) belonging to the Ear, as Auricular testimony, or ear-witness; also in Chirromancy, Auricular finger is the little or outward finger of all, and is attributed to *Mercury*.

Auriflamb, see *Oriflamb*.

Auriga, a Constellation in the firmament upon the Horns of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (Lat.) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurora, the Morning Light, that shews it self before the Sun appears above the Horizon.

Aurum Potabile, Gold made liquid, and fit to be drunk; or as some define it, a Medicine made of the body of Gold it self, totally reduced, with-out Corrosive, into a blood-red gummy or Spirit-like substance, such as will yield into the spirit of Wine, and tinge it with a high ruby colour. Of this Medicino one part in sixteen is to be drunk with whatsoever other Liquor is to be the Vehicle.

Auscultation, (Lat.) a harkening unto, or obeying.

Ausones, a very ancient People of Italy Neighbours to the *Osci* and *Circis*, being that part where now stands *Beavenium*; they were so called from *Auson*, the son of *Ulysses* and *Caipo*, who built *Aurunca* thereabouts.

Auspicious, (Lat.) lucky, happy, from *Auspices* Southflayers.

Auspices, favourable opportunities or circumstances, which cause us to hope for happy success of the Enterprizes which we undertake. Sometimes it is taken for the Favour and Protection of great men.

Austere, (Lat.) four, fever, crabbed, stern, that pardons no body.

Austral, (Lat.) southern.

Austrasia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorraine* it was anciently reckon'd a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it self, having *Metz* for its chief Seat, there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms, *Austrasia*, *Soissons*, *Orleans* and *Paris*.

Austria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*. In this Country is seated the Imperial City of *Vienna*.

Autenwick, allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autor, the first Inventor of a thing: is the first compiler of any Book or Treatise; the Head of a Party, Opinion or Conspiracy.

Autochthones, (Gr.) the original and primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were sprung out of the Earth it self; particularly the most ancient People of *Athens* were so called. Answerable to this word is the word *Avorigines* among the Latins.

Autolucius, the son of *Mercury* and *Telaugi*, the Daughter of *Lucifer*; he received this gift from his

his Father, that whatsoever he stole he might change into what form soever he would, to keep himself from being depredated, he ravish'd *Autolica*, the Daughter of *Sisyphus*, who being with Child was given to *Larres*, and brought forth *Olystus*.

Automaton, (Greek) having a motion within it self.

Autemite, a sort of Vestment, a word used by *Chaucer*; as it were another Mitre.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Avulsion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Auz, (a term in Astronomy) the same as *Asis*, see *Asis*.

Auxerre, a noted Town of lower *Burgundy* in *France*; it is called in Latin *Alisiodorum*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or assisting; as Auxiliary Forces were such as were sent the *Romans* from other Countries, their Confederates and Allies.

Avard, (from the French *Agarder*) judgment, arbitration; properly the sentence of one who is neither appointed by the Law, nor any Judge to determine a difference, but chosen by the persons at variance.

Awais, (old word) ambullments, snares.

Awaped, (old word) amazed.

Awax, signifies in Agriculture the spire or beard of Barly, or any bearded grain.

Awning, a fall, or the like, supported like a Canopy over the Deck, to keep off the scorching of the Sun in hot Climates.

Awful weight (*quasi* handfast weight) a pointing of meat only by hand, without putting it into the scales.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the Armpits; whence the *Axillary* Vein. See *Vein*.

Axiom, (Greek) a position in a sentence, a Maxim in any Art; in Logick it is a disposing of one Argument with another, whereby a thing is said to be or not to be.

Axicle, a little board, lath, or shingle.

Axis, (Lat.) an Axeltree, the Diameter of the World; the third *Vertebra* from the Skull; an imaginary line, in Geometry, that passes through the Center from one end to the other.

Axinister, or *Acaninister*, a Town in *Devonshire*, for the Tombs of the Saxon Princes slain at the battle of *Brunsbury*.

Azurine, the fat or tallow of a Hog.

Ayde, (Fr. *Ayde*) help, succour; also a term in Law, signifying a subsidy, loan or tax due from Subjects to their Sovereign, or from Tenants to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azanglans, those among the *Turks* that are defined to be *Janizaries*, are so called before they are enrolled in pay.

Azariah, (Hebr. the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, who succeeding his Father *Azaziah* in the Kingdom, was for usurping the Priest's office, smitten with Leprosy, of which he died. He is otherwise called *Uzziah*.

Azoths, (Arab.) a term in Astrology, the head of the sixteenth Mansion.

Azimack, (Arab.) the Star called the Virgins Spike.

Azimes, degrees in Astronomy, are those degrees which when the Native is infected with any inseparable Difeases, as *Blindeas*, *Dumbeas*, &c. or defective in any Member, are supposed to ascend at his birth.

Azimuth, a term in Astronomy, the *Azimuth* circles are those which meet in the vertical point, and pass through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azores, certain Islands belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, being by some thought to be the same with those which *Strabo* calls the *Cassiterides*. They are also called the Islands of *Faulcons*, from their abounding with that sort of Bird, and are nine in number, *St. Michael*, *St. George*, *St. Mary*, *Terceira*, *Pico*, *Fagallas*, *Floris*, *Del Cuiviro*, and *Gratiosa*.

Azob, the first matter of all Metals; so called by the Chymists.

Azygos, a famous Vein about the Heart, which reaches to the Vertebres, and proceeds from the great hollow Vein.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue; it is most properly termed *Azure* in Blazon, or Heraldry.

Azymes, a solemn Feast kept for several days, wherein it was not lawful to eat leaven'd bread; from the Greek word *αζυμος*, unleaven'd.

B

B *B♭*, the third Note in the scale of Music from Gammut. *B* is sharp, and is half a Tone from the Note above it. *B♭* is flat, and is a whole Tone from the Note above it.

Baal, an *Affirian* word, signifying *Jupiter* or Lord.

Baalba, (Hebr. in making or pressing together) a King of *Israel*, who destroyed the Houfe of *Jeroboam*, flew *Nadab*, and reigned in his stead.

Babble, an abundance of words upon things of little consequence; impertinent and idle Discourse.

Babbler, one that talks continually nothing to the purpose.

Babel or *Babylon*, so called, from the confusion of Languages, which was there caused; it was anciently the chief seat of the *Affirian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*; it is now called *Bagadath*, or *Bagdad*.

Bablar, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, situate upon the River *Isis*, where Sir *R. Fere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marquess of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and authority with King *Richard* the second, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to swim over the River, and to fly his Country.

Baccalawrate, a Batchellor of Art.

Baccharals, the Feast of *Bacchus*.

† *Baccharach*, or *Bacrag* wines, are those, which we call *Rhenish* wines, from *Baccharag*, a City situate upon the *Rhine*, in *Germany*.

Bacchus, in Latin Poetry is a foot consisting of three Syllables, the first short, and the other two long: as Höneläc, probably so denominated from some eminent Poet of that name.

Bacchus, the inventor of Wine, he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Semela*, who desiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory, was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being out of her Womb, was inserted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, until the birth were mature, he is also called *Dionysus*, *Liber Pater*, and *Osiris*.

Baccifrons, (Lat.) hearing Berries.

Bachelor, (French) an unmarried man, also a Bachelor of a Company, is one springing towards the Estate of those that are to be employed in Council. A Bachelor of Arts, (*Baccalaureus*) is he, who takes the first degree in the profession of any Art or Science, the second being licentiate, and the last Doctor. A Bachelor Knight, *vide* Knight.

Bachelorhood, (*Saxon*) a term in Common Law, signifying a Thief (being followed with hue and cry) having on his back or about him those things he hath stolen, whether it be money, or any thing else; it is by some taken for an offender against *Veni*, or Venison in the Forrefts.

Backstaff, An Instrument us'd by Seamen, for observing the height of the Sun with ones back toward it.

Backstay, All Masts have Stays in the greater part, and the Backstays are those that go down on either side of the Ship, and serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

Bactriana, a Province of *Seythia*, beyond *Affria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Cousin *Æthelwald*, who had conspired with the *Danes* against him.

Badge, a Coat of Arms or Cognifance worn by some servants of Noblemen or persons of quality.

Balder, a carrier of Corn, or like provifion from one place, to transport it to another; also a sort of four footed Animal, that creepeth in the day, and cometh abroad in the night, and hence it is called *Lucifuga*; its legs are shorter on one side than on the other; whatsoever it bites it makes its teeth meet in it.

Badinage, (French) foolery, buffonry, waggishness.

Badoniacs, the ancient name of an Hill in *Somersetshire*, now called *Bannestown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the *English Saxons* in a great Battail.

Batavia, a part of *Spain*, formerly so called from the River *Batis*, now called *Guadalquivir*.

Bazail, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Bazget, a City raised out of the ruins of old *Babylon*, being in circuit above three miles, and containing in it 15000 Families.

Bajazet, an Emperor of the *Turks*, who being taken by *Lambertian*, and put into an Iron cage, dasht out his own brains against the Barrs of it.

Bale, (*Balium*) a term in Common Law, signifying the taking charge of one arrested upon action, either Civil, or Criminal, under surety taken for his appearance at a day and place certainly assigned.

Ballemant, The delivery of things whether writings or goods to another; sometimes to be deliver'd back to him that deliver'd em, sometimes to the use of Him to whom they are deliver'd; and sometimes to a third Person.

Bales, are the Hoops over the stern of a Boat where the Seamen Lodge in a Harbour.

Baily, or *Bailiff*, (French) a Magistrate appointed within a Province, or Precinct, to execute Justice, to maintain the Peace, and to Preserve the people from wrongs and vexations, and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supreme Lord; also the Officers of each Hundred, and of Towns Corporate are called Bailiffs. There are also Bailiffs of Husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannors. Also Bailiffs Errant, made and appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to Execute Writs and Summon Juries, &c.

Bailywick, the Jurisdiction of a Baily.

Bain, a Bath, or hot-houfe.

Bainmaines, (French) kissing of the hands, complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, in Astronomy the belly of the Celestial Whale, an *Arabic* word.

Baize, a fine sort of Freeze.

To *Bake*, or Boil, to give a convenient preparation to Food by the means of Heat, thereby to render it more easie of digestion.

Balaam, or *Bileam*, (Hebr. the ancient of the people) a Prophet (the Son of *Beor*) whom *Balaak* King of *Moab* hired to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balade, (French) a Ballet, or roundelay, also a dance.

Balak, (Hebr. covering or destroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hired *Balaam* the Prophet to curse the people of *Israel*.

Balasso, a very fair precious Stone, worn much among the *Perfians*.

Balatroon, (Ital.) a Babler, a prating Knave.

Balaustinum, the flower or blossom of the wild Pomegranate-tree.

Balcone, a building of Stone, Wood, or Iron before the Window of a Houfe, to take the Air, or look out at a distance.

Baldachin, a piece of Architecture, built in fashion of a Canopy or Crown over several Pillars, to serve for a covering to an Altar.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name signifying bold Victor; of which name there were five Kings of *Jerusalem*, after the Conquest of it by the Christians.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares; also, old word, forrow. Also to *Bale*, in Navigation, is to lade water out of the Ships hold with Cans, Buckets, or the like.

Baleares, two Islands upon the Coast of *Spain*, and belonging to that Crown; the bigger whereof is called *Majorca*, the lesser *Minorca*.

Baleful, forrowful, woful.

Balk,

Balk, a ridge between two furrows, by which the *Plowmen* pass over; hence to *balk* to pass by any one without taking notice of him.

Balkes, great pieces of Timber coming from beyond the Seas by floats.

Balk, (French) a dancing meeting.

Balladi, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A *Ballance*, (French) a pair of Scales; also *Ballance*, a term in Merchants Accounts, when the reckoning between the Debtor and Creditor is even.

In Astronomy, two Stars called the North and South *Ballance*; also one of the *Cælestial Signs*.

Ballast, a quantity of Sand, Gravel, Stones or any other heavy material laid next the Keelson of the Ship, to keep her stiff in the Sea. To trench the *Ballast*, is to divide or separate it. The *Ballast* shoots; that is, runs over from one side to the other.

Balliol College, a College in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Castle in the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and Father of *Balliol* King of *Scots*.

Ballista, (Lat.) an Engine to cast or shoot stones.

Ballon, (French) a term in Architecture, signifying the round Globe of a Pillar; also a great Ball, wherewith Princes and Noblemen use to play.

Ballotating, a kind of casting Lots, or making election by Balls.

Baluster, the lower part of the *Ionick* Capital. Also an enclosure of Pillars set about the Beds of Princes, or to rail in the Communion Table, &c.

Balustrade, a term in Architecture, signifying a row of little turn'd Pillars so high as for a man to rest his Elbow, fix'd upon a Terrace, or upon the top of a Building, or to make any separation.

† *Balm*, the Juice or Oyl of a certain Tree growing in *Judea*, otherwise called *Balsammum*, or *Opopalsammum*, very precious, but very healing.

Balneary, Lat. a bathing place.

Balnearium, a way of infusing by putting flowers, fruits, or other Physical Ingredients into a close vessel with water, and then set it in hot sand, or ashes, and then it is called *Balnearium Cinerium*.

Balsamum Marie, or *Maris*, a way of infusing flowers or fruits, by putting them with water into a close vessel, and that put into a bigger full of water hanging over the fire.

Balfom. The word *Balfome* is variously taken in Shops: First, it signifies a certain sort of Perfume, of a thick consistence like an Ointment, as *Balfom* of *Roses*, *Apoplectic Balfom*, &c. Secondly, Liquors distill'd from Gums and Resinous Substances. Thirdly, Salt things melted are called *Balfoms*, as *Balfom* of Salt of Jewels. Fourthly, some particular Preparations are call'd *Balfoms*; as *Balfom* of Sulphur. Lastly, some Gums of Trees are call'd *Balfoms*.

Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, from which Island the

Baltick Sea derives its name.

Ban and *Arriere Ban*, are Publications made in *France*, to call the Nobility and Gentry together to serve the King in his Wars.

A *Band*, Fr. a Company of foot Soldiers.

Banquets, are the three parts that compose the Architecture; so call'd because in their different breadths they are spread out like Ribbons.

To *Bandie*, Fr. to unite into a faction.

Banditti, Ital. outlaws from *Ravda*, a Proclamation, because they are condemned by Proclamation; the Dutch call them Nightinghals, and *Freebooters*.

Bandle, an *Irish* measure of two foot in length.

A *Bandog*, a Malive, as it were a Dog to be kept in Bands, that is, cy'd up.

Bandore, Ital. a kind of Musical Instrument.

Bane, poyfon, destruction.

Bangle-ears, (*qu. Bende-ear'd*, *auris flexiles habentes*) having hanging Ears like a Spaniel.

Bank, a Seat or Bench of Judgment.

A *Banker*, a trader in Money, one that gives Bills of Exchange to receive Money from place to place.

Bankrupt or *Bankrupt*, (Ital. *Bankrotto*) a deceiver, one that hath consumed his Estate, or is run out in his Trade.

Banns, a public Proclamation; more particularly the publication of Marriages in Churches.

Bannavenna, or *Bannavenn*, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, anciently so called, now *Widdow* in the Street; once the Royal Seat of *Wolfer*, King of the *Mercians*; and by his Daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin, converted into a Monastery.

Banner, Fr. a Standard or Ensign.

Bannet, or Knight Bannet, *vide* Knight.

Bannet, Fr. a little Flag or Streamer.

Bannians, a fair spoken, but crafty people of *India*, who sell the Rarities which are brought from thence; they are of a peculiar Religion differing from the *Pagans* and *Mahometans*, and are divided into three Sects, the *Cuterics*, the *Skud-dovier*, and the *Wysjer*. When they die, their Wives must burn themselves, or have, or be accounted as Monsters.

Banquet, in Fortification a degree of Turf to stand upon and shoot over the Parapet.

Bantam, the biggest City of *Java* major in the *East Indies*, famous for divers sorts of Merchandises, which the English Factors send from thence to *England*. This place is said to be none of the healthfullest for the *English* there residing. It is traded to also by the *Dutch*.

Baptism, (Gr.) a Sacrament used in the Church for the initiation of Children into the Christian Religion; it signifies a washing or dipping in Water.

Baptism, (Gr.) a proper name first given to *St. John*, who was the first that Baptized.

Baptistry, Gr. a Vessel to wash in, a Font to baptize in.

Baratta, a most sovereign Balfom coming from the *West Indies*.

Baraliptron, a certain made word, whercoy is

figined the first Imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism; that is to say, When the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives, the third a Particular Affirmation.

To *Barb* a Lobster, to cut up or carve it.

Barbara, a Womens Name; in Latin, strange or unknown; also in Logick it is a term by which is signified the first perfect Mood of the first figure of a Categorical Syllogism; that is to say, when all the three Propositions are Universal Affirmatives.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Africa*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Fesse*, *Toulessina* and *Tunis*. It is one of the seven grand Regions of *Africa*, the rest being *Egypt*, *Nubidia*, *Lybia*, *Guinea*, *Miconago*, and *Ethiopia*.

Barbarism, (*Gr.*) a rudeness of behaviour, a clownish pronunciation of words.

Barbel, a kind of Fish, of such estimation amongst the *Romans*, that in the time of *Claudius* the Emperor, *Asinius Celer* gave 3000 Sesterces, that is Forty pound, for one.

Barbican, (*French*) a term in Architecture, and Fortification, an Outwork in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower; a place in the Suburbs of *London*, not far from *Aldersgate-street*.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Barbs, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Gauls*. *Barbes* also, or *Barbes*, signifie the Trappings or Caparisons of Horses.

Barbadoes, (*Carim*) from *Bertulph*, a proper name.

Bargain and *Sale*, is when a Recompence is given by both Parties to the Bargain; as if one bargain and sell his Land to another for Money, the Land is a Recompence for the Money, and the Money for the Land.

Bargaret, (*old word*) a Sonnet or Ballad.

Barge, a Vessel to carry Goods in Proportion to great Rivers.

Barbery, a Tan-house, or House where they put Barbs of Trees.

Barke, the Forresters say at rutting time a Fox barketh; also to make a noise like unto a Dog.

Bank-fat, a Tanners Tub.

Barke-man, a Boat-man: from *Bark*, a little Ship or Boat.

Barne, (*Sax. Bearn*) yest, the flowing or over-ducking of Beer. Also a Lap.

Barne-cloth, an Apron. *Chancer*.

Baromet, divers Courts, not of Record, within the Hundred of the *Peake* in *Derbyshire*, for the regulation of the Trade of the Miners.

Barne, or *Bern*, a Northern word, signifying a Child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a Man.

Barnacle, a sort of Curb or Bit for a Horse's mouth. And so is that piece of Iron in form of a pair of Pincers which Farriers put upon a Horse's Nose, to hinder him from biting at his Shoes. Also a kind of Fish like a long red Worm, which will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if she be not sheath'd.

Barony, is what a Judge demands above his due

for the doing of Justice.

Baroco, a term in Logick, being one of the Moods of the second figure of a Syllogism, where in the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the two second Particular Negatives.

Barometer, (*Gr.*) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to find out the weight of the Air.

Baron, (*French*) a title of Honour, as much as Lord. Barons are of three sorts; First, by Dominion and Jurisdiction, Barons of the King, whose Baronies were *Capitales*. Secondly, Barons of the subjects holding not of the King, but by Mefalty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannors.

Baronage, a Tax, or subsidy of Aid, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barony, a certain Royal Lordship where the King's Writ runneth not, and held of the King.

Barque, one of the smallest sort of Vessels that return to sea.

Baroscope, (*Greek*) an Instrument of late invention, the use whereof is to shew all the minute variations of the Air.

Barraconaha, the name of a Fish peculiar to some parts of *America*.

Barre, a term in Common Law, is when the Defendant in any Action pleadeth a Plea, which is a sufficient answer: Also a place where causes are pleaded: Also a term in Blazon, being composed of two equidistant Lines drawn overwart the Escutcheon, and differeth from the Fesse, in that it is not confined to the Fesse point. Also in Music, Bar is a Line drawn perpendicular thro' the Note Lines, to bar in by themselves a certain number of Notes comprehending such or such a time.

Barres, a Fee of twenty pence, which every Prisoner acquitted of Felony payeth to the Goaler.

Barrator, (*French*) a term in Common Law, signifying a common wrangler, a stirrer up and maintainer of Suits and Quarrels.

Barren Signs, are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, so counted by the Astrologers, because if a Question be put, whether such a one shall have Children or no, if one of these Signs be upon the Cup of the fifth House, they take it for granted the Querent shall have none.

Barricado, (*Spanish*) a defence against an Enemy's assault, made in haste of empty Barrels fill'd with Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down to defend any passage.

Barriers, (*French*) a certain Martial Exercise of armed Men fighting with short Swords, within certain limits or lifts, which sever them from the Spectators.

Barriſter, a Pleader at the Bar: those who after seven years study of the Law are admitted to plead, and stand without the Bar, are called *Veter Barriſters*; but a *Serjeant*, or *Princes Attorney*, or any of the *King's Council*, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called *Inner Barriſters*.

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Barſelona or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Euentina*, the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barth, a warm Pasture for Cattel (*old word*).

To *Barter*, from the Latin word *vertere*, to truck or change one commodity for another.

Bartholomew, (*Hebr.* a proper Name) signifying the Son of him that maketh the Waters to mount.

Baron, a place to keep Poultry in.

Barolet, a term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Barzillai, (*Hebr.* as hard as Iron) a Nobleman who relieved *David* in distress.

Baryone, Verbs in the Greek Grammar; those Greek Verbs that have a grave and not an acute, found in the last syllable, as *κατα*.

Bas, an Island bordering upon *Lombian* in *Scotland*, unto which there resort a multitude of Sea-Fowls, especially of *Soland Geese* or *Barnacles*, which bring with them abundance of Fish, and so many sticks and twigs for the building of their Nests, that thereby the Inhabitants are abundantly provided for Fuel. Some say they breed there out of the rotten wood of Trees, growing by the Sea-side.

Basque, (*Spanish*) the language of a Country of *Spain*, called *Biscay*.

Base, or *Basis*, the bottom or foundation of any thing; also the foot of a pillar; also the deepest part in Music, being the foundation of the whole Composition: In Geometry the side of a Triangle opposite to a Right Angle, and generally the longest side of a Triangle. In Anatomy, *Basis* is the upper part of the Heart, opposite to the Point; also the Foundation of the Bone *Hyoides*, for the use of the Tongue. Also the principal Ingredient in a prescription.

Base Court, a term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court Baron.

Base Estate, or *base Fee*, is a holding at the will of the Lord.

Basring, a term in Gunnery, the uppermost part in a piece of Ordnance next the breach.

Basrards, (*old word*) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Basil, (*Lat. Basilicum*) an herb to be used, of a strong heady scent, thought by many to be unwholesome; also a proper name signifying Royal, or Kingly: also the name of one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, formerly one of the eleven Bishopsricks in the Circle of *Al-Julia*.

Basilical, (*Greek*) royal, magnificent.

Basilick Vein, the inner Vein of the Heart, call'd the Liver Vein.

Basilicon, the name of a Royal Unguent or Plaster, otherwise call'd *Tetrapharmicon*, because compos'd of four things, Pitch, Rosin, Wax, and Oyl.

Basilicata, (formerly *Lucania*) a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*.

Basilisk, (*Greek*) a kind of serpent call'd a *Cockatrice*, not above twelve fingers length, having a white spot on her Head, as the Ensign of a *Diadem*, the driveth away all other serpents with her hissing, neither doth she roll up her self as others

do, but bears her body upright to the middle: she kills fruits by her breathing upon them, burns herbs, breaks stones. Also a long piece of Ordnance, call'd *Italian*, *Basilisco*. Also a Star, call'd the *Lyons Heart*.

Basmer, a little Basin.

Bassa, or *Basha*, a Captain or supreme Commander over Soldiers among the *Turks*.

Bass, is the Wood of Lime-tree made into Ropes and Mats, which Gardeners use to cover their tender Plants: It is used also to pack up divers commodities in.

Bastard, signifies in the Common Law one born of an unmarried Woman; also a sort of Wine.

To *Bastardize*, to corrupt, to adulterate, to change out of its own kind into a worse.

Bastille, or *Bastion*, (*French*) a Fortress, a Fortification; the chief Fortress of *Paris*, is call'd *la Bastille*; being also the chief Prison of the Kingdom of *France*.

Bastinado, (*Spanish*) a banging with a cudgel.

Bastion, a Fortification of Earth, compos'd of two faces and two flanks, which are usually rais'd to the height of the Rampart upon the Angle of the Polygon.

Baston, (*French*) a Bat or Cudgel, it signifieth also in the Statute Law, one of the Servants or Officers to the Warden of the Fleet that attendeth the King's Court, for the taking of such Men to Ward as are committed by the Court.

Bastonado, See *Bastinado*.

Bat, a kind of a small Bird resembling a Mouse, that flies only in the Night, the wings of which, instead of Feathers, are compos'd of Skin and Feathers.

Batavia, a Town belonging to the *Hollanders*, (who were anciently call'd *Batawi*) in the Isle of *Java*, it is otherwise call'd *Jacatra*.

Batchelor Buttons, (*Lychnis Hortensis*, *Barbichion*) a sort of pleasant-flower'd Plant, being a Species of the Crowfoot.

To *Bate*, in Falconry is said of the Hawk when the flutters with her Wings, either from Perch or Flight, as if were striving to get away.

Bath, a famous City in *Somersetshire*, so call'd from the hot Baths of Medicinal Waters which are there, by *Antoninus* call'd *Aqua Solis*: Some report them to have been found out by *Bledyn* a Magician, others by *Julius Cæsar*, others by an ancient *British* King call'd *Bladud*.

Bathing, in Falconry is a Hawks washing her self abroad or at home.

Bathmos, a cavity in the Bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each side one, wherinto when the whole Hand is stretch'd out and bended, the process of the undermost and lesser of the two long bones of the Cubit enters.

Battle, is an ancient Trial in the Law, which the Defendant in an Appeal of Murder or Felony might chuse, in order to fight with the Appellant for proof whether guilty or not.

Battalion, a body of foot consisting of 7 or 800 men, of which two thirds are usually Musqueteers.

Battery, the place where the Cannon are plant-

ed

ed to play upon the Enemy. In the Law, *Battery* is an Act that tends to the breach of the Peace of the Kingdom.

To *Battle*, in the University of *Oxford*, is to take up Provisions on the College-book.

Battle-bridge, a place in *Yorkshire*, otherwise called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Herald King of England* slew *Herald King of Norway*.

Battle-field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, so called from the great *Battel* fought there between *King Henry the Fourth* and *Edmund Mortimer*, *Earl of March*, where *Sir Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, was slain.

Battlements, the Turrets of Houses built flat. *Battoon*, in Heraldry, a wand or cudgel; he beareth Or, a battoon Cules.

Bawne, a term in Heraldry, and semeth to be the fourth part of a Bend Sinister, only it touches not the chief nor the base point: It is a note of *Bastardy*, and not to be born of any of the Metals, except by the sons of Princes.

Bavaria, a great Province and Dukedom of *Germany*; and in the late division of *Germany*, one of the ten Circles of the *Roman Empire*, whereof this Duke is now accounted one of the Electors, making an Eighth, whereas originally there were but seven. It is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*; of the upper, the chief towns are *Munich* and *Innsbruck*; of the lower, *Ratisbona*, vulgarly *Regensburg*.

Bawls, (old word) Jewels cut; vulgarly they are taken for Childrens toys or trifles.

Baudins, a word used in a Statute of the fourth year of *King Henry the Eighth*, for a fort of Silk or fine glossy Stuff.

Baudricks, furniture; also a sword-girdle; also an old-fashion'd Jewel.

To *Bauk*, (old word) to cross; to balk; to dis-appoint.

Bawrie, (old word) big; gross; also among some Venatick Writers, a Badger is called a *Bawrie*.

Bawne, a sweet-scented and wholsom Herb, resisting Poyson and Pestilence, and of all most grateful to the Bee.

Bay, (Lat. *Sinu*) a Bosom as it were of the Sea, made by the crooking and bending of the Shore, whereby it becomes a Harbour for ships. Also that colour in Horses which is called in Latin *Baldus*, *Spadicus*, and *Punicus*, from its resemblance with the colour of the Palm-tree; also a flake, as it is taken by *Chaucer*; also among Hunters and Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheasant by his barking till he is shot by the Fowler, is said to keep at *Bay*.

In Fortification, the *Bays* are the Holes in the Parapet for the mouth of the Cannon to pass through. In Architecture, the *Bay* is the space left in the Building of the Wall for the placing of the Gate.

Bay-window, (a term in Architecture) a Window that boundeth out in a round form.

Bayonne, a great Port-Town in *Gallia Aquitania*.

Bayonette, a long dagger, much in use of late, and carried by the Grenadiers.

Bazar, in *Persia* and the *East Indies* the Market-places are called *Bazars*.

B D

Baldium, the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Olive tree; it is somewhat like Wax, sweet of favor, but bitter in taste.

B E

Beacon, a Fire maintain'd upon high places near the Sea-Coasts, to prevent shipwracks, and give warning of an Enemies approach.

Beaconage, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beadle, a Messenger or Apparitor of a Court, that cites men to the Court, to appear and answer. Also an Officer, especially belonging to the University. Also an Officer of the Forest, that makes all manner of Garnishments for the Court of the Forest, and all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forest as without.

A *Beadrol*, (Sax.) a list of such as Priests use to pray for in the Church, now generally used for any list, or enumeration of many things together.

Beak, (in Falconry) is the upper part of the Bill of a Hawk that is crooked.

Beakhead, in Navigation, is that which is fastened to the Stem of the Ship, and is supported with a Knee which is fastned into the Stem.

Beams, in hunting, is that whereon the starts of a Stags-head grow; also the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing, are called the *Beam Feathers*. In Navigation the *Beams* are those cross Timbers which keep the Ships sides asunder, and so support the Decks and Orlops.

Beards, are those awns or prickles wherewith wheat and barley are fortified against the birds.

Bearers, a term in Law, signifying maintainers or abettors; also a term in Heraldry, signifying those that have Coat-Armors distinguished from others by tincture and Differences.

Bearsbrecc or *Brank Orfise*, an Herb much respected for its lively green colour, neither is it without its use in Physick, being very excellent for Ruptures, as also for the Cramp and Gout; it is also called in Latin *Acemhu*.

Bears-foot, a fort of Herb by some call'd *Setterwort*, others count it a bastard kind of black *Hellebore*.

Bear in, (among Navigators) is when a Ship sails before, or with a large wind into a Harbor or Channel, she is said to bear in with the Harbor or Channel.

Bear off, when a Ship goes more room than her course doth lye, she is said to bear off from the Land.

Bear up, when a Ship goes more before the wind than she did.

Bear up round, put her right before the wind.

To *Bear with the Land*, to sail towards it.

A Gun comes to *Bear*, when it lies right with the mark.

Bearne,

Bearne, one of the Provinces of *Gallia Aquitania*, on this side the River *Garonne*, the chief town whereof is *Pau*.

Beafel, or Collet of a Ring, that wherein the Stone is enched.

To *Beat*, a term in Hunting: a Hare or Coney, when they make a noise in rutting time, are said to beat or tap.

Beatitude, (lat.) blessedness, happiness, Eternal felicity, the possession of the chief supreme Good. A state or condition made fit by the accumulation of all good things.

Beatrix, (lat.) a Womens name, she that makes happy.

Beaver, an amphibious Creature like an Otter, but larger, with a Heart somewhat round, and a snout flat and hairy; his Tongue is like that of a Hog, and his Jaws like those of a Hare. This Beasts is also called a *Castor*, and such Hats where the chief Ingredient is the Hair of this Beast, are call'd *Castors* and *Beavers*.

Beavie, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Belloufus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency from the time of *King Henry the Second*, especially since *Caecilus de Fortibus* descended from the Earls de *Ferraris* mached into their Family: Of this name were anciently the Earls of *Warwick*, the Barons of *Kidderminster* and of *Ponick*. Of late Ages the Title of Viscount *Beauchamp* hath been conferred upon the Family of the *Seimour*. In old Records it is written de *Bello Campo*.

Beauje, (*Belfia*) one of the ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*. It is divided into three parts, uppermost, middlemost, and lowermost. In the upper *Belfia* the chief Town is *Anziens*, in the middlemost *Blais*, in the lowermost *Orleance*.

Beaujolais, one of the ten Provinces of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town whereof is *Beaujeu*.

Bec, a *Phrygian* word, signifying Bread, which was the first word pronounced by certain Children, whom *Phameticus*, the *Egyptian* King, caused to be brought up in a Forest, by which he concluded the *Phrygians* to be the most ancient People.

Becalmed, in Navigation is said of a Ship, when the Water is so smooth that the Ship moves very little.

Bechie Medicaments, such as are composed for the alleviating of a Cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, &c.

Bed, in Gunnery and Navigation, is a Plank upon which the piece lies on the carriage.

Bede, the name of a Learned English Monk, who lived near *Newcastle upon Tyne*; he had the Title given him of Venerable *Bede*, as well in his lifetime as since his death.

Beastial, brutish, stupid, sensual, vile and base in manners and conditions.

Beastiality, brutishness, stupidity, &c.

Beastly, a term among Hunters, who differently expressing the lodging of several Beasts of game say a Roe *Beastly*.

Bedlem or *Bethlem*, (an Hebr. word, signifying a House of Bread) a place where Mad-people are kept.

Bedpacer, (Sax.) a bedfellow.

Bedrid, one fo weak by sickness or old age, that he cannot rise from his bed.

Beer, that whereon a dead Corps is carried to burial.

Beefings, the first Milk after the birth of any Creature.

Bees, (lat. *Beta*) a certain Garden Herb very good against Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, for loosening the Belly and provoking Urine.

Beglerbeg, a supreme Commander under the great *Turk*, who commands both *Sanjacks* and *Ballas*. There are but two who have this command, the one is called the *Beglerbeg of Greece*, the other of *Naxolia*.

Beguines, an Order of religious Women, who without any vow or obligatory profession, agreed to live together in Chastity and Devotion. They are denominated and thought to have been first instituted by one Saint *Begga*, the sister of *Gertrude*.

Behm, the Roots of red and white *Valerian*; the Fruit of a Tree like *Lamarisk*, as big as a Filbert, which the Perfumers bruise to extract an Oyl out of it; not fo odoriferous of it self, but proper to receive any sort of scent.

Behram, a Feast among the *Turks*, wherein they use to pardon all Injuries.

Behigt, (old word) promoted.

Belacouite, a word used by *Spencer*, Friendly faction.

Belenoider, the shooting forth of a Bone made like a wing, which is fixed in the Basis of the skull.

To *Belage*, in Navigation is to fasten any running Rope when it is hailed, that it cannot run forth again.

Belamy, (French) fair friend.

To *Belay*, (old word) to way-lay, to lay wait for.

Belchier, (French) good countenance.

To *Belagere*, to besiege.

Belgian, or *Belgic*, belonging to the *Low Countries*.

Belgicum, the Country of the *Belge*, or *Low Countries*, containing those seventeen Provinces, seven whereof, call'd the *United Provinces*, belong to the States-General; the other ten to the King of *Spain*. Also the People anciently inhabiting that part of *England* now called *Somersetshire*, *Hantsire*, and *Wiltshire*, were called *Belge*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belgrade, the chief City of *Servia*. See *Alba Graea*.

Belisarius, Captain of the Emperor *Justinian's* Armies, who overthrew the *Persians* in the East, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*, and at last had his Eyes put out by *Justinian*, and was forced to beg his bread in a poor Cottage; his exprellion was, *Dato oculus Belisario quem virus oculis, invidia depressit; Give a half-penny to Belisarius, whom Virus raised, but Envy hath de-pressed*.

Bell, but more truly *Baal*, in the *Chaldean Language*

gauge

guage signifies the Sun, who was worshipped under that name by the *Chaldaeans* and *Affirians*. Also a noisive Instrument of percussive Music of cast Metal, hung up in Steeple to call the People to Church, and rung out upon all occasions of mourning and gladness.

Beltarix, the left shoulder of *Orion*. The word signifies a warlike or fighting Woman.

Beltick; a term among Hunters, who differently expressing the noise of several Beasts in rutting time, say; a Roe *Beltick*.

Bell-Homer; a Plant of a various and pleasant flower, and not wholly unuseful in Medicine.

Bells-pocut, (Lat.) strong in Arms, powerful in War.

Bell-Metal, a mixture (as some think) of Tin and Copper Oar, and is found in our Tin and Copper Mines in *Cornwall*.

Bellona, the goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*, some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellows, the Forefairs say this word to the Hart, and say, the Hart *Bellows*.

Bellows, an Instrument that sucks in the Wind, and by compression forces it out again; made use of to kindle Fires.

Belluine, (Lat.) pertaining to Beasts, of a cruel belial disposition.

Belly, that part of the Body that encloses the Guts; said of other things, as the belly of a Bottle, the belly of a Lute.

To *Belly-on*, to strut, to jut forth.

Belmont, a Town in *Calabria*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Benedictus, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the Pope's Palace in *Rome*; also the name of a goodly Plant, called in English *Broom-Toad-Flax*.

Belus, the second, or, as some say, the first King of *Affiria*, who when he died, was worshipped as a god.

Belzebub, or *Baalzebub*, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of Flies, and is used in Scripture for the Prince of the Devils.

Bemoans, (old word) lamented, bemoaned.

Bennets, (old word) trumpets.

Bennatus, a Lake in *Lombardy*, out of which the River *Mincius* floweth, whereon the City of *Mantua* is seated.

Benaja, (Hebr. the Lord's building) *Jehojada's* Son, who at *Solomon's* command slew *Joaab*.

Bennet, a Star in the Tail of *Helice*.

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a Muffler, a Caul, a Kercher. Also a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon, viz. the dexter chief, and the sinister base; also a term in Navigation. See *Wail*.

To *Bend* the Cable to the Anchor, to make it fall to the Ring with Ropes. To *unbend* the Cable, is to take it away.

Bendite, is also a term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the Bend.

Benedictines, an Order of Monks instituted by *S. Benedict*.

Benediction, praising of God, return of Thanks for his Favours; the Blessing given by a Parent to

his Children. In the plural Number it signifies the Blessings and Favours themselves by Heaven bestow'd upon us.

Beneficence, a Virtue of the Mind, and a certain goodness of Nature, whereby men delight to bestow their good things upon others, and to confer benefits upon Men.

Benefactor, (Lat.) a doer of good turns.

Beneficiary, one that enjoys a Benefice.

Benefice, (Lat.) any Ecclesiastical Living, whether Dignity or other.

Beneficarii, a sort of soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, who for some eminent service done, had Lands allowed them for term of life, called *Beneficia*. Which word is now wholly applied to the Livings enjoy'd by Clergymen.

Benes, the proper name of a Man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneventum, a pleasant Town of *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Benevolence, (Lat.) good will, that sort of Love whereby a man embraces another with an intention to confer a Kindness upon him.

Benevolent Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Bengala, a very spacious and fruitful Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, bounded by the Gulf of *Bengal*, into which the River *Bengala* emptieth it self at four mouths.

Benhadad, (Hebr. the son of Noife) a King of *Syria*, and son of *Tabrimon*, who besieging *Samaritah*, is miraculously put to flight.

Benjamin, (Hebr. the son of the right hand) the youngest of the twelve sons of *Jacob* or *Israell*, from whom his Posterity was denominated, the Tribe of *Benjamin*; he is otherwise called *Benni*, (Hebr.) the son of sorrow.

Benjamin, or *Benzain*, is a certain Drug much used in Sweet Bags and other Perfumes. It is the Gum or Concrete Juice of *Laserwort*, which grows in *Cyrene* and *Africa*. It is also called *Assa dulcis*. Others say it comes from a certain Tree in the *Indies* like an Almond-Tree, that bears a Codd containing only a Juice without any Fruit, which Juice being thicken'd, is that which we call *Benjamin*.

Benign, (Lat.) favourable, properly apply'd to the Influences of the Stars.

Benignity, humanity, sweetness of disposition.

To *Benim*, (old word) to bereave.

Bensons, (French) blessings.

Berft, (old word) depriv'd of.

Berenice, the Daughter of *Ptolemus Philadelphus* and *Asinote*, whose Hair makes one of the Heavenly Constellations.

Bergamotte, a little round Pear of an excellent taste.

Bergerhusse, one of the four *Præfectures* of *Norway*.

Bergen op Zoon, a Town of *Brabant*, famous for the notable Siege it sustained in the *Low Country* War.

Bergen, (Berga) a famous Port Town, and Emporium, in the *Præfecture* of *Bergerhusse* in *Norway*.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertsfordshire*, where

Fre-

Frederick, Abbot of *St. Albans*, miniftr'd an Oath to *William* the Conqueror, in presence of Archbishop *Lawfrance*, to observe inviolably the ancient *Law* of this Nation.

Berlin, a great Town of the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*, where this Electoral Prince hath oft-times his residence.

Berm, in Fortification, is a certain breadth of Earth at the foot of the Rampart next the Field, which is left between the Moate and the Rampart, to hold the Earth of the Parapet, and keep it from falling into the Moat, in case of ruine or falling of it self.

Bern, one of the four Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, and the most potent of all the thirteen, having its chief Town of the same name.

Bernacles, a sort of Birds which are said to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees, growing by the Sea-side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; they are also called *Clauk Geese*, or *Soland Geese*.

Bernard, i. e. Bears Heart, the proper name of a man.

Bernard College, an ancient College in *Oxford*, re-edified by *Sir Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by a new Name, *S. John Baptist's College*, as *Durham College* was repaired by *Sir Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to the holy Trinity.

Bernardines, Monks of the Order of one *Bernard* a *Cisterian* Monk.

Berets, or *Barnet*, a Town in *Hertsfordshire*, famous for the great Battel fought between the two Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, where *Richard Neville* E. of *Warwick* was slain, and where there is a Well very eminent for Medicinal Waters purging by stool.

Berosus, a most eminent *Chaldean*, both Astro-nomer and Historian, mentioned by *Josephus* in his Antiquities: He lived about three hundred years before *Christ's* time, and wrote the *Chaldean History*, and the chief Antiquities of other parts of the World; but what is publish'd under his name, is generally exploded by the Learned, as supposititious and counterfeit.

Berries, in simpling are the fruits of divers Trees and Shrubs, as the Berries of *Bay*, *Myr*, *Juniper*, of the Bramble, of the Mulberry-tree, &c.

Berry, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling-house, a Lord of a Manor's Seat. Also one of the nine Provinces of *Gallia Aquitania*, beyond the *Garonne*; the ancient Inhabitants whereof were the *Berwiges*, the chief Town is *Bourges*.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a Ship in.

Bertha, a Womens name, signifying in the German Tongue bright or famous.

Bertholck or *Birdinick*, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hang'd for stealing a Sheep, or so much meat as he can carry upon his back in a sack, but only scourged.

Berton, a back-yard belonging to a House, where the Bars, Stables, and other Outhouses stand.

Berram, an herb called pellitory of Spain; also a proper name; see *Ferdinando*.

Berrying a ship, the raising up of the ships sides.

Berubium, a Town in *Strathbuckry* in *Scotland*, now called *Urbead*.

Beryl, (Greek) a precious stone like *Cryfall*, which some believe to be the Diamond of the Ancients.

Besafon, one of the chief Towns of *Upper Burgundy*, commonly called the *France Comte*.

Bisanz, an ancient Colony of Gold, otherwise called *Bisantine*, from *Byzantium*; i. e. *Constantinople*, where it is used to be coined. It is uncertain what value it is of; some attribute to it the value of a Ducat. It is also a term in Heraldry by which they understand Plates of Gold, containing One hundred and four pound and two ounces of Troy weight, in value 3750 pound sterling. They were round and smooth, without any representation on them.

Bisfestin or *Bisfestano*, a Burse or Exchange for Merchants among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

To *Besfage*, to surround a Town with armed force, in order to be Master of it.

In Astronomy, *Besfaged* is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two malevolent Planets *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Besome, is an Epithete to divers Plants added for similitudes sake, as *Besom-moss*, &c.

Bet, (old word) better; also to bet, to lay wagers when Gamesters are playing, in favor of one side against the other.

Bete, (old word) boot or help; also

To *Bete*, (old word) to bid or command.

Beth, the second of the Hebrew Letters.

Bethlem, see *Bethlem*.

Bethune, a noted Town of the County of *Artois*, one of the Provinces of the Spanish *Netherlands*.

Betle, or *Betre*, a kind of *Indian* Plant, called *bastard Pepper*.

Betonie, (*Betonica*) a medicinal Plant, most especially available against Discaies of the head and breast.

Betrassid, (old word) deceived.

Betrens, (old word) sprinkled.

To *Betrath*, (from the Dutch word *Betrouwen*, to make sure:) to give one party to another in a solemn contract of Marriage.

Beverage, (French) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a Troop, a Company. The Foresters say, a *Bevy* of *Roes*; also among Falconers and Fowlers a *Bevy* of *Quails* is a brood of young *Quails*.

Bewits, Leathers made somewhat broad, to which the Hawks bells are put, and so buttoned to their Legs.

Bewplader, is a Writ that lies where a Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take a Fine of the Party Plaintiff or Defendants, that he shall not plead fairly.

Bewreck, (old word) reuenged.

Bewryen, (old word) declared.

Bezalick, (Hebr. in the shadow of God) a famous and inspired Artificer among the *Jews*, he and *Abuliah* were the chief workmen about the *Tabernacle*.

Bezantiers, in a Hart, the Antlers next above the Brow-Antlers.

Bezar-tree, (*Moringa*) a Tree growing in

Ma-

A'la'wa's, and by the *Arabians* and *Turks* called *Alonion*, by the *Perfians* *Tame*.
Bezzel'm, see *Bezzel'm*.
Bezzel, see *Bezzel*.
Bezoar, a Stone found in the dung of a certain Beaf called *Faxin*, which feeding upon the Berries of a certain Shrub growing in the *Indies*, Nature forms this *Bezoar* in the Belly of it, like little Stones, one bigger than another, wrap'd up in several Films or Skins, like an Onion. The Chymists *Bezoar* is an Emetic Powder corrected with Spirit of Nitre, and perfectly sweeten'd by several Lotions, that take away the purgative faculty of the *Antimony*, and turn it into diaphoretic.

B I

Bilious, (old word) fair welcoming.
Biace or *Bias*, (French) a preponderating weight fixt on the one side of a Bowl, the better to encline its course that way it is directed to run.
Bibacity, (Lat.) the immoderate love of drink.
Bibitory Mufcle, the Mufcle that draws down the Eye toward the Cup when we drink.
Bibliopiff, (Gr.) a Bookfeller.
Bibliotheca, (Gr.) a Study of Books, a Library.
Bice, a colouring stuff used by Painters, and it is of two forts, blew *Bice*, of which they make a blew colour, and green *Bice*, of which they make a green colour.
 To *Bidabon*, (old word) to desire a request.
Bid-ale, the setting up of one decay'd in his Estate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feast.
Bicipital, (Lat.) having two heads.
Bicorporal, (Lat.) having two Bodies in Astronomy *Bicorporal* signs are those signs which represent two bodies, or double bodied, as *Geminis*, *Pifces*, and *Sagittarius*.
Biennials, (Lat.) of two years continuance.
Bifarious, (Lat.) twofold, or that may be taken two ways.
Biformed, (Lat.) having two shapes.
Bifol, or *Two-leafed*, (Lat. *Bifolium*) an herb growing in boggy ground, with two leaves, one against another: it cures wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or bursten Bellies.
Bifront, (Lat.) having two foreheads.
Biforcous, (Lat.) two forked.
Bigamy, (Greek) a marrying twice, the marriage of two Wives, or the having of two Wives at the same time, in which fence the word is generally taken.
Bigat, a certain silver coin among the *Romans*, from *Bigas*, a Chariot drawn with two Horses, which was stamped upon it.
Bigit, in Navigations, is the compassing or bringing about of a Rope or Cable; and to hold by the *Bigit*, is to hold by that part of the Rope that is cold'd up.
Bigorre *Bigonia*, one of the eight Provinces of *Aquitainick France*, on this side the *Garonne*.

Bigor, a superstitious Hypocrite; also one that is obligately bent to his own will and humour.
Bilberries, (*Vaccinia*) Whorts or Whortle-berries, the fruit of a small creeping bulb of the bigens of Juniper-berries, but of a purple colour and sweetish sharp taste; they bind the Belly and itay vomitings and loathings.
Bilibis, an ancient City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, famous for the birth of *Marcell* the Latin Poet, now call'd by some *Galatined*.
Bilboa, or *Billo*, a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, where the best blades are made.
Big'd, a Ship is big'd when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and springs a Leak.
Bildulgrid, see *Numidia*.
Bilis, a sulphurous salt Excrement of the blood separated in the Liver by little Kernels, and sent either into the Gall-bag or *Duodenum*, to promote the fermentation of the Viscals, and carry off the dregs left behind, when the Chylus is separated from the whole mass.
Bilinguis, (Lat.) double tongued; also a Common-Law term, signifying the Jury that passeth between an Englishman and Alien, whereof part are English and part Strangers; also the name of a Plant, otherwise called *Laurus Alexandrina*.
Bill, is all one with an Obligation, only when it is in English it is commonly call'd a Bill, in Latin an Obligation: or a Bill is a single Bond without a Condition, an Obligation, a Bond with a Penalty and Condition. A Bill in *Chancery* is a Declaration in writing, setting the Grievance and Wrong which the Plaintiff has suffer'd.
Billa vera, a term in Common Law, signifying the Indorment of the Grand Inquest upon any presentment which they find probably true.
Billage of a Ship, is the breadth of the Floor when she lies aground; and *Billage-water* is that which cannot come to the Pump.
Billet doux, a short Love-Letter.
 To *Billet* Soldiers, is to quarter 'em in several Houses.
Billiards, a Game play'd upon a long square Table, cover'd with green Cloth, upon which they that play make it their business, with a stick made on purpose, to strike a little Ivory Ballin to the holes in the sides and corners of the Table.
Binarie, (Lat.) the number of two.
Binarchy, (Greek) a government where two only bear sway.
Binded, (Lat. *Valubilis*, *Convolvulus*), that of the Sea *Soldanella* a certain herb, otherwise called *Withwind*; *vid. Sarca parilla*.
Binne, (old word) a manger, also a place to put bread in.
Binomial, a term in Algebra, and signifies a Root of two numbers or parts.
Binocle, a double Prospective glass with two conveyances, and two holes, to see at a distance with both Eyes at the same time.
Bim, (old word) bound.
Biparite, (Lat.) divided into two parts.
Bipartition, a dividing into two parts.

Bipartition, a dividing into two parts.
Biparsites, (Lat.) dividing into two. In Arithmetick, that number which divides another number equally into two parts without any remainder is to that number, *numerus Biparsites*, as 3 to 6, 4 to 8, &c.
Bipatens, (Lat.) open on both sides.
Bipedal, (Lat.) two foot long.
Biquinette, is an aspect consisting of 144 degrees, or two fifth parts of the whole Circle, and is counted a Benevolent Aspect.
Birds-Eye, (*Sarcocolla Angustifolia*, *Paralytica Alpina*) an Herb of a dry astringent quality, and whose vertue is particularly efficacious against the *Palfe*.
Birds-Foot, (*Ornithopodium*) a vulnerary Herb, and particularly good against Ruptures.
Birds-Neck, (*Nidus Avic*) a bitter Herb, distastful to the Palate, and of little or no use in Physick.
Birds-Tongue, see *Stitchwort*.
Birles, (old word) a Coife or Hood.
Birch, in Navigation, a convenient space to moore a Ship in.
Birchwort, *vide Arifolochia*.
Biscuit, bread double bak'd.
Bisect, a Line or Arch that cuts another Line, Arch or Circle into two equal parts, is said to bisect that Line, Arch, or Circle.
Bisectum, one of the equal parts so dissected.
Biserta, a great Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, generally thought an Offspring of that old *Utica*, remarkable in History by the self-murder of *Cato*, firnamed *Uticensis*.
Bishopswort, see *St. Katherine's* Flower.
Bismarck, (old word) curiosity.
Bismutum, that which is called *Tingloff*, differing both from Tin and Lead, as being whiter than black, and blacker than white Lead. 'Tis a Mineral Body half Metallic, compos'd of the first matter of Tin, which is yet imperfect.
Bison, (French) a wild Oxe, great eyed, and broad fac'd, call'd also a Bugie or Buff.
Bisum, is a stroke allow'd as gain'd to the weaker player, to equalize both Parties. Also a Portage of Pigeons, Chickens, Gravey of Mutton, &c. serv'd up at the Tables of great persons.
Bissestils, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more than ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28 days, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.
Bisfore, or *Snakweed*, (Lat. *Bisforia*) an Herb with a thick short knobbed root blackish without, and somewhat reddish within, writhed or twisted together, so that it is effectual against bleeding and spitting of blood, as also against all manner of Venome. It is also called against the biting of *Adders*; also by some *English Serpenter*, *Dragonwort*, *Ostereich* and *Pastion*.
Biswombers, the same as *Amphisceii*.
Bistrassid, see *Barralsted*.
Bits, two square pieces of Timber, to which the Cables are fastned when the Ship rides at Anchor.
Bittable, a clofe Cubbard, placed on the steer-

age before the tiller, whereon the Compass stands.
 A *Bitter*, a turn of a Cable about the Bits.
 To *Bitter*, in Navigation, is to veer out the Cable by little and little.
Bitter-sweet, or woody Nighthade (Lat. *Amyra dulcis*) a hedge plant commonly leaning upon its neighbours; with blewish flowers, which after turn into red berries. It is otherwise called *Morral*, or *Felonwort*, a mercurial Herb.
Bittern, a Bird so called, a kind of *Heron*, which they say hath three stones, it keepeth about lakes and fens, making an hideous noise; it is called in Latin *Ardea stellaris*.
Bitumen, a fatty oily substance and very clammy, it was used for Lime and Mortar, as also for Oyl in Lamps, so that it seems some forts are more liquid, and some more condensate: The best comes from the Lake *Alphattis* in *India*.
Bitwiger, a certain People of *Gallia Aquitania*, whose Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief City *Bourges*. See *Berry*.
Bitwary, where two ways meet.
Bitwain, see *Bejant*.

B L

Black-book, see *Domus Dei Book*.
Blacken, a Hill in *Warwickshire*, upon which *Pierce Gausfon*, whom King *Edward* the second raised from a base Estate to be Earl of *Cornwall*, was beheaded by the Nobles for his infolency.
Blackmety, a sum of Money, quantity of Corn, number of Cattel, or such like Consideration, given by poor People in the Northern parts of *England*, to the most powerful persons in those parts for a protection against Thieves and Robbers.
Blackmore Forest, a Forest in *Dorsetshire*, called also the Forest of *White Hart*, from a very beautiful *White Hart*, which King *Henry* the third going thither a hunting, and taking great care to spare, was killed by *T. de la Lincis*, which he incensed the King, that he set a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *White Hart Silver*.
Black-rod, the Usher belonging to the Order of the Garter, so called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand: He is also attendant on the King's Chamber, and the Lords House in Parliament.
Black buried, gone to Hell.
Bladder Nuts, (*Nux Vesicaria*) an Herb, which as some say being planted in Gardens, driveth away venomous Beasts.
Blade, in Semiplos, is the first sprout that cometh forth of the ground, and retaineth its name as long as it is safe to be cropped; as in Corn, in Grass, Onions, Leeks, &c.
 A *Blain*, a painful angry puch somewhat like the Small Pox, but yet in colour more red, and far more painful, being one of the Symptoms of the *Pellilence*.
 To *Blame*, to rebuke or reprehend another for any evil action committed.

Blame, a deserved Correction in words for any bad or criminal Action.

To *Blame*, to whiten.

Blubb, a proper Name of divers Women.

Blubb, the separation of the Skins and Hulls of divers Seeds and Kernels, whereby they are made white, as Almonds, Peas, Barly, &c. and it is done by steeping them in hot water, after which the hulls or peels will slip off by the rubbing with the thumb.

Blasphemy, (*Lat.*) a flattering, or speaking fair.

Blandishment, (*French*) a flattering, or soothing with fair Speeches.

Blandishment differs from Adulation in this, that Adulation seeks its own Profit and Advantage; *Blandishment* studies only Complacency in converse and society.

Blanch a fort of ancient Money worth five Deniers.

Blanket, the Coverlets of a Bed; also Clothes that Printers make use of to make the Letters print fair and even.

Blackmanger, (*French*) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond-milk, Capons brains, and other things.

Bliss, a proper name for a man, signifying sprouting forth.

Blasphemy, (*Gr.*) an uttering of reproachful words, tending either to the dishonour of God, or to the hurt and disgrace of any man's name or credit.

Blatant, barking, hawling.

B'atation, (*Latin*) vain babbling.

Blatta Byzantia, the sweet Indian Sea-fish-shell used in the composition of *Aurea Alexandrina*, and *Diamargariton*.

Blay, see *B'cak*.

To *Blaze*, to spread abroad a false Report. A Fire is said to *blaze* forth, when it shoots forth an extraordinary flame.

Blazon, is taken either strictly for an explication of Arms in apt and significant terms, or at large for a display of the Vertues of the Bearers of Arms.

To *Blanch*, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Black or Bley, a small eager fish that takes the same bait as a Roach.

Blekingia, a Province of Denmark contemrinous to *Scandia*, one of the two grand Peninsules of that Kingdom.

Blemish, when the Hounds finding where the Chace hath been, make only a proffer, but return, this Hunters call a *Blemish*. More generally a stain in a man's Reputation or Honour: An imperfection in any thing.

B'end, to mix, to mingle together.

B'ent, (*old word*) stayed, ceased, turned back.

B'efloquent, (*Lat.*) faltering in speech, stammering.

Blewbottle, (*Cyanus*) a weed which groweth much in Corn-fields, and is counted a good vulnerary Herb.

B'ue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Pursuivants of Arms.

Blight, an accident happening to Corn and Fruit-trees, making them look as if they were blasted.

Blinds, in Military Affairs, are made of Boards or long Planks fill'd with Earth, four or five foot high, one foot and a half thick, one, two, or three rod long, which are movable to shelter the Musketeers and the Workmen.

Blinks, (a term in Hunting) boughs rent from Trees and cast overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to pass, thereby to hinder his running.

To *Blissom*, to tap as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, (*Lat. Blitum*) an Herb so called because it hath hardly any taft.

Blith, an old British word, that signifies yielding milk, profitable; also *Blith* or *Blithsome* is used for pleasant or jovial.

Blive, Belive, (*old word*) readily, fast.

Blu, (*old word*) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation, are those small wooden Pulleys wherein the running ropes do run. There are double *Blocks* where there is need of more strength.

B'ois, a City of *Beauvais* a Province of *Celtic France*, situate on the River *Loire*, and anciently dignified with the Title of an Earldom; it hath a Castle of the same name pleasantly seated upon a Hill, where of old the Kings of *France* used oftentimes to reside.

Blowery, the first forge in an Iron-Mill, through which the Iron doth pass after it is melted out of the Mine.

To *Bloom*, to blossom, from the Dutch *Bloem* a Flower.

Blote, to smoke, from the Dutch word *Blas*, i. e. bloud; hence *Blote* Herrings, from their looking red.

Bloudstone, (*Lapis Hematites*) a certain reddish stone very effectual for the stopping of blood.

Bloody-hand, is the apprehension of a Trespasser in a Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other part bloody, tho' he be not found chasing or hunting.

Bloud-wis, an old Saxon word used in Charters of Liberties anciently granted, signifying an Amerciament for shedding of Blood.

B'ond-wort, (*Lapatum Sativum*) a good salad Herb, both pleasant to the taft and wholsom.

Bluffe, or *Bluff-headed*, in Navigation, is when a Ship has but a small Rake forward on, and is built with her Stern too straight up.

Blunderbuss, a Gun of a large bore that will carry Twenty Pistol Bullets, and do execution at some distance.

To *B'yn*, (*old word*) to cease, to desist.

B O

Boanergees, (*Hebr.*) Sons of Thunders.

Board and Board, when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

To go *Aboard*, to go into a Ship.

To make *Aboard*, to board it up, is to turn to windward.

Boat-

Boat-ropes, that by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

Boat-wain, is an Officer in a Ship who takes in to his charge all the ropes belonging to the rigging of the Ship, all her cables, anchors, falls, flags, colours, pendants, long-boat, and furniture.

He calls up the Men to the execution of their Duties, keeps 'em at peace one with another, and sees all Offenders punish'd according to their sentences.

Boatwale, (a term in Archery) the fust of a shaft that is little breasted, and big towards the head, it is otherwise called *Capon's-shion*, or *Ruff-ground*.

Bocardo, the fifth mood of the third figure in Logick, in which the middlemost Proposition is a universal Affirmative; the first and last particular Negatives.

Bockeret and *Bockeret*, (in Faulconry) one of the kinds of long-winged Hawks.

Bacone, (*Ital.*) a morsel or bit; also *poysion*. *Bookland*, (*Eng. Bookland*) a term in Law, land held by Book or Charter, and not to be alienated either by gift or sale, but left entire to the next Heir.

To *Bode* or *Boode*, (*old word*) to shew or declare, whence to forebode to foretell.

A *Body*, geometrically defin'd a Magnitude, which has length, breadth, and depth; and is either regular, irregular, or mixt.

Bœotia, a Country in *Greece*, formerly call'd *Ogygia*, and separated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cythera*.

Bohemia, a part of *Germany* beyond the *Danow*, whose chief City is *Praque*. Of this large Country the Emperor is King.

Bohemians, the same with *Gypsies*, Vagabonds that frowl about the Country, and live by sitching, and are a grand Officer of State among the *Perians* and *Russians*.

Bois de Vincennes, a stately Palace within a League of *Paris*, to which the Kings of *France* oft-times betake themselves for their pleasure; it was begun by *Charles* Count of *Valois*, Brother to *Philip* the Fair, and finished by King *Charles* the Fifth.

Boifous, (*old word*) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-Armoniack, a kind of earth, or soft crumbling stone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, used by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour; it is mixt either with Alum or Coperas, and therefore refracting and more desiccative; it is also cordial for healing and cooling.

Bolins, or *B'ling*, a term in Navigation signifying the cord in a ship with which Mariners use to draw the lead, that it may gather wind. To harp the main *Boling*, is to halt it taught or stiff: To hale up the *Boling*, is to put it forward. To check or ease the *Boling*, is to slacken it.

Bollen, (*old word*) swelled.

Bollingbroke, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the Fourth, who was call'd *Henry* of *Bollingbroke*.

Bolton, a medley of several Granes together. It is also call'd *Maffin*, or *Mong* Corn.

To *Bolt* a Cony, a term in Hunting, when a Cony is first raised, he is said to be bolted.

Bolts, in Navigation are those Iron Pins which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

Bolus, a Medicine taken inwardly of a consistence somewhat thicker than Honey, and in quantity for one Dose as much as can be conveniently taken at a mouthful.

Bomb, a huge kind of Grenado stuff with all manner of combustible matter, and hung out of a Mortar-piece, to burn and destroy Towns and Castles, and whatever it lights upon.

Bombasine, a stuff made of *Bombast*, or Cotton, which is an upright annual Plant not above a Cubit high, growing in *Asia*, the seed whereof is like the Tretles or Dung of a Rabbet, and is of great use both in Medicin and other occasions.

Bombilation, (*Lat.*) a humming of Bees.

Bombicynous, (*Lat.*) made of silk, from *Bombyx* a Silkworm.

Bona Patria, a term of the practice, or Law in *Scotland*, and signifies the chusing of twelve men out of any part of the Country to pass upon Affairs, who are call'd Jurators.

Bona, see *Debonair*.

Bona, a Womens name, signifying in Latin, good.

Bona Notabilia, in the Civil Law, are those Goods which a man dies possess of in another Diocess above the value of Five pounds.

Bonafus, a wild beast, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horse.

Bonana Tree, a Tree which grows in most of the *Caribbee Islands*, five or six yards high, and having leaves a yard and a half long, and half a yard broad, the fruit of which Tree is very good and Medicinal.

Bon-Chretien, the name of a large *French* Pear now grown common among us, yet of good esteem as being a Fruit of a good reliih, and not unwholsome.

Bone-breaker, see *Offfraga*.

Bonewell, the Name of a pretty Well, near *Richards* Castle in *Horsfordshire*, so called because it is always full of little fish bones, or as some think, of small Frog-bones, altho' they be from time to time quite drawn out of it.

Boniface, (*French*) good grace, handsome behaviour; also a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonnie, (*Bonna*) the chief Seat of the Archbishop of *Coler*, one of the three spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Bonhommes, (*French*) an Order of Fryers instituted by St. *Francis* de *Paula*, they were also call'd *Fryer Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat.*) quaff, well-doer, the proper name of several Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonito, a kind of fish, so call'd from the *French* word *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonim, the ancient name of the Monastery of *Bangor* in *Cheeshire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Bonamine, (*French*) a good aspect or countenance.

Bonnet, an addition to another Sail, to be put on or taken off; and when they fasten it on, they cry, *Live on the Bonnet*; when they take it off, *Strike off the Bonnet*. *Bonnet* in Fortification, a kind of little Ravelin beyond the Counterfarp where-in to place an advanced Guard; it has two Faces, a Parapet and a slight Palisado. Also a kind of Cap.

Bonomia, an ancient Town and University of Italy in that Province, anciently call'd *Flaminia*, now *Romania* or *Romaniola*.

Bonole, (*old word*) beloved. A long Pole used to spread out the Clew of the fludding Sail.

Bon, (*old word*) a request.

Bon Grace, in Navigation, a certain frame or composition of old Ropes or Junks of Cables used to be laid out at the bows, stems, and sides of Ships, to preserve them from great Flakes of Ice when they fall Northward.

Bonnet, (*old word*) help, succour, aid, or advantage.

Bot, (*old word*) case of sorrows.

Boothaler, (*a North-ey word*) a Thief or Robber.

Boote, a North Star near *Charles-main*, called also *Bubulus*, or *Arctophylax*, which the Poets feign'd to have been *Arctas* the Son of *Callisto*, who was changed into a Bear, and placed also among the Signs.

Booz or *Booff*, (*Flour* in strength).

Botaxo, a Spanish word, signifying a bottle made of a Pig's Skin, with the hair inward, dressed with Roin and Pitch.

Botage, (*Bovago Euphrasyne*) a common, but much esteemed Garden Herb, good to exhilarate and comfort the Heart and expel Melancholy.

Botax or *Botace*, a hard and shining Mineral like green Earth which Goldsmiths use in the melting of Gold. It is also called *Chrysocholla*, and is either natural or artificial, which is made of Childrens Urine.

Borborea, one of the Nine Provinces of *Gallicia Aquitania*, beyond the *Garonne*; the chief Town of this Province is *Bourbon*, which gives denomination to the present Royal Line of *France*.

Bordel, (*Ital.*) a Brothel-house or place where Women publicly prostitute themselves.

Bordaland, the Demefns that the Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Board or Table.

Bordure, in Heraldry, is a Circumference or Tract of one Metal, Colour, or Fur drawn about the Arms, to resemble the Fimbrias of the Jews; and it contains the first part of the Field.

To *Border* a Pafty, to cut it up.

Boreas, the Son of *Astræus*, generally taken for the North Wind.

Boreat, Northerly.

Borith, an Herb which Fullers use for the taking out spots out of Cloth.

To *Born*, (*old word*) to burnish.

Borneo, an *Asian* Island whose Metropolitan Town is of the same name, lying in the *Eoan* or *Eastern* Ocean.

Borough, see *Burrough*.

Borrel, (*old word*) rude, rustick; also an attire for the Head.

Borrom, (*old word*) a pledge, a surety.

Borvhenes, the greatest River in *Scythia* next to *After*, now the *Nieper*.

Bofage, a place set thick with Trees: also a term in Painting, a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

Bofobich, (*French*, Fair-wood) a house eminent for being one of the King's places of Refuge after *Worcester* fight.

Bofenham or *Bofebam*, a pleasant Town in *Suffex*, where King *Harald* lived retired for his recreation, and whence lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary Winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he assured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Bof, (*French*) a stud or knob.

Bofedac, (*Bofum ducis*) a strong Town of *Brabant*, a Province of the *Spanish Netherlands*, but subject to the States of *Holland*.

Bofnia, one of the four Provinces of *Ilyricum*, (the other three being *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, and *Dalmatia*) which being under the *Turke* Dominion, is govern'd by a *Baifa*, who is generally mention'd by the title of *Baifa of Bofnia*.

Bofphorus, the name of two Seas; so called from the passage of *Jupiter* over them in the shape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*; the one lieth near *Constantinople*, and is called *Bofphorus Thracicus*; the other more Northward, and is called *Bofphorus Cimmerius*.

Botanical or *Botanic*, (*Greek*) belonging to herbs or plants.

Botargo, a kind of Sausedge or Padding made of the Eggs and Blood of the Sea Muller.

Botearl, (*Buhfcarlus*) the Governor of a Boat, the same as *Boatfmain*.

Botin, (*French*) a kind of Boot or Buskin.

Botolph, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, helpfull.

Botrom, (*old word*) a blossom or bud.

Botromy, *Bottomary*, or *Bottomage*, a borrowing of Money upon a Ship, for the use of the Ship.

Botrs, a Disease in Horses, the same with that we call the Worms in human Creatures.

Bovata terra, in Common Law is a quantity of Land containing about eighteen Acres.

Boville, a Town near *Rome*, where *Claudius* was slain by *Milo*.

Bouillon, (*French*) a French dish made of several sorts of boiled meat.

A *Boulter*, a Sieve to sift Meal or Flower.

Boun, (*old word*) ready.

Bowbon, see *Borbonia*.

To *Bourds*, (*French*) to jest.

Bourdeaux, see *Burdigala*.

Bourg, the chief City of that part of *Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*, and is called *Bressé*.

Bourges, an Academy Town, being the chief City of the Province of *Berry* in *France*.

Bourgogne, see *Burgundia*.

Bourc,

Boure, (*old word*) a Bed-chamber.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) a Head of a Spring or Fountain, and those Towns that end in *bourn*, as *Stettingbourn*, &c. are situated upon Bourns or Springs, which are commonly in the Valleys, lying beneath the Downs, as in *Hants*, *Wiltshire*, &c.

Borough, from the Dutch word *Burg*, a Town Incorporate, which is not a City; whence *Borough-Master*, or *Bowgo-Master* is the Bailiff, Major; or chief Ruler of a Town or Borough.

Borough-English, or *Burgh-English*, a term in Law, being a customary descent of Land or Tenements to the youngest Son or Brother.

Borough-head, see *Headborough*.

Boute-feu, (*French*) an incendiary, a sower of strife and fedition.

To *Bowze*, or pull down the Sails, to succour the Tacks in a stiff gale of Wind.

A *Bow*, a Mathematical Instrument to take heights.

The *Bow* of a Ship, is the broadest part of the Ship before.

Bow-bearer, the Inferiour or Under-officer in a Foreft.

Bowels, generally taken for all the inward parts of the Body of Man or other Creature. Figuratively we say, *Bowels* of Compassion.

Bower, a term in Falconry signifying a young Hawk, when she draws any thing out of her Nests, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

A *Bow* of Court, a Livery of Bread and Drink, or other things of the Princes bounty over and above the ordinary allowance. Also a Rope fasten'd to the middle of the outside of the Sail, which makes the Sail stand closer by the Wind.

Bowbe, (*old word*) a body, the belly or the stomach.

Bowl, a round space at the head of either Mast for Men to stand in.

To *Bowl* a *Coney*, (a term of Hunting.) See *Bolt*.

Bow Anchors, First, Second, and Third Anchors, yet all such as a Ship may ride by in fair weather.

Bowing, in Falconry, is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirsts for more.

Bow and Needle, an Instrument used in surveying of Land, and finding out the situation of any side, by pointing one end of its needle towards the North.

Bowes, a kind of Drink made in *Turky*, of a Seed somewhat like Mustard-seed.

Boy, or *Buoy* of an Anchor, that which being tied to the Anchor, swims upon the Water, to give notice where the Anchor lies.

The *Buoy Rope*, that which is tied to the Buoy at one end, the Anchor Hook being tied to the other.

Boyar. See *Bojar*.

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, one of the Ten Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*,

which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*; it contains the Marchionate of the Sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Alsloot*, the Earl-dom *Hulst* and *Mack* in.

Braccata Gallia, that part of *France* which is called *Provence*.

Brace, that which fastens Beams in building: Also a cable of a Ship: Also a couple or pair.

By Huntmen it is applied to some particular Beasts of the Game; as they say a brace of Bucks, Hares, or Foxes, and sometimes a *Leadh*.

Bracer, (a term in Archery) a piece of Spanish Leather fastened with Laces to the Arm of the Archer, to keep his Arm from the stripe of the Bow-string, and for the better gliding of the Arrow.

Brachial, (*lat.*) belonging to the Arm.

Brachialium, a Member of an Instrument, sometimes used upon Astrolabes, and other Projections of the Sphere. 'Tis commonly made of brass, having several joints, that the end or point may be set to any Degree on the Astrolabe.

Brachygraphy, (*Greek*) the Art of Writing in characters, or short-writing.

Brackets, little carved knees which belong to the supporting of the Galleries in Ships.

Brackmans, *Bramans*, or *Bramines*, a Sect of Philosophers or Divines in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits, lo skilful in Astrology, that they will foretell the Eclipses to a minute.

Braga, (*Lat. Bracava*) the Metropolitan Archiepiscopal See of *Portugal*. The Controversie for Primacy of this Archbishop with the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in *Spain*, is not yet decided.

Braganza, a City of *Portugal*, which gave title of Duke to that *John* of *Braganza* (the Father of the present King) who shaking off the *Spanish* Government, was Crowned King of *Portugal*.

Braggard, or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious Fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of Honey, us'd in *Wales*. It is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a flay cut out of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwise called *Albany*, the most Northern Country of *Scotland*, commonly called the *Highlands*; the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum Albin* or *Brua Albin*.

Brain, is strictly taken for the foremost part of the substance which is within the Skull, and is a substance of a peculiar sort to it self, outwardly cover'd with the *Pia Mater*, and wrought with many turnings and windings. The exterior substance is Ashy, wherein the Animal Spirits are generated. The interior White, which receives the Animal Spirits from the former, and discharges 'em into the Nerves, upon which the voluntary Actions depend. The Brain is the Seat of Imagination, Judgment, Memory, and Reminiscence.

Brake, (*Dutch*) a Staffe for Horses; also in Navigation the handle of the Ships Pump. Also the name of Female Fern; also an Instrument used in dressing of Flax.

Brails, small Ropes, belonging only to the two Courses,

Couffes and the Mizen, with which they furl or fardel the Sails; so that to haul up the Brales, or brale up the Sails, is all one.

Bramines. See *Brackman*.

Brambles, prickly shrubs, whose Fruit serve to feed the Birds.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the Nest.

Branch, to make a Hawk take the Branch, is to make a Hawk leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog Springs the Partridge.

Brandenburg, a Marguliate in the Circle of the Empire or Upper Saxony, whose chief Town is of the same name; the Marquess of Brandenburg is one of the Electors of the Empire.

Brandgoose, a kind of a Water-fowl, somewhat less than an ordinary Goose. So called from the adult colour (and like a burnt Coal) of its Breast and Wings; *Brand* signifying in Dutch *Burnt*.

Brandiron, a Trevet, an Iron to set a Pot upon.

To *Brandish*, (*French*) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

Brandish, a Rail or Fence wherewith a Well is compass'd lest any one should fall into it.

Brankspur. See *Bearsfoot*. 'Tis of the resemblance to this Plant that the Ornaments of the Constantinian Chapters are made.

Brannonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worcester*.

Brasses, Ropes that are used for the squaring and travelling of the Yards.

Brasses, (*French*) Armor for the Arms.

Brazil or *Brazil* (*Brazilia*) one of the four Provinces of that part of the Southern or *Peruvian America*, which lies upon *Mar del Norte*, and is divided into Thirteen Prefectures, *S. Vincentio*, *Rio Janeiro*, *Spirito Santo*, *Porto Seguro*, *Ileho*, *Pernambuco*, *Paranica*, *Paraita*, *Rio Grande*, *Sicara*, *Marachao*, *Para*. Also a red heavy Wood, and very dry, which quickly consumes in the fire, without smoking, much used by Dyers for the dying of red and violet colours.

To *Braze*, (*old word*) to break.

Brevia, an *American* Isle, under or near unto which the Mariners report the Sea to be deepest.

Bravado, (*Spanish*) a daring, a making a shew of an Onset.

Bravy, (*old word*) a reward.

Brav, a kind of Dance, wherewith all Balls are generally begun, wherein the persons dance in a ring, and not forward, continually pulling and shaking one another.

Bravels in Heraldry, when three Chevrons cut one another in the middle cross-wise.

To *break*, (*old word*) to break out.

To *break* that *Dear*, is in the phrase of an expert Carver, to cut up that piece of Venison brought to the Table. In the same sense they say *break that Sarcenet*.

Breaming or *Brooming* a Ship, the washing of a Ship, or burning of all her filth with Reeds or Broom.

Break, (*old word*) a bruise.

Break, a great Town of *Brabant*, one of the

ten Provinces of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, however the Prince of *Orange's* Patrimony.

Breda, (*old word*), a breadth, also abroad.

To *Bredgen*, (*old word*) to abridge, or shorten.

Breeze, a fresh gale of wind blowing off the Sea by day.

Breeds, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermost part of a Gun.

Breeshings, Ropes by which they lash the Ordnance fast to the Ships side in foul weather.

Breme, (*old word*) furiously; also a kind of Fish like a Carp, but flatter, and having larger Scales.

Bremen, one of the two Archbishopsricks in the Circle of *Saxony*, the other being *Magdeburgh*; but *Bremen* was raised to the title of a *Dutchy*, and by the Treaty of *Munster* given to the *Swede*.

Brennus, a Captain of the *Gauls*, who overthrew the *Romans* at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*; afterwards he killed himself at *Delphos*.

Brent, (*old word*) burnt.

Brescia, (*Brixia*) a strong and pleasant Town in the *Dutchy of Milan*, but belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Breslaw, the chief City of *Cracovia*, a Principality of *Silesia*.

Brest, that part of the *Dutchy of Savoy* which belongs to the King of *France*. See *Borg*.

Bressir, a *Palatinate* with a chief Town of the same name in *Russia Lithuania*.

Brest, a very considerable Port-town in *Upper Britany*.

Bristfall, a Rope which is fasten'd to some part of the ship forward on, to hold her Head to a Wharf or any other thing.

Brist-ropes, a Rope that with the Parrels keeps the Yard close to the Mast.

Breve, that which we call a *Writ*, is called in the Practice of *Scotland*, a *Breve*, the several Forms whereof will be seen in their proper place.

Breviary, a compendious collection; Also a kind of Mass-book.

Breviloquus, (*Lat.*) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

Bricols, certain Engines used in old time to batter the Walls of Towns or Castles.

Bridgwater or *Bridgport*. See *Bridgport*.

Bridgenorth, a town in *Shropshire*, corruptedly so called, for *Burgmor*, i. e. the town near the Forest of *Moss*; it was built by *Abelilda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and walled by *Robert de Belesm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the town against King *Henry* the second, was there besieged and taken.

A *Bry*, or *Brize*, a kind of Flie, called a *Horfflie*, or *Gas-flie*.

A *Brief*, signifies most properly the process that issues out of the *Chancery* or other Court, commanding the Sheriff to attach *A*, to answer the Suit of *B*. But more largely taken for any Process of the King in Writing under seal, commanding any thing to be done for the furtherance of good Order. Also a term in Music, being such a measure of Musical quantity, as contains two strokes

strokes of time down, and as many up, and is thus character'd (II.)

Briit, a famous Port-Town in the Isle of *Douglton* in *Holland*.

Brigade, (*French*) a term in Military Discipline, a Body of Soldiers consisting of ten or twelve Squadrons of Horse, and five or six Battalions of Foot.

Brigadier, one that commands a Brigade of Horse or Foot.

Brigandine, (*French*) an ancient kind of Armour with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Mail; whence *Brigand*, a Foot-soldier fo armed, or a Highway Robber; also *Brigandine* or *Brigantine*, a fort of little Ships or Pinnaces, row'd with ten, twelve, or fifteen Oars, one man to an Oar.

Brigantes, the ancient name of those People that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *Yorkshire*, *Richmondshire*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Lancashire*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*.

Brigbote, or *Bungbote*, (*Dutch*) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: Also an exemption from that tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an Order of Religious Persons, instituted by a Princess of *Scythia*, whose name was *Brigidia*. There was also an Irish Woman famous for Sanctity, who was called *Saint Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brick, Earth mix'd with Sand, made up in moulds, and then bak'd in the fire, to be fit for building.

Brilliant, glittering, casting forth a sparkling Light.

Brimstone, a certain Mineral, consisting of a subtile fat, and oily exhalation harden'd by the heat of the Sun.

Brindisi, see *Brundisium*.

Bringer up, in Military Discipline is the last or hindmost man in every File.

Briony, a Plant, called otherwise *Wild-vine*, in *Lat. Brionia*.

Brisack, see *Brigovicia*.

Briseis, the Daughter of *Brises*; she fell to *Achilles's* share at the taking of *Lymness*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cause of his defection from the *Grecian Army* for a great while.

Brigovicia, (*vulg. Brisavia*) a little Territory adjoining to the *Landgraviate of Alsacia*; the chief Towns whereof are *Friburg* and *Brisack*.

Brislow, *Brisfolia*, the name of a pleasant City standing partly in *Somersetshire*, partly in *Gloucestershire*. It is so called as it were *Brightflow*, which in the *Saxon* signifieth a bright or shining place; in *British* it was called *Caer Oler Nant Badon*; i. e. the City *Oler* in the *Vail of Badon*. It was fortified by *Robert Bishop of Constance*, against King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part standing.

Britannia, the name of this whole Island, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is so called from the ancient name *Britis*, i. e. painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old *Greeks* signifieth a Region. Also *Britannia*, *Bretagne*, or *Britany*, anciently

called *Armorica*, one of the ten Provinces of *Celtick France*, containing in it divers flourishing Cities, as *Nantes* upon the *Loir*, *Condal*, *Kennes* a Parliament Town, *Dout*, *S. Brien*, *S. Malo*, &c.

To *Brute*, a term in Husbandry, Barley, and Wheat, and other sorts of Grain, and also Flops are said to *Brute* when they grow over-ripe and flatter.

Brixia. See *Brescia*.

Brizes, or rather *Breezes*, certain Winds, which the motion of the Air in great circles doth produce, refrigerating those that live under the line; which makes *Ferns*, and divers parts of the *West-Indies*, not so intolerable, in respect of heat, as *Barbary*, and the skirts of the *Torrid Zone*.

Broach, a term in Hunting, the next start growing above the Beam-andler in a Stag-head.

Brocado, (*Spanish*) a kind of Cloth wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver.

Broccaris, a word used in the *Scotts* practice, and signifies in the Statutes of *Gild*, Mediators in any Transaction or Contract.

Broch, or *Broech*, a peaked Ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brochity, (*old word*) crookedness, especially of Teeth.

Brock, a Beast of the bigness of a young Hog, inhabiting the Woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger. Also a Hart of the third year is called a *Brock* or *Brocks*; and a Hind is a *Brocks's* Sister, of the same year.

Brode halfpenny, a Toll, or Custom, for setting up Boards or Tables in a Market or Fair. It is also called *Brode-halfpenny*, and *Bordage*.

To *Brogle* for *Eeles*, to fish for *Eeles*.

Broken Radiation, a term in the Dioptrick Art, wherein is consider'd the breaking of Beams as they are seen through a Glass cut into several Planes or Faces.

Broker, is one that contrives, makes and concludes Bargains between Merchant and Merchant. But the word is appropriated to those that sell old Cloaths and Household-stuff.

Brochole, (*Greek*) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round swelling in the Throat.

Bronchia, (*Gr.*) hollow Pipes dispers'd through the substance of the Lungs, being branches of the Wind-pipe. The middle fistulous part of the Wind-pipe, whose fore-part is made up of many little Rings.

Brond, (*old word*) fury.

Brooklime, (*Lat. Broombuga*, *Anagallis Aquatica*) a sort of Herb good against Dropsies and Scurviess, and a cleanser of the Blood.

Broom, (*Lat. Genista*) a Shrub whoseof Befoms are made, the Buds of it pickled are a good Salley; a decoction of the Branches is commended for the Dropick, Gout, Sciatick, and other pains of the Joynts.

Broomrape, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip. It is effectual against the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming, or *Brooming* a Ship. See *Brooming*.

Broet, (*old word*) brittle.

Brom-antler, a term among Hunters, the first that grows next to the Head of a Stag; and next to that is a Beam-antler.

Bronzed, (old word) imbroiler'd.

To Brunk, (old word) to enjoy.

Brown, a dark obscure colour. Yet in the Complexion and Hair noted with the Epithete of lovely.

Brownists, a Sect something like that of the Donatists, first broached in England by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, in 1583.

To Brownze, to feed as Beasts on shrubs or roots of Trees.

Bruges, the second City of the Province of Flanders, in the Spanish Netherlands, encompassed with a fair Wall, and having above sixty Churches. Hither it was that *Lodovick Malanus*, Earl of Flanders, about the year 1338, alured the English, by granting them most ample Privileges, to settle a Staple of English Wool; by which the Netherlands have been wonderfully enrich'd.

Brumal, (Lat.) Winter-like, belonging to the shortest day of Winter.

Brundisium, (vulg. Brindisi) a noted Town of Terra di Otravio, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples; through this Town *Julius Cæsar* marched when he follow'd Pompey into Greece.

Bruswick, a Dutchy in that Circle of the Empire, called the Circle of the Lower Saxony.

Chief Town of this Dutchy is also called *Bruswick*, where the best Mum is brewed; but the Ducal Seat is *Wolfenbutel*.

Brush, in the phrase of Huntsmen, is the Tail of a Fox; & the same is *Drag*.

Brusk, a term used in Heraldry, signifying a kind of tawny colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

Brussels, (*Bruxelle*) a Magnificent City, the principal next *Antwerp*, in the Province of *Brabant*.

A **Brute**, a Beast that wants the use of Reason.

Brutality, the Act of a Brute.

Brutish, beast-like.

Bryers, a general name for several thorny shrubs that render the Woods and Hedges impenetrable. A man is said to be in the Bryers, when he is at a nonplus.

Bryke, (old word) strait, narrow.

To Brymme, when a Boar goes to copulation, he is said (by Foresters) to go to Brymme.

BU

Bubo, a kind of Boil or Botch, which commonly happens in the *Emunctories* or cleaning parts, and in the glandulous or kernely parts of the Body, and if it be Peffilential, commonly under the Arm-holes.

To Buccinate, (lit.) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (Lat.) a Chymical term, a dividing into Gobbets.

Buccinator, the round Muscle of the Cheeks like a Circle, thin and membranous, interwoven with various Fibres, and inseparably girt about with the Tunic of the Mouth.

Bucenoro, a stately Galley, or great Ship, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Senate, go yearly in triumph on *Ascension* day, to espouse the Sea.

Bucephalus, *Alexander* the Great's Horse; he had the mark of a Bulls-head upon his Shoulder. Being killed in the Battel, which *Alexander* fought against *Porus*, King of *India*, a City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

To Buck; a Hare or Coney, when they desire copulation, are said to go to buck.

Buckeldans, a sect of Hereticks which are reckoned among the several sorts of Anabaptists.

Buckingham, the chief Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from its fruitfulness in Beech-trees, which the Saxons call'd *Bucken*.

Buckhorn, an Herb with many small and jagged leaves; it stayeth bleeding, and maketh Warts to consume away.

Buckburn, an Herb of whose Berries is made a deep green colour.

Buckwheat, (*Tragopyrum*) a Herb growing in Woods, on which Deer do very much delight to feed.

Bucolicks, (Greek) Pastoral songs, or poems, such as *Virgil's* Eclogues, and *Theocritus's* Idyls.

Buda, the chief City of *Lower Hungary*, now called *Offen*, not far from the banks of *Danubius*. See *Offen*.

Budaris, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the *Palgrave*, now called *Heydelberg*.

Budge, Lambs-fur.

To Budge, to stir from a place.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin-barrel to carry Powder in for fear of fire.

Buffe, or *Buffalo*, (*Bubalus*) a sort of beast very frequent in the *East-Indies*, and other parts of *Africa*. It resembles an Ox most of any other beast among us, and is by some called a Wild Ox.

Bugia, a part of *Barbary*, which hath in it a Sea-port Town of the same name; before which *Sir Edmond Spragg* gained a noble Victory over the *Algerines*.

Bugle, an Herb excellent for Wounds, whether taken in drink, or outwardly applied. It groweth in woody places with blew Flowers and Leaves like *Selfradle*.

Bugloss, an Herb whose Flowers are very cordial; and the Leaves are a good Pot-herb, growing in moist Gardens.

Bulbous, (lat.) *Bulbous* Plants are those that have round Roots; Tulips, Onions, Garlick, &c.

Buffow, (French) a Jester.

Bulgaria, that part of *Dacia* which is otherwise called *Asyia Inferior*, a Countrey adjoining to *Thrace*, and whose chief Cities are *Sophia*, *Nicopolis*, *Sylistra*, and *Varna*.

Bulimus, (Greek) insatiable hunger.

Bulthead, a Cieling, as it were, or Wall of boards athwart the Jip.

A **Bull**, a round Jewel, hollow within: Also the Breifs, Edicts, and Letters Patents issuing out of the Pope's Chancery, are call'd *Bulls*.

The

The *Golden Bull*, is a Regulation made by the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, in the year 1356, touching the form of electing the Emperors, which is observ'd to this day; so call'd by reason of the Gold Seal appendant to it.

Bullenger, a sort of Boat, or small Vessel.

Bull-head, a sort of Fish whose chiefest Bait is the smallest Worm.

Bullion Money, Gold or Silver in the mafs, or billet; also the place where such Gold or Silver is brought to be try'd, and chang'd for the King.

Bully, *Brook*, a new name for a Swath-buckler; a boisterous hectoring fellow.

Bulwark, a Fort or Fortrefs for the defence of a Town.

Bumbafin. See *Bombafin*.

Bundles, a sort of Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as, the Files of Bills, and Answers in Chancery, the Files of *Corpus cum Causa*, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Bunt, the hollowness which is allowed in making of Sails.

Bunt-lines, Lines by which they trife up the bunt of the fail, for the better farthing thereof.

Bunting, a sort of Lark.

Bwoy, see *Boy*.

Buquan, a Country in the south part of *Scotland*, the People whereof were anciently called *Taizoids*.

Burbrecht, (old Saxon Law-term) a being quit of trespasses committed against the peace in a City or Borough.

Burdigala, (vulg. *Bordeaux*) the chief City of *Guien*, a Province of *Aquitainick France*, on this side the *Garonne*. It hath been anciently a very eminent Town, and particularly famous for the birth of the Poet *Anjouins*, and still flourishes in great repute, being a Parliament-town, Academy, and convenient Port.

Burden, or *Burthen*, a load of any thing as much as a man can well carry. We say, a ship is of such a *Burthen*, that is, she carries so many Tuns.

Burdock, (*Lat. Bardana*, *Lappa Major*) a sort of Herb, whose broad Leaves, Roots and Seed are very useful in Physick.

Burel, fine Glass.

Burford, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *West Saxons* vanquish'd *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereupon was painted the golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby Men of Cities and Boroughs hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (French) a kind of Helmet.

To Burgeon, to grow big about, or grofs. From the French *Burgeon*, a Bud.

A **Burgh**, see *Borough*.

Burghbote, (old Saxon) a term in Law, signifying a being quit of giving aid to make a Borough, or City, or repairing demolish'd Walls.

Burgh-grave, a title of Honour in *Germany*, signifying a Count, or chief Governour of a City or Castle.

Burglary, according to the acceptance of Com-

mon Law, is defined a felonious entering into another Man's House, with an intent to steal somewhat, or to do some felonious act.

Burgoy, an Archbishoprick, and the Metropolis of *Castilia Vetus*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Seguani* and *Heaui*: It is now divided into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundy*, *France Comtee*, and into *Upper Burgundy*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the Duchy of *Burgundy*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burlesque, (French) merry, drollish: Also a drolling merry sort of Poetry.

Burlet, (French) a Coif.

Burle, see *Burton*.

Burly-brand, (old word) a great sword, great fury.

To Burnbeak, see *Dryshire*.

Burnet, (*Lat. Pimpinella*) a certain Herb which is much used in *Claret Wine* to give it a pleasing relish: Also a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying Woollen: Also a Hood or Attire for the Head.

To Burnish, (*Ital.*) to make bright, to polish; also a word used by *Hunters*, when Harts spread their Horns after they are new-rubbed.

A **Burnisher**, a word used in graving or etching, and signifieth a thing which they make use of to smooth and sweeten the work.

Bur-pump, a Pump by the Ships side, wherein is only a long staff with a bar at the end like a Gunner's sponge.

Bur, in a Hart or Buck's Head, the round Roll is called the *Bur*.

Burraas-pipe, a certain Instrument derived originally from the Goldsmiths, and now also used in Chyrurgery, to keep corroding Powders in, as *Vitriol*, burnt *Allum*, *Præcipitate*, &c.

Burfe, a stately City of *Anatolia*, and before the taking of *Constantinople*, the chief Seat of the *Turkish* Emperors.

Burfe, an Exchange for Shops and Trade; so the New Exchange was called *Britains Burfe*, by *K. James I*.

Burholder, or *Burrow-holder*; see *Headborough*.

Buscum ducis, or *Boscum ducis*, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbosch*, or *Boisleduc*.

Bush, or holy Water sprinkle (a term in Hunting) the tail of a Fox.

Busriss, the son of *Neptune*, and *Zybia*, the Daughter of *Eppaphus*, who for his Tyranny was slain by *Hercules*, which his son *Ampidanus*, and *Chalbis* his Crier.

Busk, a flat piece of Wood, Ivory, or Whalebone, which Women were wont to thrust into their stomachs, to keep 'em stiff.

A **Buskin**, a kind of boot; also a Pump worn by Tragedians.

Busse, a Vessel or small ship used by the *Dutch*, for the catching and carriage of Herring and other sort of Fish.

H

BU

Buſſard, or **Biſſard**, a kind of great ſluggiſh Bird. (*Lat.*) *Larus*.
Butchers Broom, (*Lat.* *Brufcent*) a ſhrub with leaves ſomewhat like Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

But-end, in Navigation, is the fore-end in all Ships, in Military Diſcipline, it is the handle-end of a Muſket.

Butterage, of Wines, a certain Impoſt upon Wines, which the King's Butler may exact out of every Ship.

Butters, a term among Hunters, the firſt part in putting up the Stags-head.

Butter, a thick and unctuous ſubſtance made of Milk, and thicken'd by churning.

Butterburſe, (*Lat.* *Petaſites*) an Herb growing in moiſt places with very broad Leaves, the Root whereof ſtrengtheneth the Heart, and cleareth the viſceral Spirits; ſo that it reſiſteth all infectious diſeaſes, and ſuppreſſeth the riſing of the Mother: ſome call it Peſilent Wort.

Butterwort, (*Pinguicula*) an Herb ſo called, becauſe it feels as if it were beſmeared with Butter. It is alſo called *Torkyſhire Sanicle*, becauſe it groweth frequently in that County; but why it ſhould be called *Sanicle*, is not known, unleſs it be by contraries, for it rotteth Sheep, which is the only known property it hath.

Buttington, a Town in *Montgomeryſhire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their Winter quarters, were driven out by *Athelred*, Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord 890.

Buttreſ, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building reſteth.

Buttick, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a Ship right a tern from the Tuck upwards.

Butyrum Saturni, in Chymiſtry is the ſweeteſt Liqueur of Lead.

butyvant, or **butyſome**, pliant, flexible; alſo blith or merry.

Butzar, or **Bazar**, a Market-place among the *Perſians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk or Kite. Alſo an ignorant fool, a ſenceleſs fellow.

Byllat, a Town of *Phoenicia*, where *Adoniſ* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byker, (*old word*) a fray.

Bylander, a ſort of ſmall nimble Ship which oft-times carries ſmall Merchandize between *Oſtend* and *England*; it is ſo called from its ſailing, as it were by the Land.

Bylaw. See *Bylaw*.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where in the year 614. *Kingiſus* the Saxon King, in a doubtful and bloody Battel, overcame the *Britains*.

Byram, a certain ſolemn Feaſt among the *Turks*, their Carneval.

Byramick, a Preſent among the *Turks* of the nature of our Newyears-gift.

Byrlaw, or **Burlaw**, a term uſed in the Practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by conſent of Neighbors, elected by common con-

ſent in the Courts called *Burlaw-Courts*. The ſame kind of Laws as in our Court Leets and Court Barons, are called By-laws.

Byrrent, (*old word*) catched about.

Bywopen, (*old word*) made ſenſeleſs.

Byzantium, a City of *Torace*, built by the *Spartans*, under the command of *Panſianus*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*, at leaſt the City which *Conſtantine* the Great built in its ſtead; but *Conſtantine* making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Conſtantinople*; and it is at this day the chief Seat of the *Turkiſh* Empire.

CAb, a Hebrew meaſure of three pints.

Caback, a Ruſſian word for an Inn or Victualling-houſe.

Cabalas, an Hebrew word, ſignifying Receiving. Alſo a ſecrete Science which the *Hebrews* pretend to, either by Tradition or Revelation, by which they unfold all the Myſteries of Divinity, and all the Operations of Nature; which conſiſts in the myſterious Alluſions of things to the Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet. It is figuratively taken for a Society of Men united together by the ſame confidence and intereſt: Taken oftener in an ill than good ſenſe.

Cabalistic, belonging to the *Cabala*; as *Cabalistic* *Arbitrity*.

Cabalis, fountain: ſee *Hippocrene*.

Cabaret, (*French*) a genteel kind of Tavern or Houſe of Entertainment among the *French*.

Cabin, a Cottage: alſo a little room in a Ship, which is likewiſe call'd a Cabern.

Cabinet, ſtrictly taken, is the moſt retir'd place of a Houſe: A Cabinet in Palaces and great Houſes conſiſts of an outer Chambers, an Antichamber, a Chamber and Cabinet with a Gallery on the ſide. It ſignifies alſo a little Trunk, to put things of value in. Alſo a kind of Cupboard full of Drawers for the ſame uſe.

Cabinet Organ, a Portative Organ.

Cables, are thoſe main Ropes which being faſten'd to the Anchor, hold the Ship faſt when the rides.

Cabliſh, (a term uſed by the Writers of *Foreſt* Laws) ſignifying Bruſhwood.

Cabot's, (*Span.*) a term in Heraldry ſpoken of the head of any Beaſt trunked or cut off cloſe to the ſhoulder.

Cabul, a Country with a City of the ſame name in that part of *Eaſt India* which is under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*.

Caburn, a ſmall line made of Yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship withal.

Cacani, Doctors among the *Jews*.

Cacaſuco, a *Spaniſh* word ſignifying Shitfire; and it is uſed for a bragging vapouring fellow.

Cacao, the Fruit of an *Indian* Tree call'd *Coccol maguatoiro*, like an Orange-tree both in bignefs and leaves; the Fruit of it reſembles a Melon, full of little Nuts, properly call'd *Cacao*, leſs than an Almond. C-

Cachexy, (*Gr.*) a Physical term ſignifying an ill diſpoſition of the body, proceeding from an ill diſpoſition of the Humors of the body.

Cacimination, (*Lat.*) a loud laughter.

Cackell, a kind of Fiſh.

Cacolymitis, (*Gr.*) a Physical word, ſignifying ill juice; which is cauſed in the body through bad nutriment or ill digeſtion.

Cacodemon, an evil Spirit. Astrologers call the 12th Houſe ſo, becauſe of its direful ſignifications.

Cacolythetion, (*Greek*) a vicious compoſition of words.

Cacozalous, (*Greek*) ill-affected, or viciously devout.

To **Cacuminate**, (*Lat.*) to form into a ſharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumiration, (*Lat.*) a making ſharp at the top.

Cadaveroni, (*Lat.*) like a Carcaſe, full of dead Carcaſes.

Cadavriſly, a ſort of Inſect which is a very good bait for ſome ſort of Fiſh.

Cadbury, a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*, which is thought by ſome to have been that *Cadbury* where King *Arthur* overcame the *Engliſh Saxons* in a memorable Battel.

Cadown, a chough or daw.

Cadee, or **Caddoe**, and **Cadi**, an *Arabian* word, ſignifying a Lord or Magiſtrate, a kind of Juſtice of Peace among the *Eastern* People: *Alfo Cadee*, a Veſſel commonly call'd a Pipe, containing of liquid meaſure two Hogheads.

Cadefcheber, and **Cadefcheher**, a great Prefect or ſupream Magiſtrate among the *Turks*: Of the ſort of Governors there are but two in all, the one over *Natalia* or *Alia* the leſſer, the other over *Grecia*.

Cade Lamb, a Lamb brought up in the Houſe.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) a juſt falling of the tone in a Sentence.

A **Cadence** in Muſic, is a kind of Concluſion of the Song or piece of Inſtrumental Compoſition, which is made of all the parts in ſeveral places of every Piece, and divides it into Members and Periods.

Cadent Houſes, are the third, ſixth, eighth and twelfth Houſes of a Scheme or Figure, as being thoſe which are next from the Angles of an Afrological Figure. Alſo a Planet is ſaid to be **Cadent** when he is in a Sign oppoſite to that of his Exaltation.

Cader, (*French*) a younger Brother among Gentlemen.

Cadge, a term in Falconry, being that upon which Falconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to ſell.

Cadier Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockſhire*, whoſe two tops reſemble the form of a Chair; it is thence vulgarly called King *Arthur's* Chair.

Cadiz, (*Portus Gaditanus*) a moſt convenient Port-town of *Andaluſia*, a Province of that part of Spain which was formerly the Kingdom of Spain. This Town, *Fiſhing* in *Holland*, and *Guleſia* in *Africa*, *Charles* the ſiſth committed to the

care of his ſon *Philip*, as the three Keys of Spain.

Cadmia, Braſs Ore or Stone out of which Braſs is tryed or molten, called by divers *Lapis Calaminaris*, ſore whereof was found firſt in *Cumberland*, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince under *Montap Hills*, which is dangerous in Phyſick. Beſides this natural, there is an artificial kind moderately hot and cleaning, very good to clear the Eyes.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phanicians*, the firſt Inventor of the *Greek* Letters.

Caduce, the ſnaky ſtaff which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury*, in recompence of his Harp. This ſtaff had ſuch vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was alſo a Rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Heralds in ſign of Peace. Whence an Ambaſſador is called *Caduceator*.

Caculy, (*Lat.*) blindneſs.

Cadibas, (*Lat.*) an unmarried ſtate; a Bachelor's Life.

Caden, an Academy Town of *Normandy*, a noble Town of *Cullic* France.

Caderacode, a Hill in *Shropſhire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the *Britains*, reſolutely defended a Stone Rampire againſt *Oſtorius*, Lieutenant of the *Romans*.

Cadwiff, a town in *Glamorganſhire*, worſhipped by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whole Grandchild *William Earl of Glouceſter*, was afterwards beſieged in the Caſtle, and taken Priſoner by *Iuwbach*, a *Britiſh* Mountaineer. In this Caſtle *Robert Curthoſe* ſon of *William* the Conqueror, after he was beſt of his Eyes, liv'd till he was very old.

Caeſſels, or **Caeſſels**, a town in *Montgomeryſhire*, anciently, as they ſay, a very famous City.

Caernarden, by *Ptolemy* called *Mavidannum*, the chief town of *Caernardenſhire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient *Britiſh* Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonſhire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Juſtice; it was built by King *Edward* the firſt, and the birth-place of King *Edward* the ſecond, ſurnamed thence *Edward of Caernarvon*.

Cajar, a name attributed to the Emperors of *Rome*; from *Julius Cajar*, the firſt Emperor. See *Caius*.

Cajura, an accident belonging to the ſcanning of a Latin Verſe, as when after a complete foot a ſhort ſyllable ends the Verſe, that ſyllable is made long, as in this Verſe of *Virgil*. *Ille laurus novum molli fulvaſque hyacintho*.

Cajex, ſee *Halycon*.

Cajors, the chief Town of *Quercy* a Province of *Aquitain* France, and the Seat of the ancient *Cadurci*.

To **Cajole**, to cajole a perſon, in order to get ſomething of 'em by Flatteries. To **Cajole** a Woman, to ſurprize her by flattering ſpeeches.

Cajobrius, flatteries to gain the friendſhip of any perſon.

Cajeta, a Sea-port Town in *Campania Felix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, ſo called from *Cajeta*, the Nurſe of *Æneas*, who was there buried.

Caimean, an Officer of Dignity among the Turks. The Caimean of *Constantinople*, the Governor of the Place, in Power next to the Grand Vicer and Muffi.

Caisham, a town in *Somersetshire*; so called because it was built by *Kema*, a devout *British* Virgin, of whom it was believed by the vulgar, that the turned Serpents into Stones, because the High-way thereabout is full of Stones, which wreath about, resembling a Serpent.

Cairus, or **Alcairus**, a great City of *Aegypt*, formerly called *Babylon Aegyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caitive, wretched, wicked, of no value.

Caitifed, chained, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Catabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, particular by a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calais, a Mineral found not long since in the *East Indies*; it is a kind of white Metalline *Cadmia*, that hath but metalline ingression and metalline fuson, but not perfectly malleable.

Calais, a Port-town of the Earldom of *Oye*, a Province of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*, it lies directly opposite to *Dover*, and was in possession of the *English* till *Queen Maries* Reign, and then was taken by the *French*.

Calama-co, a kind of Woolen stuff for the making of Garments.

Calamina, a Mineral or Earth digg'd out of the Ground, and mixed with Copper to make it yellow. There is another sort which is artificial, and is made in Copper Forges and Furnaces. It is commonly called *Lapis Caliminaris*, see *Cadmia*.

Calamin, (*Lat. Calamintha*) a sort of Herb, otherwise called Mountain-mint; also a sort of green Frog.

Calamity, (*Lat.*) misery, trouble, misfortune.

Calca Peregrinorum, a Chymical term for *Tartar*.

Calamus Aromaticus, is a kind of sweet Cane or Reed used by Apothecaries in divers Confections.

Calamus Scriptorius, a certain Dilatation about the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, which is afterwards pointed, from which shape it derives its name.

Ca arder, a Macheen that goes with a Horse, and serves to press Stuffs and Linnen Cloth, to make it sleek and smooth. Hence

A Calavador, one whose trade it is to make use of such an Artifice.

Calaficks; a Physical word, signifying purging Medicines.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to an Order of Knights who are called Knights of *Calatrava*.

Calcaeth, a Chymical word, being the same as *Vitrol*.

Calcation, (*Lat.*) a treading or stamping.

Calcedon, see *Chalcedon*.

Calcination, is an Operation by which a mix'd body, more especially Stone and Metals, are reduced into small powder.

To **Calcine**, or **Calcinate**, (*Lat.*) a Chymical term, signifying to reduce any thing into a Calx or

friable substance, especially Metals.

Calcsrate, (*Lat.*) to kick, or fuprn.

To **Calculate**, to call up several Sums, added or subtracted, multiplied or divided.

Calculation, the act of calling up Numbers.

Calcule, (*Ital.*) an accounting; also a Chef-man or Counter.

Caleb, (*Hebr.*) a Dog) one of those men who together with *Joshua* being sent to make a discovery of the Land of *Canaan*, brought a good report thereof to the people of *Israel*.

The **Caledonian Wood**, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it self hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calcification, (*Lat.*) a heating or warming. Philosophically it is the production or stirring up of heat in a mixt body.

To **Calender**, a term used by Linnen-drappers, signifying to set a gloss upon Cloath.

A Calender, (*Lat.*) an Almanack.

Calends, a word used among the *Romans*, for the computation of their months, and signifies the first day of every month, with a great part of the foregoing, reckon'd backwards as far as 16, 17, 18, or 19 days, and if any number be added, it stands for so many as precede the Calends. As *Pride Kalends Maii*, is the 30th of *April*; 3 Kalends of *May* is *April* 29. And so downwards to the 18 Kalends of *May*, which is the 14. of *April*.

At the Greek Calends, that is, r ver.

Calenture, a Spanish word, signifying heat; also a burning Fever.

Caléste, or **Caléste**, a little Chariot for two persons.

Calatum, a Port-town in *France*, called by *Cæsar* *Portus Jocius*; by the Moderns, *Calis*, or *Calais*. See *Calais*.

Calafactive, or a property having power to heat.

Calf, the young one of a Cow, the Flesh of which is call'd *Veal*.

Sea-Calf, a great Fish with a Velvet black spotted Skin, having four kind of Paws with Claws, the Flesh of which is like that of a sucking Pig.

Caliburn, the name of *King Arthur's* Sword.

Calfe, a term in Hunting, see *Hind*.

Calfe, the second of the nine Degrees of thofe that study the *Turkish* Law and Religion.

Caliber, in Gunnerly, the height of the bore or mouth in any piece of Ordnance.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East Indies*.

Calids, hot, warm.

Calidity, (*Lat.*) heat.

Calidate, a kind of Furnace used by the Ancients, to convey heat from one Room to another, through certain Pipes.

Califactory, a Room in a Monastery where the religious persons warm themselves.

Caligatton, (*Lat.*) dimness of light.

Caliph, a *Persian* word, signifying King, or Emperor: At first all the chief Princes of the *Mahometan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph of Aegypt*, &c.

Caliver, or **Caliver**, a small Gun used at Sea.

Calked, (*old word*) cast up.

Calc-

Calling of a Ship, a beating Okum into every seam between plank and plank; and *Calcking Irons* are Iron Chiffels well laid over with hot pitch to thru't the Okum into the seams of the Ship.

Callidity, (*Lat.*) subtilty.

Calligraphy, (*Greek*) fair or handsome Writing.

Callimachus, an elegant *Greek* Poet and Historian, *Aegyptian* born, the Son of *Batus* and *Mesatma*, and Disciple of *Hermocrates* *Jafus* the Grammarian, he was Library-keeper to *Ptolemy Philadelphus*.

Calliope, the name of one of the Nine Muses, the Mother of *Orpheus*, believed to be the inspirers of *Heroick Verse*.

Callipic Period, an agreement of the great Lunar Year with the nineteen Year Circle of the Sun, containing 76 years, in which time the Changes of the Moon return to the same Day of the Month and Hour as before.

Callipolis, see *Galipolis*.

Calliphens, an *Olymthian*, both Philosopher and Historian, the Disciple of *Aristotle*, and Con-disciple of *Alexander* the Great, whom he accompanied in his *Persian* Expedition, as being designed the Register of his Actions; but upon a sudden displeasure was charged with Treason, and put to a cruel death; he is said to have writ the Lives of several Philosophers.

Callous, (*Lat.*) hard, brawny.

Callosity, any hardness of the Skin like *Brawn*.

Callow, downy, not feather'd, unfeleg'd.

Callmar, a Town of *Gotland* or *Gothia*, a Region between *Sweden* and *Curland*, but in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*.

Callor, an old *Saxon* word, signifying a lewd or wanton Woman.

Caloyers, *Greek* Monks that follow the Order of *St. Basil*, and still very strictly observe their Order. Their chief residence is upon *Mount Athos*, whence they distribute themselves into all the *Greek Churches*.

Calpe, a high Hill in the uttermost part of *Spain*, which is feign'd to be one of *Hercules's* Pillars.

Calpounds, a kind of Linnen drawers usually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrop, (*French*) certain Instruments used in War; being great pricks of Iron, four square, to call in an Enemies way when they would break in on the contrary side. Also *Caltrop* in Hunting signifieth an Engin with three Iron points to hunt the Wolf: Also a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Tribulus Aquaticus*.

Calveri, in Heraldry, a cross *Calveri*, a Cross erected upon the Steps of a Ladder.

Calvinist, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer of *Geneva*.

Calvity, (*Lat.*) baldness.

Calumniator, (*Lat.*) signifies, in Common Law, him that in his Accutation alledgeth faults never committed.

Calx, the second Bone in that part of the Foot which is joy'n'd to the Ankle, bigger and stronger than the rest, oblong, and growing backward, that a man may stand more strongly upon it.

Calx, also in Chymistry, is that which by calcining is either turn'd into *Alcohol*; as *Calx of Saturn*, or at least made friable, as *Hardstone* burnt. That sort of *Ashes* or *small Powder*, which remains of Metals or Minerals that have been a long time in a very violent Fire.

Camalodunum, see *Maldon*.

Cambray, a Kingdom with its Town of the same name in *India intra Gangem*.

Cambrala, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Cataja* in *Tartary*.

Cambring, a term in Navigation; the Deck of a Ship is said to lye *Cambring* when it is higher at the middle than at either end.

Cambray, (*Cambracum*) a City bordering upon *France* towards the *Low Countries*, being an Archiepiscopal See belonging to the Empire; it is fortified with two little Castles or Cittades: here is made that sort of Linnen Cloth which from hence is called *Cambrick*.

Cambron, a *British* word, signifying a crooked stick, with Notches in it, on which Butchers hang their Meat.

Cambrise, the Country of *Wales*, so called from *Cambr*, the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridgeshire*, so called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*. In this Town hath flourish'd for many Ages, a famous University, consisting of Sixteen Colleges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cambray* a *Spaniard* 375 years before *Christ*, and repaired by *Siberi*, King of the *East Angles*, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sveno*, but being restor'd again by the *Normans*, it hath stood unviolated by War to this day.

Camel, a Beast of Carriage, common in the *East*, that will carry a thousand pound weight, and will live ten or twelve days without eating or drinking.

Camclot, a certain kind of Stuff made partly of Silk, and partly of Camels Hair.

Camclor, a Town in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, which seems to be the same with that which was called *Corta Damiorum*.

Camel-hay, in *Latin* *Spiranthum & Juncus Odoratus*, a kind of sweet-smelling Ruals brought out of the *East* Countries very delightful to Camels, and also effectual in Physick, for the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and spitting of Blood.

Cambracum, see *Cambray*.

Camelion, a Beast like a Lizard, only that his Head is bigger and broader. It has four Feet, and three Toes upon each, with a long Tail, with which it fastens upon Trees, as well as with his Feet. It lives among the Rocks, lays Eggs, and lives upon Flies. The ordinary colour of it is a whitish grey, but being expos'd to the Sun, or set upon other colours, some parts of the Skin alter their colours after a pleasant manner.

Camelionize, to live by the Air; to feed upon vain Fancies; a Similitude borrow'd from Tradition only.

Camelopardal, (*Camelopardalis*) a kind of Beast half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (*Spanish*) a Cabin, or Chamber-fellow.

Camel-

Cambrated, vaulted, or arched, a term used in Architecture.

Cambridge, the second mood of the second logical figure, in which the first Proposition is a universal Affirmative, the two last universal Negatives.

Canais, see *Sardonyx*.

Canavice, a considerable Town belonging to Poland, since taken from that Kingdom by the Turks.

Camisado, (*Spanish*) a sudden assault or surprisal; it is so called from a white shirt which the Assaultants put over their arms to distinguish one another in the night.

Canusock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big Root, it is otherwise called Rell-harrow (*Lat. Rēta bovis*).

Canots, a British word, signifying crooked.

Camomill, (*Lat. Camomilla & castilla*) an Herb of a fragrant smell, which grows and spreads by being trampled on.

Camolodunum, see *Maldon*.

Camp, a spacious compas of Ground, where an Army lodges in Tents and Hutts; sometimes entrenched, sometimes fortified with advantageous Posts.

Camp volant, a little Army of Horse and Foot, that keeps the Field, and is continually in motion.

Campain, (*French*) a plain Field; also a military word used among Soldiers, by whom the next Campaign is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition, or taking the Field.

Campania, the name of two several Provinces in Italy, the one from its fertility, called *Campania Felix*, vulgarly *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, of which Province the chief City is the delicious *Capua*; the other *Campania di Roma*, anciently called *Latium*, being that part of Italy where the City *Rome* it self stands. Also *Campania* or *Champaign*, a Province of Celtic France.

Campivie, (*Lat. Campora*) the Gum of a Tree that grows in the Indies, upon Mountains near the Sea, and in the Island of *Borneo*, so large, that a hundred men may stand under the shade of it. After Tempests and Earthquakes, it flows in great abundance.

Campions, (*Lat. Lycinis*) an Herb bearing a pretty flower, as being a kind of *Lycinis*, or Bachelors Burton; the Herb and Seed are useful against bleeding, dysurie, gravel, venomous biting, Ulcers, Cancers, Fistula's, and the like.

Campus Martius, a Field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*, where the Romans used to exercise, and the People assembled to give their suffrages.

Campus Scleratus, a place where the Vestal Nuns were punished, if they admitted of any familiarity with Men.

Canaan, (*Hebr.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its name.

Canada, a large Region, with a River of the same appellation of Northern or Mexican America, and contains three lesser Provinces *Estuaria*, *Terra di Laborador*, and *Terra Corecealis*.

Canaille, the dregs of the People that have nei-

ther Birth, Estates, Credit, or Courage.

Canal, a kind of River made by Hands, for the draining of Fenny Grounds, a large passage for Water cut from one place to another.

Canarie, certain Islands in the *Atlantic* Sea, anciently called The fortunate Islands: from thence it is that we have our *Caviary* Wines. They are in number seven. *Gran Canaria*, *Comera*, *Teneriffa*, where the high Peak is, *Forté Venma*, *Lanzarotta*, *la Palma*, and *Hierro*.

To **Cancel**, (*Lat.*) to rafe, to blot out; from *Cancello* Latices, or cross-bars.

Canoe, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word signifies in Latin a *Crab*. Also a hard tumour, rough and unequal, hard and immovable, of an ah or livid colour.

Canidia, see *Creta*.

To **Candy**, to sweeten with Honey or Sugar; whence *candy'd* Ginger, *candy'd* Eringo's.

Candide, (*Lat.*) white; also innocent, sincere.

Candida Casa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, vulgarly called *Withard*, the Episcopal Seat of *Ninian*, who first converted the Scottish Pits to Christianity.

Candidates, (*Lat.*) were those among the *Romans* who use to stand for any Place or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Canditeers, in Fortification, Frames to lay *Fagots* and *Bruihwood* on to cover the Workmen.

Candle, a composition of Tallow or Wax surrounding a long wick of Rush or Cotton, made to give light. Many things are sold by inch of Candle, that is, at who gives most during such a proportion of Candle burning. And he that makes and sells these Candles is call'd either a Wax or a Tallow Chandler.

Candlemasday, the Commemorative Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and therefore commonly call'd *Purificatio Mariae*; it falls on the second of *February*, that is forty days from the Feast of the Nativity, according to the Law of *Moses*, by which the Purification of the Woman, and the Presentation of the Child was enjoyn'd to be forty days after the Birth; whereupon it is also call'd *Presentatio Christi*. It is called by us *Candlemas*, from the many lights used in Procession. It may also be properly call'd *St. Simons's day*, in memory of *St. Simon*, who going at this time into the Temple upon this day, and there meeting the Lord of the Temple, fell a singing for joy his *Nunc Dimittis*, which is one of the most usual Anthems sung in the Church.

Candour, whiteness, brightness, purity, sincerity of Mind, ingenuity.

Candooks, Hooks made fast to the end of a Rope with a Noose, whereby heavy commodities are taken into a Ship or slung out.

Cankores, (*old word*) a woful café.

Canaries, a People of *India*, that feed upon Mans flesh. By this sort of people several of the *Caribbe* Islands were anciently inhabited, and were therefore call'd *Insula Canibels*.

Canentea, a constellation in the Heavens call'd the little Dog.

Canis, a constellation in the Heavens call'd the little Dog.

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Canicular days, certain days in *July* and *August*, wherein *Canis Major*, or the Dog star, riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot, beginning *July 19*. ending *August 27*.

Canidae, (*Lat.*) white-headedness, hoariness.

Canke-worm, a Glass-worm or Fly that hurteth Herbs and Corn, eating them up, which done they quickly fly away.

Canice, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Aschius*; where *Humibal* overthrew *Paulus Scellitus*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Canke-bone, the neck-bone or wind-pipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or canal.

Canister, a certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking off the Wine.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (*Greek*) a Rule, also a Law or Decree of the Church: Also one that enjoys a living in a Cathedral Church. Also the biggest size of Ordnance or great Guns. Also a Surgeon's Instrument, made use of for the sowing up of Wounds. **Canon**, in Musick, is a short composition of three or more parts, wherein one part leads, and the other follows, in an Eighth before, or a Fifth above, or in an union; so that the same Notes keep a harmonial distance.

Canon Law, is a collection made by *Gratian*, a *Benedictine* Monk, in 1151, of Texts of Scripture, Councils, Opinions of the H. Fathers upon all Ecclesiastical matters.

Canonical, authoriz'd by the Church, according to the Rule and Order of the Church.

Canoniz'd, a Doctor of the Canon Law.

Canonization, a Declaration of the Pope, when after several Enquiries and Solemnities, he puts into the Catalogue of the Saints any man that has led an exemplary Life.

Canons of Churches, such as enjoy a certain Revenue appropriated to those that perform Divine Service in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Canonship, the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now call'd *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

To **Canonize**, to put into the number of the Saints.

Canopus, a City of *Aegypt*, so called from *Canopus Amyntas*, the Master of *Menelaus's* Ship, who was there buried; it stands upon one of the seven mouths of *Nile*, which is thence call'd *Ostium Canobicum*; also the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canopy, a piece of Furniture of state, being a Coverture of Cloth of Gold, or rich Stuff, fixed over the Thrones of Sovereign Princes. Some of these Canopies are portable, as the Canopy born by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, under which the King walks at his Coronation.

Canoriens, (*Lat.*) thrill, loud singing.

Canota, an Indian Boat.

Canis, one of the nine Mediterranean Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*.

Canabria, a Country of *Hispania Terraemontana*, now divided into *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, and bordering upon *Affrica*.

Canite, an ancient People of *Scotland*; inhabi-

ting that part which is now call'd *Ross*.

Canonia, one of the six Maritime Prefectures or Provinces of the Empire of *China*, having its chief City of the same name, see *Canon*.

Canston, (*Lat.*) a finging; also an enchanting.

Canva, the grand River of *China*.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*, anciently call'd *Dorobernia*, now *Canteraria*, in the time of the *Saxon* Hierarchy it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomous green flies, used in Physick, and breeding on the tops of Ash and Olive-trees.

Canzelle, (*Lat.*) a song or ballad.

Canzelle, (*Lat.*) a tale or song.

Canzing Coyuz, in Navigation, are little short pieces of Wood cut with a sharp edge to lie between Casks.

Canium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Canzo, the name of a Chapter in a Heroick Poem, as a Chapter is in Prose.

Canzon, a corner; also one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; Also in Heraldry, a *Canzon* is an Ordinary, so called because it possesseth only one Corner or Canal of an Escutcheon. Also a Town of *China*, the best traded, and richest of all that Empire; probably the same as *Canam*.

To **Canzonize**, to divide into Quarters.

Canzons, a Welch word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Canbus, the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either greater, or the Internal; or lesser, which is the External.

Canbus, a Promontory called by *Prolemey* *Epidaurum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argyle* by the Lake call'd *Lugh-Fin*; in *Irish* it signifies the Lands-head.

To **Canvass**, to sift a business.

Canum, or *Canis*, a Law-term of *Scotland*, signifying a Duty paid to a Superior, or Lord of the Land, especially to Bishops and Churchmen.

Canvass, the first English Monarch of the *Danish* blood, who made many good Laws.

Canzonets, (*Ital.*) one of the most usual dispositions of Italian Lyrick Poetrie, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the number and measure of the Verses, tho' every *Canzonetto* varies in both at pleasure.

Cap, a square piece of Timber with a hole; put over the head of any Mast, to receive into it the Topmoll or Flag-staff.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the Regalia or Ornaments of State belonging to His Majesty of *England*, before whom it is carried at the Coronation, and other grand Solemnities; it was a Present sent from Pope *Julianus* the Second. **Caps of Maintenance** are carried also before the Mayors of several Cities of *England*.

Capable, (*French*) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. **Armenes**.

To **Capacitate**, (*Lat.*) to make any one fit, or put him into a capacity to perform any thing.

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Capacity, in Common Law signifies a Right that a King or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands; and is either natural, by which he may purchase to him and his Heirs; or politick, by which he may purchase to him and his Successors. A Body politic or corporate has a Capacity to give or take Lands or other things, or the Actions. **Capacity**, the extent of a man's Wits.

Cap-a-pe, Armed; Armed from head to foot.

Caparaffon, or **Capariffon**, trappings or furniture for a Horse.

Cape, a Judicial Writ touching Plea of Lands or Tenements. This Writ is divided into Grand Cape and Petit Cape, both which take hold of things immovable, and differ in this, that the Grand Cape lies before Appearance, the Petit Cape afterwards.

Cape, or head of the utmost point of a Promontory, shooting it self into the Sea.

Cape-Merchant, an Officer in a Ship that hath the charge of all the Cargazon, or Merchandize.

Cape Verd, an Island lying West of the Continent of America.

Capir, a fort of Privateer or Pyratel Vessel, such as Pyrates man out to Sea for robbery and depredation.

Capharnaiter, those of **Capharnaum** in **Palestine**, who first doubted of the Mystery of the Holy Sacrament.

Capers, (**Cappares**) a prickly Plant, almost like Brambles, growing in **Spain** and other hot Countries, the flowers and leaves of which are brought hither from **Spain**, preserv'd in Pickle.

Capi Azu, the principal Groom of the Grand Seignior's Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person.

Capias, a Writ, of which there are two sorts, the one before Judgment, which is called **Capias ad respondendum**, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed five times; and if the Party appear not, he is to be out-law'd. The other is called a Writ of Execution after Judgment, which is of divers kinds, **Capias ad faciendum**, **Capias pro fine**, **Capias in legatum**, & **inquis de bonis & catallis**: of which see a Book called **Natura Breuium**.

Capillary, a name given to certain Plants that grow in Strings like Hair, as **Venus Hair**, **Maiden Hair**, &c.

Capitation, (**Lat.**) causing to grow like hairs, a making hairy.

Capitade, a stew'd meat, compounded of the heads, legs, carcases of Capons, Partridges, &c.

To **Capitrate**, (**Lat.**) to halter with a head-stall.

Capitrum, a swath for the head used by Surgeons.

Capital, (**Lat.**) belonging to the head; also deadly, worthy of death. Also in Architecture, the same as **Chapier**, the Ornament made on the top of a Column.

Capitration, (**Lat.**) Pole-money, or a Tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, either by Knights service or Socage.

Capitol, an ancient Citadel of **Rome**, so called from the head of one **Tolus**, that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

To **Capitulate**, (**Lat.**) to make Articles of Agreement, to treat with a Besieger about the surrender of a place upon Conditions.

Capizi, or **Capigi**, those that guard the gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

Capuzis, a kind of Cadmia or Brafs Oar.

Capromancy, (**Greek**) a Divination by Smaok.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the **Venetians**, to whom and the Senate the Duke is subject.

A **Capon**, a Cock which is cut on purpose to be fattened for the Spit; whence in derision effeminate fellows are call'd **Capons**.

Capon-falshon, a term in Archery, see **Bobtail**.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryars instituted by **Matthew Bisi** of **Ancona**, of the Order of **St. Francis**; they were so called from the Coole, or **Capouch**, which they used to wear.

Cappadding, is a kind of Silk whereof the shaggs of some kind of Kuggs is made.

Cappadocia, a Country in **Asia**, which is parted from the great **Armenia**, by the River **Eufrates**.

Capriccio's, are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the Rules of Art. Also a Humor or Fancy.

Capricions, fantastical, whimsical.

Capricorn, a Goat; also the name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in the midst of Winter.

Caprifigation, (**Lat.**) a term in Husbandry, the dressing of wild Vines or Fig-trees.

Caprifule, (**Lat. Caprifolium**) a kind of Herb otherwise called **Woodbine**.

Capriole, (**French**) a caper in Dancing. Also a term in Horsemanship, called the **Goatleap**.

Capriquars, (a term in the Art of Gunnery) two broad pieces of Iron that cover the Truncions of a great Gun, made fast by a pin with a forelock to keep the Ordnance from falling out.

Capstan, a great piece of Wood that stands upright upon the Deck, abast the Mainmasts, the foot standing in a step upon the lower Deck, and is in the nature of a Windmill, to weigh up the Anchors, Sails, Topmasts, Ordnance, or any thing else.

Capstan Bars, are pieces of Wood thrast thro' the holes, for as many as can stand to turn it about, which is call'd **Manning the Capstan**.

Capsula Arterialis, Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the Lympha into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood returning thicker from the Reins, and destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and render'd more fluid.

Capsula Seminales, the extrem Cavities of the Vessels that convey the seed. dilated like little Coffers, which by two small holes emit the seed receiv'd from the Testicles, into little seminary Bladders. By the Herbalists, the little Cup of Plants that contain the feed, are call'd **Capsula's**.

Caput Mortuum, that thick dry matter which remains after the distillation of Minerals especially, but most commonly it denotes that which remains of **Vitriol**.

Cagner, an abundance of impertinent words to no purpose; a Promise without Performance.

Caquet, a babbling, an impertinent prattler.

Capfulary, (**Lat.**) belonging to a little Cheef or Coffin.

Captation, (**lat.**) an endeavouring to get favour or applause.

Captious, (**lat.**) apt to take exceptions. **Captious** is also taken for deceitful, sophistical; and is said of Arguments in appearance true, but false if well examin'd. The Papists make use of **Captious** and **Sophistical Arguments**.

To **Captivate**, (**lat.**) to take Prisoner: It is metaphorically applied to the Mind, led away by delight or affection.

A **Captive**, a Prisoner taken by an Enemy, who makes him his Slave; never to be releas'd but by redemption.

Capua, the chief City of **Campania Felix**, the pleasures of which place effeminated **Hannibal** to his ruine.

Capuchin, vide **Capuchin**.

Caracol, the halftown which a Horseman makes either to the right or left. Also a pair of winding stairs, the Reps of which are made in fashion of a Giron.

Caradee, an old **British** name, signifying Dearly beloved.

Carmania, one of the three grand Provinces in the middlemost division of the **Persian Empire**, the other being **Parthia** and **Persia**, properly so called; the one part of it is at this day called **Kirman**, the other **Goadeh**, having each a City of the same name.

Caranna, a Gum coming from the **West-Indies**, good for the Tooth-ach, if applied to the Temples.

Carapici, a sort of Turkish Horsemen.

Carat, is properly the weight which expresses the goodness or the perfection or imperfection of Gold: It is also the weight made use of for the weighing of Diamonds, amounting to four grains. The Great **Mogul** has a Diamond that weighs 279 Carats.

Caravan, in the Eastern Country it signifies an Assembly or trooping together of Merchants, Pilgrims, and Travellers, to go in company with a Guide and a Convoiy, for more safety and convenience.

Caravanjerah, or **Caravans-raw**, an Inn, or house of entertainment among the **Turks** and **Persians**.

Caravel, (**Fr. Caravelle**) a swift, light, round Vessel, as it were a Sea-car.

Caraways, (**lat. Carum**) an Herb whose leaves are somewhat like those of Carrets; the seeds of it are good to break wind.

Carbanorrigum, the ancient name of a Town of **Ninesdale** in **Scotland**, now called **Caerlaverock**; a place so impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King **Edward the First**. It is now the Mansion of the Barons of **Maxwell**.

Carbine, a kind of short Gun, by some called a **Petronel**, with which they who serve are commonly mounted for expedition sake: It is taken also by **Synecdoche** for the person so armed.

Carbonado, (**Ital.**) meat cut and slash'd, in or-

der to be broiled.

Carbuncle, (**Ital.**) a certain precious stone; also a red furr botch, or sore; otherwise called **Ambrax**.

Carcaner, a rich Chain, or Tablet for the neck.

Carcase, a kind of Bomb to be thrown out of a Mortar-piece, stufft with Grenadoes, Pistols laden and other Instruments of mischief wrap'd in Tow and pitch'd Canvas.

Carcedony, see **Caledony**.

Carcellage, the Fees of a Prison.

Carceral, (**lat.**) belonging to a Prison.

Cardamome, or Grain of Paradife (**Lat. Cardamomum**) a spicy feed brought from the **East-Indies**, husks and all, of a pleasant hot tast.

Card, see **Charf**.

Cardiaca, (**Greek**) the Median or Liver-Vein.

Cardiacal, (**Greek**) belonging to the heart: also cordial.

Cardiac Line, in Chyromancy, the Line of the Heart which embraceth the mount of the Thumb; and is also called the Line of Life.

Cardigan, the chief Town of **Cardiganshire**, called by the **Britains** **Abertry**, i. e. The mouth of the River **Tivy**; it was fortified by **Gilbert de Clare**, and afterwards being treacherously yielded up, was rafed to the ground by **Robt. ap Gruffin**.

Cardinals, (**Lat.**) belonging to a Hinge: Also chief principal: Also an Ecclesiastical Dignity, instituted by Pope **Pajchal** the First, whereof there are seventy in number, viz. Fifty Cardinal Priests, Fourteen Cardinal Deacons, and Six Cardinal Bishops.

Cardinal Numbers, a term in Grammar, see **Numerals**.

Cardinal Points, East, West, North, South.

Cardinal Vertues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

Cardinal flower, a kind of Throatwort or Bell-flower brought out of **America**, of very great beauty, and not to be seen with us but in the Gardens of curious Florists.

Cardines, properly the Hinges of a Door, but used for the chief or most material parts on which the rest is in some sort depend.

Cardiognostick, (**Gr.**) a Knower of Hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Caradoon, (**French**) is a plant somewhat like an Artichock, whose leaves being whited, a Salad is made thereof.

Cardus Benedictinus, an Herb called **Bleffed-Thistle**.

Carce, fixedness of thought upon business, anxiety, perplexity, disquiet of mind.

Carceing, a term in Navigation, is the making a Ship so light, as you may bring her to lye on the one side as much as may be in the calmest water you can. Also if a Ship lye much on the one side in her bearing fail, he is said to fail on the **Carceen**.

Carcecks, (**old word**) marks.

Carcebroke, a Town in the Isle of **Wight**, contracted from **Whiggarburgh**, i. e. the Town of **Whiggar**, for to him it was given by the Lord **Cerdic**, the first **English Saxon** that subdued the Island.

Carottes, (French) cherishings, great expressions of friendship and indearment.

Carfax, a place where four several streets or ways concenter together. The name of the Market-place in Oxford.

Cargaison, (French) the Freight of a Ship.

Cargo, the same as *Cargaison*, a large parcel of goods made up to be transported beyond Sea.

Caria, a Country of Asia the less, between *Lycia* and *Ionia*.

Cariatides, in Architecture, are Statues of Women, which serve instead of pillars

Caribbee-Islands, a parcel of American Islands, lying in the *Mar del Nord*; they are otherwise called *Canibales*, *Camercana*, and *Aniile*, and are many in number, *Mevia*, *St. Christophers*, *Dominico*, *Barbados*, wholly in the possession of the *English*, *Martiningo*, *St. Lucia*, *Guadalupe*, &c.

Carine, (Latin) the Keel of a Ship.

Carinthia, (Gulc. *Kernden*) one of the three Dukedoms in the Circle of *Austria*, the other two being *Stiria* and *Carniola*, besides the Arch-Dukedom of *Austria*; this Country joys on the South to the *Alps*.

Carke, a quantity of Wooll, whereof Thirty make a Sarpier.

Carle, a Clown, from the Saxon word *Cecle*.

Carille, an ancient City in *Cumberland*, almost encompass'd with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the *Romans* *Luguballia*;

by the ancient *Britains* *Caernalid*, *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* made a Deed of gift of it to *St. Cuthbert*. This City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbish for Two hundred years, began to flourish again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was first repaired.

Carline *Tusible*, a certain Plant, by which *Charles* the Great preserv'd his Army from the Pestilence.

Carling Kne, Timbers which lye thwart from the Ship Sides, to the *Hatchway* between the two Masts.

Carlings, Timbers which lye along a Ship, from one beam to another.

Carmosal, a Turkish Ship, with a very high Poop.

Carmelites, an Order of Fryers, instituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Americus* Bishop of *Antioch*, in the year 1122.

Carmel Mount, a Military Order of Knights instituted by *Hen. IV.* under the Title, Habit, and Order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

To *Carminate*, (Lat.) to card Wooll.

Carmine Medicines, such as break wind.

Carmouth, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where the *Danes* obtain'd a great Victory against King *Egbert*, in the year 821. and afterwards against *Ethelwold*, in the same place.

Carriage, a great slaughter: Also a term in hunting, signifying the flesh that is given to Dogs, after the chase.

Carnality, (Lat.) fleshliness.

Carnation, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh. There is a sort of Gilloflowers so called, as being commonly of this colour. (Lat. *Caryophyllus*.)

Carnavall, a time of feasting and merriment, from the *Epiphany* till *Lent*, at which time more than ordinary Liberty is tolerated, as it were in

recompence of the abstinence or penance which is to be undergone for a time, for the future: whence by a Metaphor it is taken for any time of rioting or licence.

Carnels, Vessels which go with *Mizen*-sails instead of Main sails.

Carnel-work, the building of Ships first with their Timbers, and after to bring on their Planks.

Carny, a Disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy, that they cannot eat.

Carny rous, (Lat.) flesh devouring.

Carnogan, an old *British* word, signifying a kind of wooden Dish or Pigeon.

Carnose, the base King in a great Gun.

Carnosity, (Lat.) corpulency, fulness of flesh.

Any Excrecence in the flesh, particularly an Excrecence in the Yard stopping the passage of the Urine.

Carobe, see *Caroue*.

Carodannan, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, (French, *Carolle*) a sort of Dance; also a Song or Hymn sung at Christmas, in honour of our Saviour's birth. The properst Etymology, I find of this word, were it not a little forced, is from the Greek *Kara*, Joy.

Caros, or *Carus*, a Slep wherein the person affected being pull'd, pinch'd and call'd, scarce shews any sign of hearing or feeling.

Caroid Artery, is either external or internal, the external, which rises near the Heart, divides it into two Branches, of which the outermost is variously distributed to the Jaws, Face, the top of the Head, and behind the Ears; the other passes through the Wedge-like Bone, where it is clothed with a new and thicker Tunicle, and going thence double out of its Channel, tends toward the Brain with its charge of Blood; then going backward, moistens the Spinal Marrow with its Blood, as far down as the *Os Sacrum*.

Carove, rather *Carobe*, is the fruit of a Tree, the leaves of which are like an Ash, but larger, harder and rounder. The coddled fruit of this Tree being newly gather'd, has an ill scent; but dry'd up on Hurdles, is pleasant enough, and good to eat; for the cods contain a Juice that tastes like Honey.

Carouse, a lusty drinking, a drinking after an extraordinary manner.

To *Caroule*, to drink hither skilker.

Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, between *Rhodus* and *Crete*, now called *Scarpanto*; whence the *Carpathian* Seas.

Carposalammus, (Greek) the fruit of *Balsamum*.

Carporates, a sort of Heretics that sprang from the Doctrine of *Carporates*, their first broacher and denominator, in the year of our Lord (whole Divinity they denied, as also the Creation of the World) 120.

The *Carp-stone*, a Triangular stone found in the chap of a *Carp*, white without, and yellow within.

Carreck, or *Carriack*, a great Ship.

Carrai, see *Carri*.

Carriata, or *Carriata*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, standing upon *Dumbrittain* *Frieh*.

Carriere, (French) a running of Horses in their full speed: Also a Circle where Horses run.

Carrouel, a magnificent Festival made by Princes and Great Men, upon some occasion of public rejoicing, and confists in a Cavalcade of Nobility sumptuously appareld, and olad after the manner of the ancient Knights, who repairing to some public Piazza, shew their activity in running at the Rings, Juggling, Tournaments, and such other noble Exercises.

To *Carry a Bone in her Mouth*, a Sea-term. See to cut a Feather.

Cartagena, a Town of the Province of *Murcia*, in *Spain*; also a small Province, with a Town of the same name, subordinate to *Castilla del Oro*, or *Panama*, a large Province or Region of Southern *America*.

Cartel, (French) a Challenge, a Letter of Defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthodon*. It was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatness, that it waged War with the *Romans* for a long while with equal advantage. There is also a City of *Hispania Terracoenensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*. There is now in the Kingdom of *Tunis* a Town of note called *Aphrisium*, built, some think, out of the ruins of old *Carthage*.

Carthamus, an Herb in English called *Bastard Saffron*, because the flowers of it are of a Saffron colour, though the Leaves thereof do rather resemble *Carduus Benedictus*. It is sometimes used in Physick, but purgeth very violently.

Catharists, (Gr.) ancient Sectaries somewhat alike, both in Name and Tenets to those lately called *Puritans*.

Carthimandua; a famous *British* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who calling off her Husband *Venniusus*, married his Harneis-bearer, and crowned him King.

Cartridge, *Carrage*, or *Cartridge*, in Gunny and Navigation, a bag of Canvas, made upon a frame or round piece of Wood, the diameter whereof is to be somewhat smaller than the Cylinder of the piece, and of such a depth as to contain just lo much Powder as the charge of the Piece. They are also made of Paper.

Carthusians, an Order of Monks instituted by *St. Bruno*, a Native of *Cologne*, 1101, who first led a Heremical Life upon the *Carthusian* Mountains.

Carriage, a Griddle, which is a similar spermatic part, generated out of the more viscous clamminess of the seed, for the defence and motion of the parts.

Carthaginians, (Lat.) full of Gristles.

Carvion, in Painting, a Design drawn upon Paper to be afterwards drawn in fresco upon a Wall.

Carucata terra, from the French word *Carue*, a Plough. It signifies, in the ancient Charters, as much Land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient Laws it is called *Etida terra*, which we call a Hide of Land.

Caruoch, (French) a word used in Architecture signifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar: Also sometimes mistakenly used for *Carriage*.

Caruncle, (Lat.) a bit of flesh growing out of any part of the body.

Caruncles of the Eye, Kernels placed at each corner of the Eye, which separate moisture for moistening the Eyes.

Caruncles Papillary, ten little Bodies in the Reins which receive the Serum from the little Channels, and convey it into the *Pelvis*.

Carue of Land. See *Carucata terra*.

Carvel, or *Caravel*, a round Vessel, rigg'd and fitted out like a Galley, with a square Poop, about sixscore or seven score Tun, and the best Sailors upon the Sea, much used by the *Portuguese*.

Carmaica, *Caromays*, *Caroi*, a Plant differing but little from a wild Carrot, which bears a white flower, whence proceeds a seed somewhat longer than Anise-seed; the Root is long, and of a tart and bitter taste.

Casal, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Monferrat*, in that part of Italy called *Lombardia Cisalpina* or *Bemlia*.

Casal, an Hord or Division, (with his chief City of the same appellation) of *Tartaria Deserta*. This City is seated in a goodly Plain, having no Mountains within a days Journey.

Casbine, the chiefest City in *Media Aropatia*, it is compassed with a Wall of seven miles, seated in a fair even Plain, having no Hill of note within thirty miles. This City is greatly frequented with all sorts of Merchandise, especially out of *India*; so that here one may buy all manner of Velvets, Satins, Damasks, Drapes, Jewels, &c.

Casheaf, the Pummel of a great Gun.

Casfar, a great City of *Turquesan*, a Province of *Tartary*.

Cascade, a fall of Waters from a Rock into a low place.

Casens, in Fortification, Wells digg'd to clear the Mines from Water.

Casemate, a term in Fortification, is the Battery in the Flank, to defend the Moat. 'Tis also called the Flank retir'd, because tis that part of the Flank which is nearest the Curtin, and the Center of the Balthion.

Cafe, a word used to express several things; as a brief state of any business; a Cafe of Conscience, a scruple in Divinity, of which the Party being dissatisfied, desires to be resolv'd: A Cafe, for the preservation of several things. The Printers call a Cafe a division of little Boxes, where they put the Letters of the Alphabet, in a press'd Order, to pick 'em out agen for the composition of whole words.

Cases, in Grammar, are those Accidents of a Noun which shew the variation of its construction in all Languages that are most known among us. Which *Cases* are six, viz. the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative. Which see in their proper places.

Casbel, a City and Archiepiscopal See of the Province of *Manster* in *Ireland*.

Casbol, in Gunny, is a kind of small Bullets, Nails, Old Iron, or the like; to put it into a Cafe to shoot out of a piece of Ordnance, or murthering piece.

Calb, a term used by Merchants for ready Money.

To *Calbive*, (*French*) to break up a Company or Regiment, or to turn out a Soldier with disgrace out of a Company.

Calbers, small strings fasten'd to the upper part of the Yards, in little Rings called *Grommets*, to make fall the Sails to the Yards when they are farthel'd up.

Caspian Sea, a Scabetween the *Caspian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Calque, a Helmet.

Calstion, (*Lat.*) a nulling or making void.

Calave, a Root very common over all *America*, the juice of which is rank Poyson; but the dry substance, after the juice is squeeze'd out, is the general bread of that Country.

Castia, or *Castia fistula*, a kind of Reed or Shrub growing in *Egypt*, contain'd in pods like Leather, and of the colour and shape of a black Pudding; it containeth within a soft black substance, sweet like Honey, and of a purging quality, together with round flat kernels; it is also called *Cancal*.

Castia liquida, a sweet Wood like a Cinnamon.

Castique, a supreme Lord, Governor, or King, in some places of the *West Indies*.

Castrocamino, or *Castrocamino*, an ancient British King, under whose conduct they defended themselves with great courage against the *Romans*, for a long time, when they invaded this Island; but at last he was constrained to surrender himself to *Julius Caesar*.

To *Cast* your Hawk to the Perch, in Falconry, is to put your Hawk upon the Perch.

Casting, in Falconry, is any thing you give your Hawk to cleanse her gorge, as Feathers, Fananel, or the like.

Castaldy, or *Castaldick*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldus*, a word received for Latin.

Castellan Well, a Well at the Foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Muses.

Castnets, a certain sort of Snappers, which Dancers of *Sarabands* tying about their Fingers, keep time with as formerly the Constable or Governor of a Castle. And to be a *Castellan*, it was requisite that the person should have a Castle and Fortrefs, a Lordship and Jurisdiction.

Castellony, the Lordship of a Castle, and the extent of his Land and Jurisdiction.

To *Castigate*, (*Lat.*) to punish, to chastise.

Castilia, a large Region of *Spain*, divided into two Provinces, *Castilia Vetus*, and *Castilia Nova*, being a division of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Castilla del Oro. See *Panama*.

Castled, a word anciently used for any Fortrefs or Balwerk.

Castlemarch, an Imposition upon such as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is taken also for the Circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service.

Castor and Pollux, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, with whom he lay in the shape of a Swan. They

are now in Astronomy a Constellation of Stars, so call'd and express'd upon the Sphere. They are also certain Aerial Fires, which in great Tempests are wont to appear to the Mariners, sometimes in rapid motion, sometimes fixing upon the Masts of the Ship. These Fires, if double, signify approaching Ierenty; if single, the continuance of the Storm.

Castor, an Amphibious Creature. See *Beaver*.

Castoreum, a Medicament made of the liquor enclod'd in the little bags which the *Castor* carries toward his Groins, which is unctuous, and of a strong scent; but which is not contain'd in the Genitals of the beast, as the Ancients believ'd.

Castromentation, the Art of encamping or pitching a Camp, wherein to lodge an Army.

To *Castrate*, to geld, or take away; as when he that publishes an Author leaves out some part of his Works.

Castrate, (*Lat.*) gelded, cut away.

Casual, (*Lat.*) accidental, happening by chance, that wherein there is no certainty.

Casualty, an Accident that happens meerly by chance and fortune, neither foreseen nor expected.

Casu consimilis, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in courtlesse, or for term of life, doth Alienate in Fee or in Tail.

Casu provisorii, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Gloucester*, against a Tenant in Dower, that aliens in Fee.

Casus, a Writer of Cases of Conscience, or one that is consulted upon Cases of Conscience.

Casule, a kind of Vestment, in which the Priest lays Mass, resembling the Purple Robe of *Derision* on which was put upon our Saviour.

Cat, a known Domestic Creature, that hunts Mice. But the *West-India-Cats* have a Pouch in their sides, wherein they carry their Killings about 'em, without any hinderance to their leaping and running, and without any thing being perceiv'd to be in their bodies.

Cat, in Navigation, a piece of Timber fashen'd aloft right over the Hauke, to rise up the Anchor from the Hauke to the Forecastle; and the *Cats* are over the Ports, as right with the *Capsins* as they can, to have the Ship stern by a Cable or Hawser call'd a Sternfast.

Catabasom, the Dragon's Tail, because it goes exactly against the Dragon's Head.

Catabasist, (*Greek*) an enemy or abuser of the Sacrament of Baptism.

Catachresis, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when for want of a proper word to explain a Thought, we take abusively a word that is nearest to it; as when we call a Parricide him that kills the King, or his Master; whereas a Parricide is only one that kills his Father.

Cataclysm, (*Gr.*) an inundation or deluge.

Catacombs, the Tombs of the Martyrs are so call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to visit out of Devotion. These are *Grotto's* about three leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves, and where they buried those that were martyr'd.

Catadrome, (*Gr.*) an Engin like a Crane, which builders use; also a Tiltyard, or place where

horses run for Prizes.

Catadupe, (*Greek*) the same as *Cataract* in the first signification, viz. a fall of Waters, with a great noise from on high.

Cataglossim, (*Gr.*) a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

Catagma, the breaking of Bones, or a separation of the *Continuum* in the hard parts of the Body, which is effected with some hard Instrument, forcibly impressed upon the part, whose differences are taken from the form, the part, and several accidents.

Catagmatics, (*Greek*) Medicines for the consolidating or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagraph, (*Gr.*) the first draught of a Picture.

Catania, *Catbay*, viz. *Kitay*, a large Kingdom belonging to the Grand Cham of *Tartary*, the chief City whereof is *Cambala*, the Imperial Seat of the Great Cham, and a place of vast Trade and Merchandise.

Catania, see *Chastels*.

A *Cataplexis*, an Abolition of all the Animal Functions, the Respiration remaining entire, and the Patient preserving the same Habit of Body that he had before he fell sick.

Catalogue, (*Gr.*) a roll or list of Names.

Catalonia, one of the three Provinces of that part of *Spain* formerly called the Kingdom of *Aragon*; the other two being *Aragonia* and *Valencia*; the chief City of *Catalonia* is *Barcelona*.

A *Catamite*, (*Lat.*) an Ingle, a Boy kept for Sodomy.

Catapasm, (*Greek*) sweet Powders.

Catapora, (*Gr.*) a kind of disteaf in the head, which causeth heaviness and deep sleep.

Cataplasms, a Topical Medicio of the consistence of a Poulitiss, compos'd of proper Vegetables, either boil'd or without it.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks who baptiz'd their Dead, forbid second Marriages, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, (who were of the Country of *Phrygia*) in the year 180.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*. (*Lat.*) *Catalpa*.

Catapult, (*Lat.*) the same as *Balista*.

Cataract, (*Greek*) a great fall of Waters from a high place, a Floodgate; Also a Disteaf in the Eyes, caus'd by a coagulation of Flegm between the Uveous Tunicle and the Chrystalline Humor, hindering the egress and ingress of the Visual Spirits. A *Cataract* is either beginning or confirm'd; the beginning *Cataract* is but a suffusion of the Eye, when little Clouds, Motes, and Flies seem to hover before the Eyes. But the confirm'd *Cataract* is when the Pupil of the Eye is either wholly or in part cover'd and overspread with a little thin skin.

Cataractonium, or *Cataractonium*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, so called from a great Water-fall near unto it. In the year 766 it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beorned*, but afterwards it flourish'd again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who solemniz'd his Marriage with King *Offa's* Daughter in this Town. It is now called *Cataractbridge*.

Catarro, a Rheum, a distillation of Humors out of the Head into the Mouth or Throat, and sometime upon the Lungs, which is a cause of Coughs. There are no such things as *Catarro's*; but the Glandules of the Noftrils, and those that are about the parts of the Mouth, are often obstructed.

The Suffocatory *Catarro's* is a swelling of the Glandules about the Larynx, by which the difficulty of Respiration and Suffocation is caus'd.

Cataphasi, the third Act of a Comedy or Tragedy, wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeness.

Cataphrase, the last change or revolution in a Dramatic Poem: figuratively, the fatal and tragical conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life.

Catchpole, a pretty flower, the stalks whereof are so vicious by a clammy moisture resting on them, that they sometimes become a trap to the Flies.

Catechism, a Book or Sermon that contains Instructions in the Faith which a Christian ought to know.

To *Catechize*, to teach the Principles and Mystreries of the Christian Faith.

A *Catechumen*, one that is catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Cateporematical, belonging to a *Cateporema* or *Predicabile*. See *Predicabile*.

Categorical, that which is rang'd under one Predicament.

Category, in Logic, the same as *Predicament*. See *Predicament*.

To *Catenate*, (*Lat.*) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Country of *Ireland*, joining on the East to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Caterpillar, a venomous Insect of the sorts of Worms, that devour the leaves of Trees, and then change into Butterflies. Metaphorically, envious persons, that do mischief without any provocation, are call'd *Caterpillars*; And when we see a company of Lacqueys at the tail of a Coach, we say, There goes a Bunch of *Caterpillars*.

Catfish, a sort of fish in some parts of the *West Indies*, so called from the round Head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discover'd in the Concavities of the Rocks.

Catmefs, or *Caimefs*, a Province of the South part of *Scotland*; the People were call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Caimi*.

Catharine, pure, chaste, a proper name of divers Women.

Catherians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themselves pure from sin, rejected Baptism, and deny'd original sin.

Catharists, another sort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharpings, small Ropes which run into little Blocks, from one side of the Ship to the other to keep the Shrouds right, and the Mast from rowling.

Catharticks, the general name in Physick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, see *Cathia*.

Cathedral, a Church which is the Seat of a Bishop or Archbishop.

Cathalaunum, or *Catalaunum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, now called *Chalons*; near unto which

which are *Campi Castellani*, those famous Fields where *Attila* the Hun was overthrown.

Cathurpling, small ropes which force the shrouds, for the better ease and safety of the Mast.

Catherer, (*Gr.*) a hollow instrument to thrust into the Yard, when the Urine is stopped by Stones or Gravel lying in the passage.

Cathetus, (*Gr.*) a Mathematical term, a Line or Beam that falls perpendicularly upon another body.

Cathetus of Incidence, is a right Line drawn from the point of the Object, perpendicularly to the reflecting Line.

Cathetus of Reflexion, is a right Line drawn from the height, perpendicularly to the reflecting Line.

Catholicism, the Roman Catholic Profession, a mock word.

Catholic, general, universal; the Popish Religion is call'd the *Roman Catholic* or *Catholic* Religion; and the Title of *Catholic* is attributed to the King of Spain, as a maintainer of the Catholic Faith.

The first who had the Title was *Alphonso of Oveido*, for his Sanctity; but dying with him, it was reviv'd in *Alphonso the Great*, King of Leon and Oveido, by *John VIII.* After which it lay dead again till *Ferdinand* reobtain'd it from *Alexander VI.*

Catholicon, a Physical word, being a purging Elixir to be call'd.

Cathorus, a term used in the Practice of *Scotland*, signifying the value of nine Kine, it being a Penalty fet upon him who breaks the King's Peace, to give to the King twenty two Kine, and three Cathorus, or for every Cathorus nine Kine.

Cathus, an ancient people of *Scotland*. See *Cathness*.

Catkins, are certain Excrescences proceeding from Nut-trees, and Birch-trees in the Winter-time, which fall off when the Trees begin to put forth their leaves.

Catling, a sort of dismembering Knife, used in the amputation or cutting off of any offensive member or part of man's Body.

Catmint, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, and will find out, if it be set, but not if sown.

Catopticks, an Art that teaches to project a conus'd figure, seemingly without any design; yet when it is reflected on a proper polish'd Body, it shall shew the design. Or a Science that teaches after what manner Objects may be seen by Reflexion, and explains the causes of it.

Cat-ropes, a Rope wherewith to hale up the Cat.

Catstail, a kind of Reed bearing a spike like a Cats Tail, some call it Reed Mace.

Cattieuchani, an ancient people of this Island, inhabiting those parts which are now call'd *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Hertfordshire*; they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently call'd *Cassii*, and govern'd by *Cassivelaunus*.

Cavalcade, a pompous march of Courtiers and persons of quality on Horseback, upon some solemnity, to accompany and honour their Prince.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight or Gentleman serving on Horseback. In Fortification it is a round or oblong platform of Earth, rais'd 18 or 20 foot above the Rampart, guarded with a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted in Battery. 'Tis usually rais'd upon the Curtin, near the Parapet, and in the Gorge of the Bastion, and to defend the face of the opposite Bastion, and the Bastion it self, if the Enemy be lodg'd there.

Cavalry, a Body of Soldiers that fights on Horseback.

Cavazion, a term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellerage, allow'd to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

Caucasus, a high Hill which parteth *India* from *Seythia*, being part of the Mountain *Taurus*.

Cavea, a hollow place in the middle of the Palm, wherein three principal Lines, *Cardiaca*, *Hepatica*, and *Cephalica*, make a Triangle, and this is given to *Mars*.

Caveare, a kind of condit and savory meat, which comes from the River *Volga* in *Russia*, made of the Roes of several sorts of Fish, especially *Sturgeon*.

Caveat, (*Lat.*) a caution or warning; also a term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is enter'd by an Executor to keep others from meddling in the Administratorship.

Cavechin or *Cavechin*, a false Rein to lead a Horse in.

A Cavern, a hollow place by Nature made in a Rock or Mountain.

Cavernous, full of great Holes, Caverns, or Dens.

Cavers, (a word used by Miners) Thieves that steal Ore out of the Mines.

Cave, a Chest with holes to keep Fish alive in the Water.

Cavillation, wrangling, a School-term, signifying a false and sophistical Argument, a way of disputing, grounded only upon quirk and contentious nicety.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) hollowness.

Cavities, the greatest hollownesses in the Body, wherein some principal part is contain'd; as the Brain in the Head; the Heart in the Chest; the Liver, Spleen, Stomach, Intestines, &c. in the *Abdomen*. The lesser Cavities are the Ventricles of the Heart and Brain.

To *Caulk*, a Ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Okum and Tow.

Cavon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently *East Breanny*.

Capes, or *Calpes*, a Scotch Law-term, signifying any Gift which a man gives in his own lifetime to his Masters, especially to the Head and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

Casbe, Beverage made of a sort of black Bean that grows only in the Happy *Arabia*. 'Tis either made of the Shell, or of the Bean it self.

Causus, see *Lombards*.

Caurus, a Western or Northwest Wind blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Cassal, (*Lat.*) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Cau-

Causation, (*Lat.*) an exciting, an alledging something for a cause.

Causative Particles, are such as *for*, *because*, *seeing that*, &c.

Cause, in Law, is any trial or action which is brought before a Judge to be controverted, plead'd or examin'd; in Logick, *Cause* is that which produces an Effect, or that by which a thing is that which it is; and it is fourfold, *viz.* the *Efficient Cause*, *i. e.* that from which any thing proceeds; the *Material Cause*, that of which any thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any thing is what it is; the *Final*, that for the sake of which any thing is done.

Causidick, (*Lat.*) a Counsellor in Law, a Pleader of Causes.

Causifick, which is of a burning and corroding vertue.

Causifick Remedies, are such as by their sharp burning quality corrode, burn, and eat into the Skin and Flesh.

Cautions, wary, circumspect, heedful.

Cautery, in Surgery, is a burning Remedy made use of to heal any Ulcer, rotten Bone, or to divert and drive out a peccant Humour.

To *Cauterize*, (*Græc.*) to apply a Cautery.

Cautionsary, given in pledge or pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cautionsary Towns, given in assurance, for Money lent, or performance of Articles.

Cavking-time, (among Faulconers) treading time.

Caves, or *Cabirs*, several sheets of Paper slightly tack'd together, to be transported as you please your self. Also the Deliberations of Assemblies of the Clergy, or States of the Kingdom, containing Remonstrances and Propositions to the King. Also a parcel of Paper containing twenty four sheets, vulgarly call'd a quire.

Cazimi, A Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 minutes distant from the center of the Sun. As *Saturn* 33 deg. 21 min. of *Taurus*, and *Sol* in 3 deg. 31 min. of *Taurus*. Here *Saturn* is in *Cazimi*.

Cazerns, Chambers built upon the Ramparts of fortified Towns, to lodge the Souldiers in.

Cebet, a Theban Philosopher, of whose writing besides his *Pinax*, which is extant, there are mentioned two other Dialogues by *Diogenes Laertius*, *Septima*, and his *Phrynicus*.

Celatrantes, (*French*) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay Pellets.

Ceca, a certain Religious House in *Corduba*, of which they say proverbially, To go from *Ceca* to *Meca*, *i. e.* to turn Turk.

Cecity, (*Lat.*) blindness.

Cedar, a large Tree that bears Berries like Juniper-berries, and as large as the berries of Myrrh. The wood is almost immortal and incorruptible, by reason of the bitterness of it, which renders it

distastful to the Worms. This Tree is always green, and delights in cold and mountainous Countries, but if you cut off the top of it, it dies. The Cedar of *Lebanon* is like a Fir-Tree.

Cefala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500, being three miles in length, and one in breadth. It hath two Villages, and one strong Castle. In the year 1505 the Islanders rebelled, but were quickly subdued by the *Portugals*, who killed the King they had chosen among themselves, and set up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celion, a large and fruitful Island in the Bay of *Ganges*, being one of those Islands of the *Indian* Ocean, call'd *Maliva*.

Celandine, or *Swallow-wort*, it being a Tradition that the Swallow makes use of this Herb as a Medicine for the Eye-sight.

Celarent, a word whereby is signified the second Mood of the first figure in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is a universal Negative, the second a universal Affirmative, the third again a universal Negative.

Celature, or *Celature*, (*Lat.*) a carving or engraving.

To *Celibrate*, to honour any person with Praefix Monuments, Festivals, Inscriptions, and Trophies. It signifies also to solemnize, to celebrate Maf, to celebrate a Wedding.

Celebration, an Action done with Ceremony and Solemnity.

Celebrity, pomp, magnificence, ceremony, which renders an Action famous.

Celerity, (*Lat.*) swiftness, expedition, diligence.

Celestial, (*Lat.*) heavenly, perfect, excellent.

Celestines, an Order of Fryers instituted in the year 1244, by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards chosen Pope, and call'd *Celestine* the Fifth.

Celibate, the Habitation of a man that lives unmarried.

Cell, the Habitation of a Hermit: Also the Partitions in Monasteries where the Monks lye are call'd *Cells*.

Cellar, the lowest part of a building, the rafters which lye equal with the surface of the ground where the House stands, or else very little higher.

Cellarish, he that keepeth the Cellar or Buttery in a Religious House.

Celstude, (*Lat.*) tallness; height; Also a term attributed to a Prince as a title of Honour.

Celstity, the same.

Celte, a People anciently inhabiting that part of *Gallia Comata*, which from them was afterwards call'd *Celtica*, between the Rivers *Garonne* and *Sein*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently so call'd, now *Aragonia*.

Celura, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now call'd *Mortrose*.

Cementation, (*Lat.*) a cementing, or close joyning with Cement, which is a strong cleaving Morter. In Chymistry it is used for the purifying of Gold, by laying plates of Gold in the midst of

of

of Pouders made of Brick and Vitriol, enclosed in a close Iron'd Vessel, and set in a Fire of Reverberation; for then the Vitriol cuts off all the imperfect parts of the Metal.

Century, See *Centometry*.

Centurus, a green and venomous biting Serpent, so called because it is mark'd with several white spots.

Centaph, See *Centaph*.

Centur, a Vessel wherein the Priest burneth Incense at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites, a perfuming Pan.

Centurion, (Lat.) an Officer among the Romans, who was to cels and value Mens Estates: Also to judge of discipline and reform manners; whence cometh, to *Centure*, i. e. to judge, or to give Sentence.

Centurios, apt to find fault with and reprove others, as bad or worse themselves: impertinently critical.

Centurie, the sentence which a man's Judgment passes upon any Action. Ecclesiastical Centuries are the Menaces of the Church to inflict the Penalties incur'd.

To *Centure*, to condemn a Book as prejudicial to Religion or the State: also to play the Critic.

Centurians, a people of *Thessaly*, thought to be half Men and half Horses, because riding their Horses to waters, while their Horses held down their Heads as former apt, like a strange kind of Monster, whose armor off resembled a Man, the hinder part a Horse.

Centurion, or *Century*, an Herb of *Mary*, being of two sorts, greater and lesser, the first good for Wounds, the second for the Colick.

Centurion, (Lat.) belonging to an Hundred.

Center, (Lat.) the middlemost point of any Regular Figure, but chiefly taken for the middle most point of a Circle or Globe, in which it is equidistant every way from the Circumference.

Center of the Body, taken in a natural sense, is said to be the Heart, from which, as from a Center, the Blood continually circulates round the most distant parts of the Body.

Centurion, an Herb called Knot-grass, as 'twere having an Hundred Knots.

Centurion, (Lat.) a Garment made up of several patches, a work composed of many pieces.

Century, See *Century*.

Central, situate in the center or middle. *Central* Fire, is that Fire which the Chymists believe to be in the Center of the Earth, the Fumes and Vapours of which make the Metals and Minerals, and serve to concoct and perfect 'em.

Centry, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for Malefactors.

Centurion, certain Men among the Romans, chosen out of the Thirty five Tribes to be Judges, who although they were more in number than a hundred, yet for the better naming of them, were called *Centurion*.

Centuple, (Lat.) a hundred fold.

Centurions, four Divines of *Magdeburgh*, who wrote and divided the Ecclesiastical History by

Centuries of years.

Century, (Lat.) the number of an Hundred, the space of an hundred years, from 1000 to 1700.

Centurion, a Captain, who among the Romans commanded a hundred men.

Cephalonomania, divination by an As's Head broil'd upon the Coals.

Cephalick, belonging to the Head; whence Cephalick Medicines properly are those which are applied to Fractures of the Head; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to the Head.

Cephalick Line, in Chirromancy, the Line of the Head or Brain.

Cephalick Vein. See *Vein*.

Cephalonia, an Island, (having its chief City of the same name) in the *Ionian* or *Adriatick Sea*, and belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cepi corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an exigent, or otherwise, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramide, a precious stone of the colour of a Tile.

Cerastes, a Serpent in *Africa* which has two Horns like a snail.

Ceramide, a kind of horn'd serpent.

Cerate, a Medicine applied outwardly, made of Wax, Oils, and sometimes Dust, mix'd thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaster. A *Cere-cloth*.

Ceratine, horny, as *Ceratine* Arguments, Horny and subtle Arguments.

Ceration, in Chymistry, is the disposal of a substance fit to be melted and liquified.

Cerberus, a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the Gates of Hell.

Cerebrosty, (Lat.) a being cock-brain'd, or brain sick.

Cerebrum Jovis, the Chymical appellation of burnt Tartar.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, that there were two contrary principles in the cause of every thing, a Good God and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Cerebell, the hinder part of the Brain, consisting like the Brain it self, of an Athy or Barky substance, wherein the Animal Spirits that perform meer natural Actions, are generated in Man, but not in beasts.

Ceremonies, Rites of the Church, to render the Worship of God more solemn and venerable. In Temporals, Ceremonies are a joining together of several Actions, Poms and Inventions, to render a thing more magnificent and solemn. Among private persons, Ceremonies are Acts of Civility and Decency, in token of respect and kindness; as, to give the Wall, the upper end of the Table, to be uncover'd, &c.

Ceres, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*, and being snatched away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wander'd thro' the World to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusis*, King of *Attica*, whose Son *Triptolemus* she made immortal: And setting him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Air, she sent him to teach Mortals the use of Corn; whence she was

was adored as the Goddess of Agriculture.

Cerigo, See *Cyclades*.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures; they had their original in the year 97. from one *Cerintus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Arbipiok Sea*, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagafcar*.

Ceromatick, (Greek) anointed with Oyl.

Cerous, or *Cerine*, (Lat.) made of Wax.

Cerote, See *Cerate*.

Certain, constant, true, of which there is no doubt to be made.

Certainty, or *Ceritude*, truth assur'd; said also of things not subject to alteration.

A *Cerificate*, a testimony given in writing of the truth of a thing.

Cerification, of Assize, of Novel Disseisin, a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by Assize before the Justices, and is called a Certification of new Disseisin.

Ceritoriaris, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause depending there, upon complaint made by the Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath receiv'd hard dealing.

Cervine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hart; also of a tawny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, call'd white Lead, made of thin plates of Lead, steep'd in Vinegar, and so dissolv'd, then bray'd and boil'd, and that which remains at the bottom is the *Ceruse*.

Cesars, a word by which is signified the first Mood of the second figure in Logick, wherein the Propositions are after the same manner, as *Celestent* in the first figure.

Cessation, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writing upon this general ground, where a Man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such Rents as he is tied to by his Tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the Latin *Cesere*) to tax.

Cessive, (Lat.) a yielding, resignation, or giving place.

Cession in Law, is when an Ecclesiastical person is made a Bishop, or when a Parson of a Parsonage takes another Benefice without dispensation, &c. In both cases the Benefices are become void by *Cession*.

Cest, (Lat.) a Marriage Girdle, which in ancient times the Bride used to wear, and which was loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cestuy a que vie, *Cestuy a que use*. The first is, He for whose Life another holds an Estate. The second is, he who is a Feeoffee for the use of another.

Cetaceous, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

Ceterach, an Herb somewhat like Fern, or Miltwort, running up Walls and Rocks, very good for the Spleen.

Cha, (the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being infused into Water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (from the French *Chasser*, to hunt) a place appointed for the receipt of Deer and Beasts of the Forest, from which it differs in this, that it may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest cannot, and from a Park, for that it is enclosed with a larger compass, has more Game, and more overseers. Also in the Game of Tennis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke.

Chackshirs, or *Shackshirs*, a kind of Breches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel.

To *Chaste*, to make hot with rubbing; to be in a *chaste*, to be in a very great passion of anger. *Chaffewax*, an Officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare, a buying and selling.

Chaffinch, a kind of Bird, so called, because it delighteth in Chaff.

Chagrin, vid. *Shagrin*.

A *Chain*, is a long piece of Iron, consisting of several rings one within another, made use of for barring up of Rivers, Bridges, and Havens. The Links of Iron put about the Legs and Arms of Criminals and Galley-slaves, are called *Chains*. We say, a Chain of Discourse, a Chain of Arguments, a Chain of Mountains. And figuratively, *Chains* are taken for all manner of slavery, or subjection of Body or Mind.

Chainshot, two Bullets with a Chain between them.

Chains, in Navigation, are strong plates of Iron, fast bolted into the Ships side by the *Chain-wates*.

Chain-wates, are the outermost Timbers on the Ships-side, that serve to spread out the Shrouds, that to the Shrouds may the better hold up the Malls.

Chair, a Seat with a Back, and sometimes with Arms or Elbows, for a man to sit on. To fit in the *Chair* of a Bishop, is to succeed such a Bishop in his See. The Pope is thus said to fit in *St. Peter's Chair*; that is, to succeed him as Head of the Church.

Chalcantum, vid. *Vitriol*.

Chalcedon, a sort of Agate of a colour between yellow and blue, proper for engraving. Among Jewellers, it is a defect in precious stones, when in turning to the light, you find white spots in 'em, resembling the colour of a *Chalcedon*.

Chalcedon, a City of *Byzania*, a Province of *Asia*, near the *Bosphorus Thracicus*; it was built by the *Megasthenes*, who were called *Caci*, or blind, because they did not chuse the other side where *Constantinople* stands. It is at this day call'd *Scutari*. In this place, in the year of our Lord 452, the fourth general Council was held for the refusing of

of the *Nestora*: Heretic.

Chalcograph, (*Greek*) an Engraver in Brass.

Chaldæa, a Country of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*, their chief City is *Babylon*, and the People have ever been famous for Astrology and Magic.

Chaldeans, Fortune tellers, Figure-flingers, the same with *Gyphites*.

Chaldron, a certain measure of Coals, containing thirty six Buishels.

Chalice, a holy Vessel, wherewith they were wont to sacrifice; also the Communion Cup.

Challenge, a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against persons or things, as a Prisoner may except against the partial impaneling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalybat, (*Lat.*) of the temper or quality of Steel, made of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of *Asia* the less, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodon*, who had great store of Iron or Steel Mines.

Cham, see *Chani*.

A *Chamber*, in Gunnery, is a charge made of Brass or Iron, to put in at the breach of a Murtherer. In Navigation, Seamen call that the Chamber of a great Gun, so far as the powder reaches when the is loaded.

Chamberdekins, properly *Chamber-deacons*, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd *England* in the reign of *Hen. V.*

Chamberlain, is variously us'd in our Chronicles, Laws, and Statutes; as Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's House, whose Office is to look to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the under Officers thereto belonging.

There are also two *Chamberlains* in the *Exchequer*, who keep a Controule of the Pells of Receipt, and Payments out, and certain Keys of the Treasure and Records, where the Leagues of the King's Predecessors, and diverse ancient Books, as *Domus Dei Book* and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, remain.

Chamberlain of London, is the chief Keeper of the publick Treasury kept in that place, which is call'd the Chamber of *London*. The like Officer is at *Chester*.

Chamfer'd, is an Epithere given to the stalks of certain Plants, when they have Impressions upon them like to a gutter or crevice: so likewise by Architects to gutter'd or channel'd Pillars.

Chamaela, or Spurge Olive, a shrubby succulent Plant with slender Boughs about a cubit long, with leaves like an Olive-tree, but lesser.

Chamelsons, see *Camelion*.

Chamolat, or *Chamblat*, a kind of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

Chamaïs, or *Chamey*, a wild Gost, of whose skins they make *Chamaïs* Leather.

Champagne, a Province of *France*. See *Campania*.

Champaign Lands, downs or fields not enclosed.

Champerty, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending, on condition to have part of the Land or Goods when they are recover'd.

Champion, a small Excrecence of the Earth, that grows up of it self without sowing, and in a little time; round and white without side, and of a reddish colour within; and of an excellent taste, if well prepar'd: But, to say Truth, the best are dangerous for the Health. *Claudius* the Emperor was poison'd with eating *Champions*. They are generally call'd *Multrones*.

Champion, (*French*) one that fighteth in another's behalf. The King's Champion is one who is to come Armed on Horseback upon the King's Coronation-day, and in the presence of the Nobles challenges any, who shall affirm the King not Lawful Heir to the Crown. By this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold the Mannor of *Servotley* in *Lincolnshire*.

Chan, the title of the chieft Prince or Monarch among the *Tartars*, being equivalent to King or Emperor with us. For he is called the great *Chan* or *Chan* of *Tartary*.

Chananaa, the Holy Land, bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the West by *Agypt*, on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Lybani*.

Chancelour, is the chief person next to the Prince, for matter of Justice in Civil Affairs, having power to moderate and temper the written Law, according to equity. He is so made by the King's delivering the Great Seal to him, and by taking his Oath. Also the Chancelor of the *Exchequer* is a supreme Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in the *Exchequer*. He has power with others to compound for the Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds, and Recognizances acknowledg'd to the King.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, the chief Officer in that Court, to judge and determine all Controversies between the King and the Tenants of the Dutchy-land.

Chance-medley, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer: It is call'd *Homicide by Misadventure*.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellor, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Rolls is chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the six Clerks, with many others.

Chan-

Chanson, the name of an *Italian* Coin valued at about twenty pence.

To *Change*, to transform, transfigure, to alter the nature and property of a thing. Spoken also of things that are accidental and fleeting; as the Times *change*, the face of Affairs is *chang'd*: Such a one *changes* his Lodging, his Mitresses, as often as he shifts himself.

Changer, an Officer in the King's Mint, whose Office is to exchange Coy for Bullion brought in by the Merchants or others.

Chamel, the middle or deepest part of any Sea, River, or Havens mouth. *Channel* in the *Ionick* Capitol, is that part which is under the *Abacus*, and lies open upon the *Ecwinus* or *Egg*, and which has its Centers or Turnings on every side, to make the *Voluta's*.

A *Chanter*, he that leads or begins in the singing of Divine Service in a Church or Chappel. Properly the Master of the Quire.

Chanticleer, (*French*) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*, which *Helenus* the Son of *Priamus*, so named from his Brother *Choon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (*Greek*) a confused indigested heap.

Chape, among Hunters, the tip at the end of a Foxes *Brush* or *Drag*, as they also call his tail: The case of Steel or Silver that fortifies the end of a Scabbard.

Chapelry, the Precincts and Limits of a Chappel.

Chaperon, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order. Also a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

Chapin, (*Spanish*) a high cork-heel'd Shoe.

Chapourne, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory; as a Chief Or, charg'd with *Chapourne* Ermin.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, or *Chappel*; he that attendeth upon the King or other great person for the instruction of him and his Family.

Chaplet, a Wreath or Garland for the head. Also a number of Beads threaded like a Bracelet, by which the Papists count the *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Maria's*, which they say every day.

Chapler, in the Common and Canon Law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of Head to rule and govern the Diocels in the vacancy of the Bishoppick. It is also a word of Architecture, signifying the top or head of a Pillar.

Chapters, were the Contents of such matters as are to be enquir'd of or presented before the Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace,

in their Sessions; now more properly called *Articles*. We say 'tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undereverly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in *Joh*.

Character, (*Gr.*) the Print or Seal of any thing; a Note in Chronology; also the name of Printers several sorts of Letters.

Characterisim, a lively description, and as it were painting forth of any person by any Orator or Poet, as that of *Catiline* by *Cicero*, and such like.

Characterisick, (*Greek*) belonging to a Character.

Characterisick letter, in Grammar, is that consonant in a Verb which immediately precedes the varying termination.

Charatux, see *Caratux*.

Charcoal, a sort of coal made of the loppings of great Trees, set up pyramidally in a deep hole made on purpose, having a little hole to put in the fire, which they stop up when the Wood is half consum'd. The Faith of a *Charcoalman*, implicit Faith, to believe as the Church doth believe.

Charcas, one of the three Divisions (the other being *Lima* and *Chile*) of the large Region or Kingdom of *Peru*, in the Southern part of *America*.

Charford, a Town in *Hants*shire, heretofore called *Cerdesford*, from *Cerdich*, that warlike English Saxon, who obtained a great Victory over the Saxons.

Chare, a kind of Fish, which breeds most peculiarly in *Winnandermer* in *Westmerland*. Any piece of drudging work.

Charewoman, a Woman hir'd by the day to do the drudgery of a House.

To *Chare*, or *coare*, to separate the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff, with a large Rake, or such like Instrument.

Charge, an Employment of Trust, a certain measure of Powder proportionable to the Firearms for which it is allotted. Also an Accusation, the fixing of a Crime, whether by the Complaint of the Accuser, or Testimony of Witnesses.

To *Charge an Enemy*, to encounter an Enemy. They return'd to the *Charges*; they fell on again. To *Charge* the Subject with Impositions; to impose Taxes.

A *Charge in Black*, is that thing whatsoever, that doth occupy the Field of an Escutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charietism, (*Greek*) gracefulness: also a Rhetorical figure, wherein a taunting expression is softened with a jest, or pleasant piece of railerick expression.

Charingcross. See *Eleanor*.

K z

Char-

Charlatan, a Mountebank that gets upon a Stage, and pretending to cure Diseases, amuses the People with Buffoonries, and Juggling Tricks, the better to put off his Counterfeit Medicines.

Charlatanerie, (French) a conzening, cheating or cogging. A **Cuttle**, an artificial perswasion of any thing that is prejudicial to him that hears it.

Charles, the proper name of a man, signifying all Noble, or one of a masculine spirit.

Charles-main, see *Helice* and *Ursa major*.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard, growing amongst Corn with a yellow flower, some call the seed of it Rumpseed and Clowns Mustard seed, because some ignorant people make a kind of Mustard thereof.

Charmers, one that pretends to conjuration and foreery, by spells and muttering strange words without any sense, signification, or coherence.

Charms, certain Verses or Expressions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: also taken figuratively for surprizing attractions and allurements; also Graces and Elegancies in writing, *Charms of Poetry*, *Charms of Beauty*. In a word, whatever pleases extraordinarily, and ravishes us into admiration, is said to be *Charming*.

A **Charnel-house**, a place where dead bones are laid, *qu. Cranial*, say some, a repository of skulls, tho' it seems more naturally derived from *Caro*; whence the French *Charnier*.

Charon, feign'd by the Poets to be the Ferryman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of those that dye over the Stygian Lake in a Boat.

Chart, or **Cart**, a Sea-*Cart*, a large sheet of Paper, whereon are exactly describ'd Sea-Coasts, Harbours, Soundings, Flatts and Sands, and Gulfs in the Sea; also Longitudes, Latitudes, and the lines of the Rhombus of the Winds, &c. See *Map*.

Charter-house, a famous Hospital in London, founded by Sir *Walter Manny of Henault*, who served under King *Edward the Third*, in the French Wars, and since very richly endowed for the maintenance of old Men, by *Sutton*, a Citizen of London. This place was anciently a very noted Cemetary, or place of Burial.

Charterland, (in Common Law) such Land as a man holds by *Charter*.

Charter-Party, an Indenture of Covenants and Agreements made between Merchants and Mariners, touching their Sea-Affairs: It ought to contain the Name and Port of the Ship, the Name of the Master and Freight, the Price of the Freight, &c.

Charters, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party: Also Letters Patents, wherein Priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Chartres, a Town of *Béarn*, or *Beaufse*, a Pro-

vince of *Celtic France*.

Chartrons, a Monk of the Order of *St. Ermo*: These Monks live very austerly, in close and solitary confinement.

Charulary, a keeper of a Register-roll, or recording book.

Charvil, or **Chervil**, an Herb called in Latin *Cerfifium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Taromantian* Shore, over against which is the *Rock Scylla*. See *Scylla*.

To Chase, in Navigation, to pursue another Ship: which Ship lo pursued is call'd the *Chafe*. Give him *Chafe*, or fetch him up; he holds his own; now we gather on him.

Chafma, (Gr.) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chafstele, the Chafstelet of *Paris* is the Sessions-house and *Newgate* of that City.

Chastity, a Christian and Moral Virtue, whereby we abstain from the unlawful pleasures of the flesh, and use those that are lawful with moderation. Metaphorically, it is a due conjunction and connexion of the Mind with lawful things; and this is call'd *Spiritual Chastity*, in opposition to *Spiritual Fornication*, which is an undue connexion of the Mind with things unlawful.

To Chastize, to correct, to punish those who have committed a fault; to correct a man's own, or another man's Works, and purge 'em from Errors.

Chastizement, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders.

Chastelyn, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying a Gentleman or Gentlewoman of a Noble House.

Chastuble, (French) a kind of Cope, which the Priest wears at Mass. The same as *Cafile*.

Chattels, (French) a term in Common Law, signifying all goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the nature of a Free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chattemite, a Hypocrite that counterfeits Piety and Devotion to deceive others.

Chaud-mille, signifieth in the Practick of *Scotland*, a Fault committed in a sudden Tumult.

To Chave, or **Carve**, (a term used by Husbandmen) with a large Rake, or such-like Instrument, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff.

A **Chauncell**, the most sacred part of a Temple, or Church; so called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which anciently used to separate that part from the rest of the Church; the Greeks call it *A-dyon*.

Chaunce-medley, signifies in Common Law the casual slaying of a man.

Chauncery. See *Chancery*.

Chan-

Cicely

Ciboire, a Cup or Box wherein the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is kept among the *Roman Catholics*.

Cibols, small Onions eaten in salads.

A **Cicatrice**, (Lat.) a scar or mark which is left after a great Wound or Ulcer is heal'd.

Cicely, a proper Name of Women; from the Latin word *Cecilia*, i. e. grey ey'd.

Cicero, the Name of a most famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*; whence

Ciceronian style, a pure, eloquent, and oratorical style.

To Cicurate, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies a Lord or great Man. A word used among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, a Cap of State among the *Persians*, said to be anciently worn by their Kings and Priests, and probably not much different from the *Tiara* now used.

Cierges, Wax-candles, Lamps. *Chaucer*.

Cillery, a term in Architecture, signifying the Drapery or Leavage which is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars.

Ciliar Procces, certain Muscular Fringes in the Eye, whereby the Pupil of it is dilated and contracted.

Cilicia, a Country of *Asia* the Less, now called *Caramania*, or *Turcomania*.

Cilicion, belonging to Hair-cloth.

Cylinder. See *Cylinder*.

Cimbrians, a Northern and Warlike People anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. *Allo*

Cimeliaroba, a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church, a Churchwarden, a Master of a Treasury or Jewel-house.

Cimice, (Lat. *Cimex*) a small red Insect or Worm.

A **Cimeter**, see *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern People whose Country, by reason of its distance from the Sun, is always dark; whence *Cimmerian* darkness is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them was formerly

called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a People of *Italy* so called, living between *Baia* and *Cuma*, encompassed about with high Hills.

Cincantiers, (French) a Commander of Fifty Men; also the Name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, an encompassing with a Girdle. In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the *Ionick* Order.

Cingulum veneris, or the Girdle of *Venus*; the figure of a Semicircle drawn from a space betwixt the Fore-finger and Middle-finger, to the space between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

Cinkfoil, or five-leaved Grass (Lat. *Pentaphyllum* or *Quinquifolium*) an Herb so called from the number of Leaves which grow together in a Tuft.

Cinnaber, is made of Mercury, by the mixture of Sulphur.

Cinnamon-Tree, a low shrub growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *East Indies*; the Rind whereof is the Spice so well known and generally used among us. Much like this is the shrub *Cassia*, which some will have to be the same.

Cinque Ports, Five Havens which lye toward *France, on the East part of *England*, namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hyth*, *Ramsey*, and *Sandwich*; The inhabitants of these Ports have many Priviledges and Immunities above others of the Commons of that Country; they pay no Subsidies; suits at Law are commenc'd and answer'd within their own Liberties; and their Mayors carry the Canopy over the King and Queen at the Coronation; and for their greater Dignity, they are then placed at a Table on the right hand of the King. Also they have an especial Governor, who is called Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, having all the Authority that a Lord Admiral hath in Places not exempted.*

A **Cipher**, a character which serves to express Numbers. Also a mysterious character compos'd of some Letters interwoven together, usually the first Letters of the Name of a person for which it is made. Also a Character agreed on between two persons, wherein secret Letters are written. We call a man a *Cypher* that has no Power nor Authority.

Cipress, a fine curled stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which Hoods for Women are made. It is so called from the Isle of *Cyprus*, where it was first wrought; or, as some think, from the French *Crispe*, curled. Also see *Cyress*.

Circassia, a part of *Georgia*, one of those Regions of *Asia* the less which lye upon the *Isthmus*, between the *Caspian* and *Euxin* Sea; whence the *Circassian Mammulket*.

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To *Clack Wool*, is to cut off the Sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh less, and to yield less cutlum.

Clack-Geefe. See *Bernacles*.

Claim, a Law-term, is a challenge of Interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as *Claim by Charter*, or descent, &c.

Clam, or *Clamp*, a sort of Shellfish, in some part of the *West Indies*; it comes nearest in resemblance to our Muscle; only it is of a white colour.

Clamor, (*Lat.*) noise, a loud and tumultuous cry, caus'd by some Trouble, Complaint, or Grief.

Clamps, thick Timbers that lie fore and aft, under the Beams of the first Orlop.

Clan, a Tribe or Family in *Scotland*, as *Clan Mackdoff*, the Family of *Mackdoff*.

Clanular, Privy, Secret.

Claneshine, done in private, without the knowledge of Parents, or contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law.

Clangor, a shrill cry, or great found.

Clap, a term in Faulconry; the neather part of a Hawk's Beak, is called a Hawk's Clap.

Clara, a proper name of Women, signifying in *Latin* clear or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient Family of the *Clares*, descended from Earl *Cislebert* the *Norman*; as also the title of Dukedom unto *Lionel*, Son to King *Edward* the Third; who for the more full found was stiled Duke of *Clarence*.

Claremont, one of the three Kings at Arms, the other two being *Garter* and *Norroy*.

Claricord, or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical Instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, a Plant of *Sol*, as Herbalists affirm, good for the Eyes, and a strengthener of the Back.

To *Clarifie*, to render pure and clear, properly Juices and Decoctions which are purified by filtration.

Clarigation, (*Lat.*) a Law-term, used by the ancient *Romans*, being the same as Reprifal with us. See *Law of Marque*.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet, that has a shriller found than other Trumpets.

Clarifonant, (*Lat.*) clear voiced, shrill sounding.

Clark, a Clergyman, a Scholar, a Secretary;

also a man employ'd in some great Office, as *Clark of the Crown* in *Chancery*, *Clark of the Crown in the Kings-Bench*, *Clark of the Exchequer*, *Clark of the Pell*, of the *Petty Bag*, of the *King's Wardrobe*, of the *King's Silver*, &c. Which see in their severall places.

Clarmarshan, signifies in the Practick of *Scotland* the warranting of stoll Cattel or Goods.

Classe, or *Classis*, a distinction of persons or things, to rank 'em according to their merit, their worth, or their nature.

Clasick, said of Authors that are of great Authority in the Schools.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame, to halt.

Claudiopolis, (*vulgo* *Chaufenburgh*) an eminent City of *Transylvania*, one of the two large Counties of *Dacia*, beyond the *Danub*.

Claudius Ptolemeus, a very famous both Astronomer and Geographer, who began to flourish about *Nero's* time, and lived till the reign of *Antoninus Pius*.

Clavecymbal, or *Clavicymbal*, a kind of Instrument with Wire-strings; by some taken for a *Harpsicord* or *Virginal*.

Claver, a sort of *Trefoil*.

Clavicles, two little Bones which close the Cheest of a Man, fastening the Shoulder-bone, like a Key, with the Breast-bone, to that part where the Ribs joyn together.

Clavicular, belonging to a Key.

Clavis, a Key; also an Exposition of hard words, or such feigned names as hint at known persons.

Clause, an Article, or Conclusion; a particular stipulation made in a Contract, Charge, or Condition put into a Will or Deed.

Clausenburgh, see *Claudiopolis*.

Claustral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cloyster, retired or recluse.

Cleanthes, a Stoical Philosopher, the Son of *Phintus*, Disciple of *Crates*, and Successor of *Zeno*, whose sayings he wrote upon Bones, Potherds, &c. for want of Paper; for he was a great connoisseur of riches, and sustained himself by drawing of Water in Gardens.

Clearchus, a *Sicilian* of *Coli*, who wrote a variety of History of several Affairs.

Cleare, full of light, whether in it self, or borrowing it from another; pure, uncompounded, transparent; of which there is no question or dispute.

Clear-sighted, said of one that has a sharp Wit, a penetrating Judgment and Foresight.

Clempus, an ancient Physician, to whom *Pythagoras* his Book of Magical Plants is ascribed.

Cleat, a small Wedge of Wood fasten'd on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping.

Clemeas, an ancient Historian, who as *Suidas* saith, wrote a History of the *Roman Kings*.

Clemeas,

Country, particular Chappels or Altars in some Cathedral or Parochial Church, endow'd with Lands and other Annual Revenues, for the maintenance of one or more Priests to officiate therein.

Chaworths, the Name of a very noble Family of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*; they were to be called as descending from *Cabors*, a Town of *Quebec*, a Province of *France*. In *Latin* Records they are stiled *de Cadurcis*.

Chaeppid, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, for any wrong done by one that was in *piegno*.

Checus, a *Mojordomo*, or Steward of a Household among the *Turks* and *Perfians*.

Check, in Faulconry, is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come within the view of the Hawks and the forsakes her natural flight to follow them.

Checks, in Navigation, are spliced and thick clamps of Wood at the top of the foremast, and mainmast of a Ship.

Checkie, a term in Heraldry, as a bordure Checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of Chequer-work, wherein it differs from counterpane, which never exceeds two panes.

Check-roll, a Roll or Book containing the Names of such as are Attendants, and in pay to the King, or other great Persons, as their Household Servants.

Chiego, a small Animal which gets into the feet of those that inhabit the *Barbados*, tormenting them very much.

Chief, a term in Common Law, as Lands holden in chief; see *Capite*. Also a term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of the Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chieffesse, *Chivage*, or *Chevage*, (*old French*) a term in Law, being a certain sum of money paid by Villains to their Lords, for their several heads, whence it is called *Chevagium*, or *Chivagium*, which is as much as to say, the service of the Head.

Chief-pledge, the same as Headborough, Contractible.

Chekelaton, a stuff like motly, *Chancer*.

Chelandri, a Gold-finch. A word used by *Chancer*.

Chelidonium, (*Gr.*) a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidone, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow. See *Celandine*.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chelmer*. In the Reign of King *Henry* the first it belong'd to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two Bridges. Some think it to be

the same with that which was anciently called *Chanoniam*.

Chelomphagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises, covering their Houses with the Shells of them, being so large, that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

Chennis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cheriff, or *Sheriff*, an eminent Dignity among the Moors, or he that is to succeed the Caliph, as the Coadjutor succeeds the Bishop.

Cherifawite, (*old word*) comfort.

Cherifonju, a tract of Land almost environ'd by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of Land.

Chert, or *Chert*, (*old word*) Love, Jealousie.

Chertes, merry people. *Chancer*.

Cherubim, the plural number of *Cherub*, signifying fulness of knowledge, the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

Cheruil. See *Charvil*.

Chawn, the same as *Chink*.

Chelip, a kind of little Vermin that lies under Tyles. Also the Bag wherein Housewives prepare and keep their Runnet for their Cheefe.

Chester. See *West-Chester*.

Chestoul, Poppy.

Chestnut, the Fruit of a large Tree cover'd with a prickly Burry, and under that a skin with a Husk, and then appears the white Pulp, good to eat. 'Tis said, that neither Spider nor Vermin will come near the Wood of the Tree.

Chetere, two small pieces of Timber with holes, in which the main Tack runs, and to which the Tack is haled down.

To *Cheve*, (*old word*) to thrive.

Cheveril Leather, a kind of soft tender Leather, made of the skin of wild Goats.

Chevesah, a Gorge. *Chancer*.

To *Chevice*, (*old word*) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fish having a great head.

Chevisance, an unlawful Bargain or Contract.

Chewrons, (*French*) the strong Rafters and Chiefs that meet at the top of the House, to hold up the covering of the Houfe; also a term in Heraldry, being one of the Ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a Triangle.

Chevronel, a term in Blazon, being a half Chevron.

Chiam, an Officer in the Ottoman Port, who performs the Duty of an Usher, out of the number of which the Grand Signior chufes his Ambassadors to foreign Princes.

Chibbol, a little Onion.

Chicanerie, wrangling, pettifoggling, litigious plead-

pleading, the perplexing a Cause with Tricks and Evasions.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Suffex*, formerly called *Cissancester*, i. e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa*, King of the South Saxons. It hath a very lately Cathedral, and in the reign of *William Rufus* the Bishop's See was translated from *Stiffy* hither.

Chickweeds, (*Lat. Alsina*) a sort of Herb very effectual for all Impoethumes, Swellings, Redneis of the Face, Wheals, Puffes, Itch, Scabs.

Childing, a term given to divers Planets, as *Childing Daies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c. when their offspring exceedeth the number of the ordinary kind.

Childmān, a Law term, signifying a power to take a Fine of your Bond-woman gotten with Child without your consent.

Chiliads, (*Greek*) the number of a Thousand.

Chiliads Characteristic, *Chiliads* are the common Tables of Logarithms; Characteristic, the figure in each number toward the left hand, and is always a Unit less than the number of the place. As if 2 be the Characters, then 'tis the Logarithm of 3 Figures.

Chilonian, or *Chilonic*, Compendious, brief in speaking or writing.

Chiliarch, (*Greek*) a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (*Greek*) a Sect of Men, who are also called *Millenarists*, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, a *Lacedemonian* Philosopher, one of the seven wise Men of *Greece*, whose sentences were very brief. Whence *Chilonick* signifieth compendious. His most peculiar sentence was, *Noise te ipsum*; he is said to have died with excess of Joy for his Son's having obtained the Garland at the *Olympian* Games.

Chilperick, an ancient King of *France*, of little worth or esteem; of whom therefore it was said *Titularis, non Titularis Rex, Desit non Presit* Republica.

Chiltern, the hilly part of *Buckinghamshire*, so called, because more cold than the Valleys.

Chily, or *Chilis*, a Region of south *America*, famous for that Wine wherewith the King of *Terravate* entertained *Sir Francis Drake*, and his Captains. See *Chacaras*.

Chimera, a Monster said to have the Head of a Lyon, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent. Hence

Chimera's, vain Imaginations, idle Hopes, fond Terrors; and generally said of any thing neither real nor solid.

Chimerical, imaginary, without any foundation.

Chimbe, the uttermost part of a Barrel. *Chauter*.

A *Chime of Bells*, a pleasant tune rung upon the Bells. Some say from the Latin word *Cymbalum*.

Chimin, a Law term, signifying the King's Highway, where there is free passage for him and his People. And it is twofold, the King's Highway, or a private passage, by which one man or more have liberty to pass, either by prescription or writing, thro' the Land of another.

Chiminge, a Toll for way-faring, or passage thro' the Forest.

Chinmar, a black Vestment worn by Bishops, between their Rochet and Gown, to which it is like, only it hath no sleeves.

China, one of the Divisions of the southern part of *Asia*, being a vast Kingdom or Empire, the Monarch whereof stiles himself Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven. This Kingdom containeth six hundred Cities, two thousand walled Towns, and four thousand unwall'd. Also a root brought from the southern parts of the *West Indies*, of a spongy, light, ruddy substance, prefer'd before *Guajacum*. It cur'd *Charles V.* of the *Scitica*. It is found upon the sand of the sea-floore, whither it is carried by the rowling of the Waters, from the Adjacent Marshes, where it grows.

Chinery, niggardlineis; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chink, a cleft in a Wall, or in the Earth, occasion'd by drowth.

Chiniquita, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the Bank of *Tittivaca*, one of the greatest Lakes that belong to *America*, said to be fourcore leagues in compass, having many small Islands in it, being of a good and fruitful soil, abounding with fish and variety of sea-fish.

Chione, the Daughter of *Deucalion*, and Wife of *Pamius* the *Epidaurian*; she being got with child by *Phobus* and *Mercury*, brought forth Twins, *Autolytus* to *Mercury*, *Philemon* to *Phobus*.

Chios, an Island in the *Aegean* sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos*, Nine hundred furlongs in circuit, and at this day called *Sio*.

Chiragivical, (*Greek*) having the Gout in ones hands.

Chirchsed, see *Churches-sed*.

Chirking, (*old word*) a chattering noise.

Chirocrates, otherwise called *Dimocrates*, a *Greek* Architect, mentioned by *Pliny* in his Fourth Book.

Chirographer, (*Greek*) a Law term, signifying him, who in the *Common Pleas* Office, engroffeth Fines, acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; Also he that giveth a Bill of his hand.

Chirography, (*Greek*) Hand-writing.

Chirology, (*Greek*) a talking by signs made with the hands.

Chiro-

Chirromancy, (*Greek*) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the Hand. This Art is also called *Palmistry*.

Chiron, one of the Centaures, famous for Physick, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius*.

Chirrichote, a Spanish word, used in derision toward the *Frenchmen*, as pronouncing *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

Chirurgurgeon, see *Surgeon*.

Chirurgery, see *Surgery*.

Chivalry, (*French*) Horfemanhip, valour; also a Law-term, signifying a Tenure of Land by Knights-serve.

Chivanchy, the same as *Chivalry*.

To *Chie* the seed, is said, when it shoots its small Root out of the Earth.

Chives, are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of *Daffadil*, *Garlick*, &c. by which they are propagated.

Chiverts, a sort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horfemanhip, and supposed to be the Race of the ancient *Gordii*.

Chleasms, see *Epicteromefis*.

Chloris, the Wife of *Zephyrus*; she was called *Flora*, or the Goddess of Flowers: Also the Daughter of *Amphion* and *Nisbe*, who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Nestor*.

Chlorostis, (*Greek*) the Green-sickness or white Jaundies, caused in Virgins by the stoppage of Nature.

Chloana, a sort of Tunnel in the *Basis* of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Kernels. Also the Pelvis of the Reins.

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* Drink, whose chief Ingredient is a Fruit that is called *Cacao*.

Chanix, (*Greek*) a certain measure containing three pints of our measure.

Choldmanley, a Town in *Cheshire*, the which gave Name and Habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys*, by contraction.

Choler, a sharp yellow Humour in the Bodies of most Creatures, of which the Gall is the Receptacle.

Choleris, subject to Anger, passionate.

Chologogon, (*Greek*) purging of Cholera.

Chondril, an Herb like Succory.

Choral, a Law term, one that by virtue of the ancient Orders of the Clergy was admitted to serve God in the Quire.

Chord, a term in Geometry, being a right Line subtending an Arch of a Circle; therefore it is otherwise called a subtense or *Hypotenuse*.

Chourambick, (*Greek*) a Foot in Verse, consisting of four syllables, two long ones at each extrem, and two short ones in the middle. There are reckoned several other feet of four syllables, as *Dispondeus*, *Diambrus*, *Tonicus* a *Majage* & a *Misoc*; *Epiricus primus*, *Pem primus*, &c. But they are all of little or no use in the scanning of Verse, being all of them but Disyllables, clapt each into one Tetrasyllable, only the *Chourambick* cannot well be spared in scanning, the *Astlepiadism* and *Pentameter*.

Chorion, (*Greek*) the uttermost Membrane that inwraps the birth.

Chorifter, see *Querifter*.

Chorographer, a defcriber or decipherer of particular Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorography, a part of Geography, which delivers the description of particular Provinces and Kingdoms only.

Choroides, the folding of the Carotid Artery in the Brain, wherein are the Pineal Kernels. Also the thinner Tunicle of the Eye, produc'd from that part of the Optick Nerve which consists of the *Pia Mater*, and is contained within the more solid part of the Optick Nerve.

Chorus, several persons singing together in comfort, after a Verse of one or more parts; But still the *Chorus* is more full, as consisting of more Voices.

Chrysmatory, a Vessel wherein they put the holy Ointment, (used by those of the *Roman* Church in the Sacrament of Baptism) which is called *Chrysm*: Also a Vessel used in the Temple in the old Law, for the receiving of the Golden Liquor or Oyl from the two Olive Branches by two Golden Pipes.

Chrysm, is Oyl consecrated by the Bishop in the *Roman* Church, for the administration of the Sacraments, Confirmation, and Extrean Unction.

Christiane, a proper name of Women, first derived from the profession it self.

Christianism, the profession of Christian Religion.

Christoforus, a *Theban*, who as *Eusebins* testifies, wrote the Lives of *Cosmas* and *Damianus*.

Christopher, (*Greek*) a proper Name of Men, signifying Christ-carrier. There have been of this Name, besides the old Saint originally so called, several eminent men; particularly, it was the *Prenomen* of that great Discoverer of a Fourth Part of the World, *Columbus* the *Genoise*.

Chromatick, in Musick, is the second of those sorts of Musick that abound in Semitones, and has the same proportion with Diatonick Musick as whole Numbers with broken.

Chronical, (*Greek*) temporal.

Chronical Diseases, Physicians call such as grow not presently to a height, as the *Acute*, but wherein

wherein the Patient lingers out, and lives many years, or some considerable time. In Astronomy *Chronic*, or *Achronical* rising of a Star, is when a Star riseth at Sun setting: And this is also call'd *Ortus Vesperitinus*. *Chronical* or *Achronical* settings, is when a Star sets with the Sun; this is otherwile call'd *Occalus Vesperitinus*.

A *Chronicle*, a History according to the order of times.

Chronodix, a certain kind of Dial or Instrument, to shew how the time passeth away.

A *Chronogram*, a Verse wherein the Figurative Letters being joynd together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronology, is that which takes care to mark out the Days and Years wherein any remarkable Event happen'd.

Chrysippus, a Botanic Writer, particularly of the Herb *Brassica* or Colewort. He was the Disciple of *Brassica*. Also a Stoical Philosopher and excellent Logician of *Soli* or *Tarvis*, the Son of *Apollonides*, and Disciple of *Zeno*; he is said to have written seventy five Volumes; he had his Statue erected in the *Ceramican* at *Athens*.

Chryser, a kind of Litharge, so called from its golden colour. Also a sort of precious Stone mentioned by *Pliny*.

Chrysol, a Soder wherewith Goldsmiths soder Gold and other Metals together. The natural *Chrysol* is a certain Rust of Brass thicken'd, that glides into Mines, especially of Copper, and sometimes of Gold, Silver and Lead, when any little quantity of Water runs into 'em, and there hardens into a substance like a Pumice-stone: The best is that which is green.

Chrysolite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone of a Gold colour mix'd with green, found in *Aethiopia*. Some will have it to be a kind of Jasper.

Chrysopea, (Greek) the art of making Gold. *Chrysopeia*, an ancient City of *Bithinia*, where the Tribute of the other *Asiatick* Cities was wont to be receiv'd.

Chrysopea, (Greek) a sort of precious Stone of a greenish colour found in *Asia*.

Chrysopeus, signifying in Greek golden Mouth. It was the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his Eloquence.

Chrysaline-Heaven, it is the ninth Heaven, or that between the eighth Sphere or Heaven of the fix'd Stars, and the *primum mobile*; and is thought by some to be the seat of those Waters above which are said in the first Chapter of *Genesis* to be divided by the Firmament from the Waters beneath.

Chrysal, a precious stone engender'd by cold, of a watry colour, very clear, and of great worth, by attraction of the Sun-beams, it setteth on fire dry straw; being beaten to powder and drank, it killeth the Dogs with Milk. It also swageth

thrift, and is good against the Collick and passion of the Bowels, if worn about one.

Chrysalisation, (Lat.) a making Chrysal: in Chymistry it is the purifying of Salts by several solutions and philtrations, after the liquor in which they are contained hath been evaporated to a skin.

Churchest, (old word) a certain measure of Wheat-Corn, which heretofore it was a Custom in this Nation for every man to pay to the Church on *St. Martin's* day.

Churchwardens, Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and his Vestry, to look to the Church, Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the behaviour of the Parishioners for such Faults as appertain to the jurisdiction and censure of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Churle, a clown, a country bumpkin, call'd in the North a *Carle*.

Chus, a measure containing six of our pints.

Chyle, a white Juice in the Ventricle and Intestines, proceeding from a light digestion and fermentation of Victuals, especially of their sulphur and salt, with which edible things abound, and which by the fermentation of the acid humours turns white; at last the *Chylus*, after commixtion and fermentation with the Gall and the Pancreatic Juice, passing the Lacteal Veins, is mixed with the Blood.

Chylification, is an alteration of the Alimentary Juice, begun in the stomach, but continued in the Bowels, by which being turned into Chylus, it is also prepar'd to be turned into Blood.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting Nutriment into Chyle.

Chymistry, one that exercises the Art of Chymistry.

Chymistry, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies, which it reduces to their smallest parts, and to their first Principles.

Chymere, a Coat or Jacket; also a Heralds coat of Arms.

Chymosis, a distortion of the Eyelids by an Inflammation.

Clemencie, is said to be a Vertue, or rather a good and laudable Affection of the Mind, whereby Anger and Hatred against any one are restrain'd by Lenitie and Gentleness from running out into Revenge.

Clement, (Lat.) a proper Name, signifying mild or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of Egypt, first lov'd by *Julius Caesar*, afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himself, she procur'd her own Death, by setting *Asps* to her naked Breasts.

Clep, a Scotch Law-Term, a Form of Claim, Peticion, or Libel.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepsydra, (Greek) an Hour-Glas, which measures out the Time by the insensible flowing of Water.

Clergion, a Clerk. *Chaucer*.

Clergy, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministry, also a term, signifying an Appeal, a Plea of an Ecclesiastic to an Indictment. Formerly, a Clergyman being convicted of Felony before a Temporal Judge, had liberty to pray his Clergy, that is, to have his Book: Then the Judge commanded the Ordinary to try if he could read as a Clerk; which if he did, he was not to have Judgment to lose his Life. Now all Men have this Benefit of their Clergy.

Clerical, belonging to the Clergy.

Clerk, has two Significations. One as it is the Title that belongs to the Ministers of the Church.

2. Such as by their Function or Course of Life use their Pen in any Court, or otherwise.

Clerico Admittendo, a Writ directed to the Bishop to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon a *Readmittas*, first tryed and found for the Party procuring the Writ.

Clerk Attain'd, he who has his Clergy allow'd him, having pray'd it after Judgment.

Clerk Curv'd, he who prays his Clergy before Judgment.

Cleromancy, (Greek) a Divination by Lots, or the Cast of the Dice.

The *Clew* of a Sail, the lower Corner of a Sail, which reaches down to the Place where the Sheets are made fast to the Sail.

Clewgarnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of the Main and Fore-sails, when in Furling, hales it up to the middle of the Yard. As the Clew-line belongs to the Top-sails, Top-gallant, and Sprit-sails.

Clicket, a Clapper of a Door. *Chaucer* also useth it for a Key.

Clicketings, a term in Hunting; a Fox when he defers Copulation, is said to go to his Clicketting.

Clients, (Lat.) a taking into ones Protection, a train of Clients and Followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Cliff or Cleave, in Music, a Character particularly placed upon the Letter, from whence the Notes of the Song are to be proved. Of these Cliffs or Keys there are only four in use; the first is call'd *F* *fa*, being only proper to the Base, or lowest part, and is thus marked ♩ . The se-

cond is *C* *Sol fa ut Cliff*, being proper to the middle or former Parts, as the Tenor or Counter-Tenor, and is thus marked ♪ . The third is *G* *Sol re ut Cliff*, being only proper to the Treble or highest part, and is thus marked on the lowermost Line but one ♫ . The fourth is call'd the *B* *Cliff*, being proper to all parts alike, its Property being only to shew when Notes are to be sung flat; and when sharp, the *B* *fa* or *B* *flat*, is thus marked ♮ , the *B* *minor* or *B* *sharp* thus marked ♯ . It signifies also a broken Mountain upon the Sea-side.

Climacterical, from the Creek Word *Climax*, a Scale, or Ladder; every seventh and ninth Year is counted a Climacterical Year, wherein if any Misfortune or Sickness happen, it is counted most dangerous: As likewise those Years which are compounded of sevenths and Ninths, up to the sixty third, which is held most dangerous of all.

Climax (Greek) a portion of the Earth contained between two parallel Lines, in which space there is half an hour's Difference in the length of the Day. And for the distinction of Places and different Temper of Air, according to their Situation, the whole Globe is divided into 24 Northern and 24 Southern Climates, according to the half hourly increasing of the longest days.

Climax, (Greek) a Ladder, in Rhetoric it is a gradual Proceeding from one thing to another, as, *Pan videt hanc, visumque cupit, posturque cupita*.

Clincher, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one another.

Clinching, a slight Caulking when we suspect foul Weather.

Clinker, (old word) a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is *Clicker* a Key; used by old *Chaucer*.

Clio, one of the nine Muses, who is said to be the first Inventress of History.

Clinguant, Embroidered with Gold and Silver.

Clioia or *Cleve*, one of the three Principalities (with a Town, also of the same name) of the Circle of *Westphalia*; the other two being *Juliers* and *Berg*.

Clioria, a Sinewy part in the Womb, resembling the Yard in a Man.

Climmus, a Rivulet in *Italy*, which of old hath been said to cause the Oxen that drink thereof to become of a white Colour.

Cloake, an upper Garment worn in the Summer for Ornament, in the Winter to preserve a Man from the Cold and Rain. Figuratively it is taken for any Pretence, or Cover for illegal Actions.

Cloister, a close and separate Habitation, where Fryers, Monks and Nuns live retired from the World.

Cloffe, that wherein any thing is put for Carriage-like, as Pepper into a Bag, Butter, Sops, Pitch, &c. in Barrels, the same with Tare.

Clofe, in Music is either the end of a Strain, or that Place in a Song, where all the Parts meet before the End, and marked with a single Bar, (and this is an imperfect Clofe) or the end of a Song marked thus ♩ or thus ♪ , and this is a perfect Clofe.

Closet, a term in Heraldry, being half of the Bar. See *Bar*.

Closh, an unlawful Game, forbidden by the Statute.

Cloth, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, the three fatal Sisters or Destinies, who spin the thread of human Life; *Clotho* carries a Thread, *Lachesis* spins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Cloud, Water raised out of the Earth in Vapors into the middle Region of the Air, which falls down again in Rain. Said also of any Darkening of the Air, occasion'd by the Raising of an extraordinary Dust by the Trampling of vast Numbers of Men or Beasts. Applied to other things, as a Cloud of Witnesses; such a Prince is making great Preparations, but we know not where the Cloud, that is, the Effect, the Tempest of the Preparations will fall.

Cloudsberry, a Plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendickhill* in *Lancashire*; so termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, the two and thirtieth part of a Weigh of Cheeke, which consists of two hundred fifty six pound, so that a *Clove* contains eight pound.

Clow, a Castle in *Shropshire*, built by the *Fitz-Alans*, descended from *Flaald* the *Norman*, and defended by them as *Lords Marchers* (and afterwards *Earls of Arundel*) against the Inroads of the *Welsh*.

Cluniack-Monks, an order of Monks instituted by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, in the Year of our Lord nine hundred, or thereabouts, and refounded by *Odo*, Abbot of the same Monastery.

Clyster, a fluid Medicine inwardly injected into the Bowels by the Fundament.

Clyso, a Title of Honour, anciently used in this Nation, and peculiarly ascribed to the Kings Sons, in the same Sense as the *Saxon* Word *Ashelung* was us'd.

C N.

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worshipp'd in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio*.

Cnosus, or *Gnosus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceraus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnotts delf, otherwise called *Secods dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Cannae* the *Dane* caused to be made between *Ramsay* and *Whitley*, to abate the fury of the Sea thereabout, where, in a great storm his Sons and Servants had like to have been cast away: It was also call'd *Swerdes delf*, because it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Concoctate*, to heap together.

Coaction, (*Lat.*) a compelling, or constraining, *Coadjutor*, a Fellow-labourer, an Assistant, or Helper. A Prelate, who is join'd to another, to assist him in his Episcopal Functions, and succeeds him by vertue of that Title. This is peculiar to the *Roman* Church.

Coaction, an Assembling, or bringing together.

Coarctation, of the same age.

Coarctum, equal in Eternity.

Coagulation, a joining or gluing together; in Chymistry it is a liqution of any liquable Matter by casting in dissolving Powders; and after making it concrete, by laying it in a cold place, or evaporating its Moisture.

To *Coagulate*, is to reduce a Liquid into a Solid Substance, to fix it, and cause it to lose its Motion. *Coagulation* is properly said to be a Motion of the Particles of a fluid Body, excited by the small coagulating Substances, either hot and fiery, or cold and terrestrial, intermixing themselves with the fluid Substance.

Coagulation, a thickening or curdling together; in Chymistry it is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker Substance, by evaporating the Humidity.

Coalescency, the Re-union or growing together of Parts before divided.

Coalition, a growing together.

Coamings of the Hatches. See *Coamings*.

Cooperation, a sitting together.

Coartation, a straightening, a pressing together.

Coastation, a joining together with Boards.

Coates, pieces of Canvas tar'd over and put about the Matts of a Ship, at the Deck, to keep out the Water.

Coaxation, a noise of Frogs, a croaking.

Coblenz, a City on the Confluence of the *Rhine* and *Moselle*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Triers*.

Cobus, a River of *Cochin*, that hath golden Sands; it riseth out of the Mountain *Caucasus*, and gave Original to the Fable of the Golden Fleeces.

Coccinean, of a Crimion, or Scarlet Dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*, mention'd by the Emperor *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cocchineille, the Head or Berry of a Tree, which resembles a Holm-tree, and produces a Scarlet-Berry, which the *Arabians* call *Cermes*. This Berry is as big as a Pea, containing a red Juice, and grows at the End, sometimes in the middle of the Leaves of the Tree. Others call *Cocchineille*, a grey Worm, which comes from the *Indies*, and which being put into Water causes a very red Tincture.

Cochin, a great City of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in *India*, within *Ganges*, or as some say the Metropolis of the Kingdom of the same Name.

Cochinchina, a great Kingdom bordering upon *China*, and tributary to the *Chinese*.

Cock-a-hoop, all upon the Spur, high in Mirth, or standing upon high Terms.

Cocks, (in Navigation) little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them, put into the middle of some of the greatest wooden Shears to keep them from splitting by the Pin of the block where they turn.

Cockatrice, (*Basiliscus*) a kind of Serpent, which is also called a *Basilisk*, ingendred, as some say, from a Cock's Egg.

Cocker,

Cocket, a Law Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: Also a Scroll delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to warrant that their Merchandize is Customed. Also *Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheatens bread, next to that called *Masfel*, which is the *White*.

Cock-feather, (a term in Archery) that Feather of the shaft that stands upward in right nocking, which if not observed, the other Feathers running on the Bow spoil the shoot.

Cock-fish: Also a Weed call'd *Corn-rofe*, *Darnel*, or field-Nigella.

Cock-hairs, a Term in Architecture, winding Stairs.

Cockney, a vulgar term given to one born and bred in the City: 'Tis also taken for a Fondling-Child, wakenly brought up.

Coco, a Tree in the *Indies* much resembling a Date-tree; but of which the Trunk and Branches are much larger. Out of the Trunk of the Tree issues forth a Skath, as big as a Man's Arm, which being opened shows a Cluster of 30 or 100 Nuts, but above 13 or 14 seldom come to perfection.

When the Nut is open it contains a Liguor fit to drink, and every Nut contains a Glass-full. When it is more ripe the Consistence is like Cream, and eaten with Spoons; when it comes to perfection, it is a Fruit pleasing to the Taste, but hard of Digestion. The outward kind is black and stringy, and is a Material for large Cables for great Ships, stronger than those of *Hemp*; and the second kind may be eaten like *Hartshoaks*.

Collie, (*Lat.*) capable of being boiled.

Collion, (*Lat.*) a seething or boiling, also a digestion of the meat in the Stomach.

Conchus India, an *Indian* Plant, the Berries whereof are destructive to Lice, the Powder of them being applied.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers Precepts of the Emperors; more particularly that part of the Civil Law reduced into one Code or Book by *Justinian* the Emperor.

Codebooks, a sort of French Hats, so called from *Codebec*, a Town in *Normandy*, where the best are made.

Codicil, a word used in the Civil Law, being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our Death; without the appointing of an Executor: And is a kind of supplement to a Will.

Codiniack (*French*) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Coe, a Word used among Miners, signifying the little Recefs which they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

Coepars, the Husbandman calls such Seed or Grain, as is contained in Cods, as Pease, Beans, &c.

Caliacal-vein. See *Vein*.

Calophrya, one of the four smaller Regions into which *Syria* properly so called is divided, the other being *Comagena*, *Seleucia* and *Idumaea*.

Cameterie, a Church-yard.

Caempton, a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife seem'd to buy one another.

Coequal, equal one to another.

Coertion, a withholding or restraining.

Coessential, of the same Essence.

Coesistent, having a being together, or at the same time.

Coffe. See *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the King's Household, a principal Officer in the King's Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Household, and payeth them their Wages.

Coffers in Architecture, the lowermost part of the Cornice.

Cogitation, a thinking or meditating. *Cogitation*, philosophically defin'd, is an inbred Agitation of Human Mind, of which the Mind is conscious to it self, by its own Testimony. Intellectual Cogitation is four-fold. The first is, the Thought of the Mind barely animadverting, and is call'd *Perception*. The second is, the thinking of the Mind, barely affirming or denying, and is call'd *Judgment*. The third is, the Thought of the Mind, concluding something from things proposed, either approving or disproving, and is call'd *Ratiocination*. The fourth is the Thought of the Mind, disposing her Thoughts in Order, that so the Truth may more and more appear, and this is usually call'd *Method*.

Cognition, Kindred or Alliance.

Cognifance, a Badge in Arms; also an acknowledging of a Fine: Also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover, a Cognifance of a Plea, is a Privilege that a City or Town has, of the King's Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, so that when any Man is impleaded for any such thing at the King's Court, the Mayor or Bailiffs of such Franchises, may ask Cognifance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

Cognifce, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognifour, is he, who acknowledgeth a Fine.

Cognition, a knowing, or judging of a thing, vide *Knowledge*.

Cognitiuus admittenda, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath Power to take a Fine, commanding him to certify it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cogs, certain pieces of Wood in a Mill-wheel, by which the Mill is set a going.

Cobers, He or she that divides an Inheritance with another.

Coherence, a sticking together, an agreeing or hanging together; said of Propositions or Discourses, which have some connexion or agreement one with another.

Cobitionis, a keeping back, or restraining.

Cobotation, a term in Chymistry, which signifies a pouring off the distilled liquor on its *feces*, and distilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained five hundred Soldiers.

Cobortation, an exhorting, or persuading.

Coincident, a falling out together, happening at the same time.

Coin, a collective Word, which contains in it all manner of the several Stamps and Portraitsures of Money. Coins in Navigation are little short Pieces of Wood, cut with a Ridge, to lie between the Cask; and Standing Coins are Billets or Pipe-Stave to make the Cask fast that they can not stir nor give way.

Coins, corners of a Wall: Also pieces of Wood, wherewith Gunners level Ordnance: Also pieces of Wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Chaces.

Coinr, (old word) range.

Coinion, (*Lat.*) a going together, an assembling: Also carnal Copulation. *Coinion* of the Moon, is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun.

Cokoar, or *Cococar*, a certain Indian Nut-tree, which beareth both Meat, Drink and Apparel.

Colation, a straining through a Sieve; in Chymistry, it is a putting of things in any convenient Liquor, and straining them through a Strainer of Linnen, or the like.

Colatory, a Strainer.

Colatures, a straining.

Colchester, the County Town of *Essex*, so called from the River *Coln*, upon which it is seated.

Colchis, a Country of *Asia Minor*, near *Pontus*. *Colocall* (*Chym.*) the Lees that remain in the Cornute after the Diffillation of Vitriol.

Colfire, (a term among Husbandmen) such a parcel of Fire-wood set aside for sale, or use, as when it is burnt contains a load of Coals.

Colick Passion, a vehement Pain in the Abdomen, from an ill Disposition of the animal Spirits, begun in the nervous Foldings of the Mesentery, and sometimes falsely imputed to the Gut Colon.

Collapsed, fallen to decay, ruin'd.

Collateral, equal with either side: Collateral relations or kindred, are Brothers or Sisters Children, or those that descend from them. Collateral Security is that Security which is given over and above the Deed it self.

Collar, in Navigation a great Rope, one end whereof comes about the Bolt-sprit, the other end to the Head of the main Mast.

Collation, a joyning or comparing together: Also a Banquet or large Repast given in the afternoon or at night. Also, Collation of a Benefice, is, the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, who hath it in his own Gift or Patronage; whereas the Institution into a Benefice is performed by the Bishop at the Presentation of another, who is Patron of the Place, or hath a Patrons Right. It is moreover a term used by Printers and Book-sellers, and signifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to see if the Book be perfect; or the comparing the Copy of a Book with the Original.

Collative, a Sacrifice made from the Offerings of several Persons. An unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick Work.

Colleague, a Fellow, or a copartner in any Office.

Collectedness, gathered or mingl'd with many things.

A Collection, a gathering or levying. *Collection*

logically is either a Conclusion, an Inference, or a Deduction; whence those Phrases, hence I gather, hence I conclude. *Collection*, in Astrology, when two principal Significates do not behold one another, but both of them cast several Aspects to a more weighty Planet than themselves, and they both receive him in some of their essential Dignities; then shall the Planet which thus collates both their Lights, bring the thing demanded to Perfection.

Collectivus, gathered together of many sort. *Collective*, gathering together. In Grammar it is that sort of Noun which in a singular Number comprehends many Persons or things, as *urbes*.

Collects, things gathered out of over Men's Works: Also, certain select Prayers; the Common prayer-Book, with the Epistles and Gospels, for such and such Days.

Colledge, a place set apart for the Society and Cohabitation of Students.

Collegiate Church, a Church which is no Bishop's See, yet where Canons officiate.

Collen, see *Colonia*.

Collens Earth, a sort of Colour used in Painting.

Colignia, a Town in the prefecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Brasile*; so named from that famous French Proceltant *Gasper Coligni*, Admiral of *France*; by whose chief assistance and Encouragement, it was peopled by the French, but taken from them by the Portuguese, Anno 1558. and all the French put to the Sword; 'tis seated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a peniary mulct in *France*, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses, or Men.

Coller-days, certain Festival Days at Court, upon which the King and Knights of the Garter wear the Collars of SS.

Coller, the same as Brazel of a Ring.

Collisus, a term in Faulconry, as when they say, The Hawk colliseth, and not beaketh.

Coloration, (*Lat.*) the brightning of Gold or silver, when it is obscured by any sulphurous vapor; a Chymical term.

To *Colligate*, (*Lat.*) to fasten, or tye together.

Collimation, (*Lat.*) aiming at a Mark.

Colligation, (*Lat.*) a dissolving, or melting, a mixing of two solid Substances together, in order to be made fluid, either by Heat as Wax, or by Water, as Gums.

Collison, a dashing, or rubbing together of two Bodies with Violence.

Collistrigium, or *Collistridium*, a word used in the practice of *Scotland*, and signifies a Pillory or Stocks.

Collocation, a placing in order.

To *Colluque*, to flatter.

A Collonel, a Commander in chief of a Regiment. *Colonel General* of the Light Horse, is the chief Commander of the Cavalry, who is above the Campmaster.

Colloquy, a talking of two Men together; an appointed Conference between two learned Persons to determine a point of Religion.

Col.

Collustration, a struggling together.

Collusion, a dealing deceitfully in Common Law; it signifieth an Action commenc'd against another on purpose to defraud him.

Colybi, a Money-changer.

Colyrie, a term in Physick, signifying an external Remedy made of Druggs and other preparations for Diseases of the Eyes.

Colmar, an Imperial Town in upper *Alsasia*. *Colobe*, an ancient kind of short coat, reaching to the Knees. A sleeveless Jacket.

Coloires, a sort of Monks, or Religious Persons among those of the present *Greek Church*.

Colon, a Member; a middle distinction in Grammar between a Comma or the smallest rest in a sentence, and a Period or full stop; it is thus Charactered (:) Also one of the second great Guts.

Colonia, (*swig. Colten*) a City upon the *Rhine*, the chief belonging to the Archbishop of *Colen*, one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Colony, a number of People sent out of one Country, to inhabit another; and the Place whither they are sent, and where they thrive and multiply, is called a Colony.

Colophonia, the Caput mortuum of Turpentine, the more liquid part being distilled into Oyl, it is useful in making of Salves.

Colopintida. See *Civivilla*.

Colossus, a Statue of a vast bigness. The most famous Colofs in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Colostration, a term in Physick being a Disease in Children, caused by sucking bad Milk.

Colour, is a feigned Matter, which the Defendant uses in his barr, when an Action of Trespafs or Affize is brought against him.

Colour of Office, an Act ill-done by the countenance of an Officer.

Colour, Philosophically defin'd, is the extremity of Perspicuous in every finite Body.

Colspindach, or *Comdach*, a word used in the practice of *Scotland*, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colvrain, a County of *Ireland*, anciently call'd *Krien*, bordering South upon *Ter Oen*.

Coltsfoot an Herb appropriated to the Lungs, for whose Distempers it is very effectual.

Colubraria, an Island of the *Iberian Sea*, a bounding with Snakes; from the *Latin* word *Coluber*, a Snake.

Coludam, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Caldana*, by *Protony Colonia*, now *Coldingham*; where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Priores *Ebba*, cut off their Lips and Nose to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columnary*, a Dove-house.

Columnie, (*Lat. Aquilegia*) a Plant which bears a pretty foot of Flower, sometimes white, sometimes red, sometimes purple, &c.

Column, a Pillar, a round Structure separated from a Building, either of one or more Stones, to serve for a monument to Posterity, or for some other ornamental use. *Column* in War

is a Division of Souldiers which are order'd to march at the same time and toward the same place by different Intervals to avoid Confusion: Also among Printers it is taken for the half part of a Page, when it is divided into two parts by a Line through the middle from the top to the bottom.

Columna Herculis, or *Hercules Pillars*; two places in the Straights, the one in *Europe*, called *Calpe*, now *Cadix*, the other in *Africa*, called *Abyla*, now *Ceuta*.

Colures, (*Coluri*) two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles and the four principal points of the Zodiac, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts. Their use is to divide the Equator and all the Heaven into four equal Parts, and shew the four principal parts of the Zodiac, to which when the Sun comes, he distinguishes each Quarter of the Year.

Colus, a Beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a Hog, and that drinks in Water through the Nostrils.

Colatca, a kind of Bastard *Sena*, frequent in the Gardens of those that love Rarities.

Coma, a deep Sleep less than a Lethargy without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awaken'd answers to any Questions propounded to him, but falls into a profound sleep again with his Mouth open and neither Jaw fallen.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Lao*.

Comagena. See *Calisyria*.

Combs, a small piece of Timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head, and near the middle, with two holes in it to bring the Tack aboard. Also a certain measure containing four Bushels.

Combat, in the Common Law signifies a formal trial of a doubtful cause by the Sword or Basons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the Stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgment, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgment is to be given on the Defendants side.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a joyning together: Also a term in Law, signifying the entering of two or more into Conspiracy, to perform any unlawful or mischiefous design.

Combustible, (*Lat.*) apt to take fire, easily inflam'd.

Combustion, a burning: In Astrology it is when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees and three Minutes, either before or after his Body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, until he is fully elongated seventeen Degrees. *Combustion*, by reason of several violent and malignant fixed Stars in the second half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*. All which way is called the *Combustion*, being about 45 Degrees in Longitude, which is counted unfortunate, and to weaken any Planet that happens therein.

To *Come*; to arrive at one place that is distant from another; to reach to, attain to; these stockings came but half way the Leg. To come to perfection; Inspirations, come or defend from Heaven: to come into the World, to be born.

Comesf.

Comestition, (Lat.) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comet, a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a copious thick fat Exhalation, consisting of compacted parts set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange events.

Comical, merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies.

To *Comfort*, to be afflicting to any one, to ease him of some part of his pain; said also of the ease that Friends afford to the maladies both of body and mind.

Comfrey, an Herb useful both in Meat and Medicine; it is very helpful to consolidate broken bones and reins.

Comings of the hatches, the Plank that bears them up to keep them from lying even with the hatches.

Comitatu Commissio, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comitie, Courtlike, Gentleness, Civility in behaviour.

Comitial, belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of People, which is called *Comitium*. Also in Physick the Comitial Disease signifieth the Falling-sickness.

Comma, a Section or cutting; a certain mark in Grammar which signifieth a short pause or rest, before a full sentence be quite brought to a period; and is thus Charactered (,) It is called *Casus*, by *Aquila Romanus*.

To *Commaculate*, to defile, or pollute.

Commanding Signs, the first six Signs of the Zodiac.

Commandment, in Common Law is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willett another to transgress the Law.

Commateral, made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commandary, was in ancient time a Mannor, or chief Messuage, by which Lands belonging to the Prior of St. *John's* in *Jerusalem* were holden in *England*.

Commemoration, a mentioning, or rehearsing the Deeds of any one worthy of Praise.

To *Commence*, to begin: Also, a term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in the Action or Suit against any one: Also to take a Degree in the Universities.

Commandadors, a Consul or President in the *Indies*, or any foreign place of Traffique; also those *Profecti Majores*, or Sub-governors under the King of *Spain*, who is supream Master of the Knights of *Casativa*; and other Orders of Knighthood are by the Spaniards called *Commandadores*; and those places appointed for the maintenance and revenue of these and other Orders both in *Spain* and elsewhere, are called *Commandancies*, to which our *Commandarys* were answerable, but only that our *Commandarys* were appropriated to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*.

Commendam, a word used by Ecclesiastical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a

Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergy-man, until it can be conveniently supplied.

Commendature. See *Commandary* and *Commendator*.

Commendation, (Lat.) a Praising or Extolling.

Commensal, a Companion at the Table, a Fellow-Companion.

Commensurable in Power. Right Lines are said to be commensurable in power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space or Superficies. *Commensurable Magnitudes*, are such as are measur'd by one and the same common Measure.

Commensuration, a measuring one thing with another.

Commentary, an Interpretation made upon some obscure and difficult Author, to render him more intelligible. It is also said of some Histories written by those who had the greatest shares in the Actions perform'd.

Comments, are also Reflections made as every one fancies, upon the Actions of another.

Commentator, one that writes in order to explain an old and obscure Book.

Commerce, a trafficking, or exchanging of Wares.

Commigration, a removing from one place to another.

Commination, a fierce and vehement threatening.

Comminution, a bruising or breaking to pieces.

Commiseration, a taking pity or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acceptation of the *Canonists*, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in places of the Diocess so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellor cannot from the Bishop's principal Consistory without their great molestation. Also, an Officer in War, who is to look to the distribution of the Provision and Victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, a Delegation or Mandate, for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters Patents, or the publick Seal. *Commission of Chancery*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff out of Chancery, when a Man appears not after Proclamation, made upon a Process out of Chancery to appear in Court at a day certain. Then is the said Party to be apprehended as a Rebel and contemner of the Law, where ever he be.

Commissure, a committing or putting together. In Anatomy the Mold of the Head is so called, where the parts of the Skull are united. In Architecture it is a close joining of Planks or Stones, or any other Materials together.

Commissure, is he or they to whom the consideration or orderation or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of Parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commissure, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commissure, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commisur, fit, convenient.

Commisur, signifieth in the Common Law, that Soil or Water whereof the use is common in the Town or Lordship. *Commisur*, is that Right a

Man

Man has to put his Beasts to Pasture, or use the Ground that is not his own.

Common Fine, is a certain sum of Money which the Refrants in a Leet pay to the Lord of the Leet.

Commonally, the Common People.

Common Hunt, the chief Hunts-man to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

Common Law, is either simply the Law of the Land, without any other addition; or more generally taken for the Law before any Statute was made to alter the same.

Common pleas, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry* the Third's time, for the trying of all Civil Causes, both Real and Personal; the chief Judge whereof is called, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas: The rest of the Officers are *Custos Brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the King's Silver, Clark of the Eilfons, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Common Signs, are Gemini, Sagittarius and Pices, because that being at the end of each quarter of a Year, they partake more or less of both Quarters; as the Sun in Pices not only ends the Winter, but begins the Spring.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a Tumult or Up roar.

Commotes or *Commotives*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a Shire or a Hundred: Also a gathering made upon the People of a Hundred.

To communicate, to impart to another, to hold a Correspondence with another: To receive the Sacrament of the Communion.

Communicative, a Man is said not be Communicative when he keeps private from Company and conceals his Thoughts.

Communion, a uniform belief of several Persons that unite 'em under one Head in the same Church.

Communication, is the imparting to another the good or bad that is in our power.

Communio, antiojning in common or mutual participation. A Society of Men Inhabiting in the same place. Pious Foundations, for the support of several Persons under a regular manner of Life, are called *Communities*. Hospitals, Colleges, Companies or Guilds of Tradesmen are called *Communities*.

Communitation, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending and borrowing, &c.

Comedie, a representation of the common actions of human Life, digested into some formal story acted upon a Stage by several Persons interparting one among another: The several parts of a *Comedie* are first the *Prologus*, i. e. the very opening of the *Comedie*, and bringing things to a preparation: *Epilogus*, the busie part of a *Comedie*, before things are brought to their full state and vigour. *Cataclasis*, the third act of a *Comedie*,

wherein things are brought to their perfection and ripeness. *Catastrophe*, the conclusion or winding up of all.

Comorra, a considerable Town of lower *Hungary*, situate in an Island of the same name, upon the River *Danubius*.

Compost, short in the last Syllable; an Agreement. Long in the last Syllable, close, condense'd, that has few Pores.

Compositio, or *Compage*, (Lat.) a fastning or joining close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance, by having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of the Parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Comparatio, (Lat.) things compared; in Logic particularly those things which are compared one with another, as *Homo est Bulle similitis*.

Comparative, (Lat.) capable of Comparison. *Comparative degree* in Grammar, is the middlemost degree of Comparison, being that which exceeds the *Positive*, but comes short of the *Superlative*, as *Pulchrior*, *fairer*.

To compare, to examine the difference of one thing from another.

Comparison, the setting of two things one before the other to see wherein they agree and where they differ: Also a figure in Rhetoric and Poetry, serving to adorn and embellish a Discourse.

Comparisment, (Ital.) a Partition or Division: In Architecture, it is a particular Square for an Inscription, or some other device mark'd out in some Ornamental part of a Building.

A *Compass*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: Also a Mariner's Compass, is a certain Instrument used by Seamen, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation. *Compass Callipers* belong to the Gunner of a Ship, and are like two Semi-circles that have a handle or joynt like a pair of Compasses, but are blunt at the ends, to open as they please to dispart a piece.

Compassion, (Lat.) a sense of the Miseries or Misfortune of others, as it were a fellow-suffering in their Calamities; whence *Compassionate*, touch'd with *Compassion*.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatriote, (Lat.) one of the same Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (Lat.) a Comfort or Fellow: Also a Gossip: Also in some Parts those young Men invited together to Weddings, are called *Compeers*.

Compellation, (Lat.) a calling any one by their Name: Also a mentioning with Distinction.

A *Compendium*, (Lat.) an Abridgment: Also a gaining by Thriftiness.

Compensation, (Lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Compensation is an Act by which one thing is given instead of another of the same value. A Servant makes a Compensation to his Master by the Services which he does him.

Compe-

Comperendination, (Lat.) a deferring, or putting off from day to day.

Competency, (Lat.) sufficiency or enough.

Competent, of Ability, sufficient; such a one is or is not a competent Judge of such a thing.

Competition, (Lat.) a Rival, one that seeks after the same thing that another seeks for.

To *Complate*, (French) to heap one upon another.

Comptial, (Lat.) belonging to the *Comptis*, or Cross-ways.

Comptials, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways.

Complacential, (Lat.) willing to please or comply with, of a courteous or affable nature.

Complaisance, (French) or *Complacence* (Lat.) an obliging carriage, an aptness to comply with: Submission to the Sentiments and Will of another.

Complement, (Lat.) a filling up: Also a Geometrical term, signifying those Parts of a Quadrangle, which being added to the Gnomon, and Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees, to make it a Quadrant; or so much as it wants of 180 Degrees to make it a Semi-circle, or so many as it wants of 360 Degrees to make it a whole Circle. Complement of the Course, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points, viz. a quarter of the Compass.

Complex (Lat.) compound, containing several things together; Complex in Logic is the uniting of several Notions together, and the Truth or Falshood of these Notions so united is said to be Complex. Complex Diseases, such as cannot be separated, as Pleurisy and Fever. Complex Muscles, Wind Muscles, which belong to the hinder part of the Head.

Complexion, (Lat.) the state and constitution of the Body.

To *Complicate*, (Lat.) to wrap or fold up.

Complication of Diseases, a Collection of several Diseases at one Time together, in the same Body.

A *Complate* differs from a Partner in this, that a Partner may be said to be a Companion in good, or evil; a *Complate*, in evil only.

Compliments, Civilities shewed another either in Speech or Behaviour.

Complutum, an Academical Town of *Castilia Nova*, a Province of that Part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*. It is now vulgarly called *Aleida di Honares*.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

To *Compose*, to assemble several Parts together, for the making up of one Body. To *Compose* a Difference to reconcile. In Morals; for a man to *Compose* his Actions, Words and Manners, signifies to regulate.

Composition (Lat.) a setting together: Also a Work, set forth in any Piece of Learning, or art; Composition, in Grammar is a joining of two Words (whereof one is for the most part a Preposition) together into one, as *In-justus*. Composition, philosophically taken, is the Conjun-

tion of the several things, of which one subsists, as the Act, the other as the Possibility.

Compositor, (Lat.) a Composer or setter in order in the Art of Printing; it is he that Compositeth or setteth in order the Printing Letters, or Characters according to the Copy, as they are to be Printed, and prepares each Form successively for the Press.

Compost, (a term in Husbandry) Soil or Dung for Land, Trees, &c.

Compostella, anciently (*Flavium Brigantium*) a City of *Galicia* in *Spain*, very considerable, as being both an Academy and Archiepiscopal See, and much frequented by Pilgrims that visit the Shrine and Relicks of *S. Jago*, which are here kept, and from whence the Town is also called *St. Jago*.

Comotation, (Lat.) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

Compounded or *Composite* Order, in Architecture, is that which is compounded out of all the other four Orders, *Tuscan*, *Doric*, &c.

Compound Number is that which some number may measure besides Equation.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on: Also understanding, or finding out the depth of any Mystery.

Compressible, is that which is apt to yield to other Bodies, lying and squeezing upon it, having Pores of that nature, that the matter included within it may break forth by the Force of the Pressure.

Compressure, or *Compression*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

To *Comprise*, (French) to contain, the same as Comprehend.

Comprohation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

To *Compromise*, to put to the Hazard of being censur'd. It becom'd him not to *Compromise* his Honour and his Reputation.

Compromise, a term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to refer the ending of their Controversie to the Judgment of Arbitrators.

Compulsion, (Lat.) a restraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (Lat.) remorse, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (Lat.) a term in Law, a justifying, by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (Lat.) a reckoning, or casting of accounts. It is used in the Common Law for the true and indifferent Contradiction of Time, so that neither the one nor the other Party shall do wrong to the other, nor the Determination of Times, refer'd at large, be taken one way or other, but be computed according to the just Course of the Law.

De Comptio reddendo, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as *Camerade*.

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief Patron of Revelings and Debaucheries.

Conaught,

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Conciani*, or *Gangani*.

To *Concarnate*, (Lat.) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted Roof to Arch.

To *Concavitate*, (Lat.) to chain together.

Concavitation of Second Causes, the chaining together of Second Causes which is an Effect of Providence.

Concave, (Lat.) hollow: also substantively, hollowness; in Gunnery it is the Bore of a Piece.

Concavity, (Lat.) the hollowness of any Body, that forms the Receptacle of a Vessel.

Conceal, a term in Common Law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King or State by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

To *Concede*, (Lat.) to yield or grant.

Concent, (Lat.) a harmony or agreement in Music.

To *Concenter*, to retire, to meet together in the middle or centre.

Concentricks, (Lat.) several Spheres, or Circles, having all one common Centre.

Conception, (Lat.) a conceiving with Child; also a bringing forth any fancy or Concoit. Conception is such a concurrent mixture of the masculine prolific seminal Spirit with the female, in the substance and cavity of a fruitful Womb, upon which ensues the Formation of the Birth.

Concepcion de Salaya, a Town of *Mecocan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania* in *America*.

To *Concert*, (Fr.) a word now lately brought very much into use, and signifies to state matters, to set affairs in order.

Concertation, (Lat.) a striving together.

Concession, (Lat.) a granting or yielding.

Conciliation, agreement, union.

To *Conciliate*, (Lat.) to make agree, to bring together, to reconcile.

To *Concinnate*, (Lat.) to make apt, fit, proper.

Concise, (Lat.) short, consisting of few Words.

Conclamation, (Lat.) a great Noise or shouting of much People.

Conclave, a Closet or Inner Chamber, also an Assembly of the Cardinals met to consult about the affairs of the *Roman* Church, particularly the place in the *Vatican* where the Pope is elected.

Conclavist, a servant which the Cardinal chuses to attend him, while he is shut up in the Conclave.

To *Conclude*, to resolve, to determine upon, to end a business; to draw a consequence from something said before.

Conclusion, (Lat.) a shutting up or ending of a business. In Logic it is the last of the three Propositions of a *Syllogism*, the first being the *Major*, the second the *Minor*.

Concoction, (Lat.) a seething, or boiling. In Physick that faculty of nature is so termed, whereby the purest of the meat in the Stomach, is prepared and made apt for nourishment; the rest be-

ing excrement, is conveyed out of the Body through the Guts.

Concomitant, (Lat.) bearing any one Company himself, without Duty or other thing. Sometimes substantively taken for a Companion.

Concord, (Lat.) agreement, in Common Law it is defined to be an agreement between Parties, that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall pass. Also a perfect Tone in Music, as an eighth, or a third, &c. In Grammar there are three *Concord*s or Agreements; the first between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*; the second between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; and the third between the *Amecedent* and the *Relative*.

Concordance, a large Dictionary of the Bible, wherein all the Words are set down in an Alphabetical Order.

Concordas, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Reformation or Exchange of Benefices.

Concorporation, (Lat.) a mixing of Bodies together into one.

Concourse, (Lat.) a multitude of People assembled together upon a solemn occasion.

Concrete, (Lat.) said of any liquid Juice condensed into a more solid Mass. Also a Logical term, signifying that which expresseth things concret or jointly; whereas *Abstract* noteth something abstracted from all others.

Concretion, the rendering of soft things harder.

Concubinage, (French) Fornication; also a term in Common Law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alleging, That she is not Wife, but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be endowed.

To *Concubitate*, (Lat.) to stamp upon, or tread underfoot.

Concupiscentia, (Lat.) a vehement desire of enjoying any thing; but more particularly, a lustful or venereal desire.

The *Concupiscentia* faculty, the sensual part of the Soul, which only seeks after Pleasures and Lufts.

Concurrence, (Lat.) agreement in judgment, to act the same thing.

Concusio, (Lat.) a jumbling together; also extortion by terrifying.

Concussory, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

To *Cond*, (a term in Navigation) to direct the Person at the Helm which way to steer the Ship. If the Ship go before the Wind, then he who Cons the Ship uses these Terms to him at the Helm, *Starboard*, or put the Helm to the Right. *Larboard*, or make the Ship go to the Left. *Port*, Helm a Midships. In keeping the Ship near the Wind they cry, *Loof*, keep the *Loof*, fall not off, veer no more, keep her to, touch the Wind, have care of the Lee Latch. To make her go more large, they

say,

Bb

say, *Eat the Helm, no near*, bear up. To keep her upon the same Point they cry, *Steady, as you go*, and the like.

Condenation, (Lat.) is the freightening of the parts of a Body, and reducing it into a lesser room.

Condeuam, the ancient name of a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where, in old time, the left wing of the *Austines* kept their station; it is now called *Chester* upon the *Street*.

Conders, are those Men that stand upon the high Places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signs with Boughs, in their hands, to the Fishers, which way the Herrings pass; which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the Water.

Condescension, (Lat.) a yielding unto or complying with.

Condign, (Lat.) worthy, according to Merit.

Condiment, (Lat.) seasoning.

A *Condisciple*, (Lat.) a School-fellow, or Fellow Student.

Condited, (Lat.) seasoned.

Condicement, a Composition of Conserues, Powders and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a convenient Quantity of Syrup.

Condition, (Lat.) nature, disposition; the quality of a thing, that renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect: Also Estate or Fortune. In Common Law it signifies a restraint, or bribe annexed to a thing; so that by the non-performance thereof, the party to the Condition shall receive prejudice, but by the performance advantage.

Condolence, (Lat.) a Testimony given to another, of the sorrow which he has for the Loss he has sustained.

Condonation, a pardoning or forgiving.

Conducibile, profitable.

Conduci, a guiding; also the management of any affair. Such a one is a Man of good Conduct, that is, he understands his business; chiefly said of great Affairs, and things of high importance.

Conduitor, a Leader or Guider, a Commander.

Condyome, the knitting or joining of Joynts: also a swelling of the Fundament proceeding from Inflammation.

Cone, a Geometrical Figure, circularly flat at the bottom, and sharpening by degrees, till it end in a point at the top, hanging directly over the centre of the Base, See *Conical*. Also a Pine-Apple. *Cone* also or *Colve* in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifies an account; and that Woman was judged of a competent age, who was able to keep *Cone* and *Key*, that is, the Account and Keys of the *Home*.

Confulation, familiar discoursing or talking together.

Confulvation, a Ceremony with a Cake of Wheat, anciently used among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confulion, a Composition of Powders, Gums,

Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up in one Substance; either dry, as Lozenges, or moist, as Opiales, Preserues, Conserues and all sorts of Antidotes.

Confederacy, when two or more joyn themselves together, to do any Hurt or Damages to another, or to do any unlawful thing. Confederacy is also an Alliance between Princes and States.

Confederates, Princes and States entred into a strict Union one with another for their common Defence against a common Enemy.

To Confess; to give or bestow; to give an Employment is the same as to confer an Employment. To Confer Honour is to bestow Honour.

Confesiones are Discourses between Ministers of State or Ambassadors about publick Affairs, or between private Persons, one with another, about particular Affairs; or between Ecclesiastics of different Perswasions, about Points of Doctrine.

To Confess, is the Acknowledgment and Declaration which the People make of their Sins, that they may receive Absolution.

A *Confessor* is a Priest, who has Power to hear Christians in the Sacrament of Penitence, and give Absolution.

Confessionary, the Seat where People make their Confessions to the Father Confessor.

Confidence, a communication of Thoughts between Friends.

To Confide in, to rely upon another for the success of a business, or the keeping a Trust.

A *Confidant*, an intimate Friend employed in matters of secrecie and trust.

Configuration, a fashioning or making of a like figure; a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, the Limits or Borders of a Field or Lordship, or a Country.

To Confirm, to give new assurance of the Truth and Certainty of a thing.

Confirmation, a making sure, an evidence to make a thing more certain and apparent; also a Law term signifying a strengthening of an Estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void. Confirmation among the Papists is a Sacrament of the Church, conferred by the Bishops, to render the Faithful more certain in their Belief, by vertue of their Holy Unction.

Confiscation, a Law term, a taking away a Man's Goods, being adjudged forfeited to the publick Treasury.

Confitures, things crusted over with dry Sugar, as Seeds, Almonds, &c.

Confugation, a great confuming or destroying with Fire.

Confuck, the rushing together of several armed Persons, that make a noise with their Arms.

Confuence, a meeting of divers Waters in one; also a great concourse of people.

Confuentia, a Town belonging to the Electoral Archbishop of Tiers, vulgarly called *Coblenz*.

Confusibility, an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

To Confurm, to comply.

Conformable

Conformable, (Lat.) agreeable, suitable, of the same nature or quality: This Copy is conformable to the Original.

Conformity, resemblance of two things; a compliance with the outward Ceremonies of the Church.

To Confound, to mingle two or more things together. To mistake one thing or one Person for another.

To Convince, to stop the Mouth of an Adversary.

Confrication, (Lat.) a rubbing or grinding.

To Confront, (French) to bring face to face; also to compare together.

Confusion, (Lat.) a confounding, mixing, or putting out of order; also a trouble or dismayedness of Mind; disorder in a Family State: Also a blushing or being out of Countenance. In Chymistry it signifies a mixture of such things as are fluid.

To Confute, to destroy the Arguments and Objections of the Opponent.

Conges, (French) leave, *Conge d'Esire*, signifies in the Common Law, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop; or to an Abby, to chuse an Abbot. In Architecture *Conges* are no more than the Rings or Ferils, heretofore used in the extremities of a Wooden Pillar, to preserve 'em from Splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

Congeeable, in the Common Law signifies lawful, or lawfully done.

Congenerous, (Lat.) of the same sort, of the same lock.

Congentiality, (Lat.) a resemblance of genius and fancy.

Congelation, (Lat.) a freezing, or congealing, the rest, or stopping the Motion of a liquid thing by Cold. In Chymistry it is when any liquor being decocted to the height, is afterwards by setting in any cold Place, turned into a transparent substance like unto Ice.

Conger, (Lat.) a great kind of Sea-Eel, which is hard of substance and digestion.

Congestion, the Rammament of Humors in any part of the Body, which harden and cause Tumors, contrary to nature.

Congiatary, a measure containing nine Pints; or *Congiarum*, a measure of two Buthels; a gift of a Prince, or great Man, to the People.

Conglobation, a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (Lat.) a fastning together of two Bodies, by means of their unctuous, glutinous and tenacious parts.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoicing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together; it is also taken for the Assembly, or company of People gathered together upon publick occasion. Among the Ecclesiastics, a Congregation is an Assembly of the People under the Charge of one Minister. Congregation is particularly attributed to a Number of Cardinals, appointed by the Pope, to consider of such or such Affairs; and then it is called, *The Sacred Congregation*.

Congress, (Lat.) a coming together; also an encountering; also it is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair.

Congruence or *Congruity*, (Lat.) agreeableness. It is properly said of a Discourse or Theme, wherein there is no Fault committed against Grammar or Syntax. We also say such a man's Writing is Congruous to Reason, or his Advice is congruous to Sense.

Conical, having the Figure of a *Cone*, which by Geometricians is thus defined, *Conus est solidum varium*, &c. A *Cone* is a various solid, comprehended by a *Conical Base*, and Superficies, and is made by the conversion of the rest of a Right-Angled Triangle upon the Perpendicular-line, which makes the Right Angle.

Conical Sections, in Geometry, are those Sections of a Conical Figure, which make the *Ellipsis*, *Hyperbole*, and *Parabola*; all which see in their proper places.

Conjectural, (Lat.) which is only grounded upon Appearances, or upon probable Arguments.

To Conjecture, to judge at random, without any demonstration.

Coniferus, (Lat.) bearing Cones or Flogs, it is an Epithet chiefly appropriated to several Trees which bear a certain Fruit of a Conical form, as the Fir, Pine, &c.

Coimbra (vulg. *Coimbra*) a very eminent City and famous University of *Portugal*, situate upon the River *Munda*. Hence we have that so celebrated Trade among Logicians, *Collegium Coimbraense*. It is also remarkable for a stately *Aqueduct* built in the year 1572. by King *Sebastian*.

Coninsborough, a Castle in *Yorkshire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquished by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his Forces, but being again utterly defeated, was beheaded.

To Conjoyn, to joyn two things or Persons together.

Conjugal, (Lat.) is said of the reciprocal Obligations which People joyn'd in Wedlock have the one with the other: *Conjugal Faith*, *Conjugal Duty*.

Conjunct, (Lat.) things linked together; particularly in Logick, things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjunctio, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order; particularly in Grammar, a coupling of Verbs with their Moods and Tenses under the same Theme.

Conjunctivus, (Lat.) a coat of the eye; so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a joyning together; also in Grammar, one of the eight inductible parts of Speech, which apply disposos and joyns together several Clauses of a Sentence.

Conjuration, (Lat.) a secret League, Conspiracy or Cabal, to attempt the Life of a Prince, or the Publick Liberty. *Conjuration* also confists in Magic Words, Characters or Ceremonies, by which Magicians pretend to call up or drive away evil Spirits, and things invifible. In an Ecclesiastical sense it is likewise taken for Exorcism.

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To *Conjure*, the last Syllable short, is to practise the Art of Conjunction. To *Conjure*, the last Syllable long, is to beg and intreat with the most ardent Importunities, in the Name of that which is most respected, or held most dear by the Person applied to.

Connascency, (*Lat.*) a being born together, a springing together.

To *Come*, to learn without book.

Comen, (*old word*) can.

Comexion, (*Lat.*) a knitting, or joyning together, a tie or dependency.

Comex, (*Lat.* knit together) in Logic, those things are said to be *Comex*, which are joyned one to another without any *Dependence* or *Sequence*.

To *Comive*, to neglect punishing the Faults of those over whom we have Inspection and Authority.

Comivence (*Lat.*) a failing not to see, a wanting at a Fault.

Comubial, belonging to Wedlock or Marriage. *Comovium*, the ancient name of a City, which flourished in old time in *Caerwallonshire*, and took its name from the River *Comovium*, now called *Conwy*.

Conquassation, (*Lat.*) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

A *Conqueror*, one that has gained several Cities and Provinces by Force of Arms.

Conquest, that which a great Captain has acquired and won by his Sword; also a term used in the practice of *Scotland*, and differs from *Heritage* in this, that *Heritage* signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any Person, as general Successor to his Father, or any other Predecessor. *Conquest*, signifies those which any one possesseth by his own private Title, or by Gift, or by any other single Contract.

Conradus, (*German*) Able Council; the proper Name of several Men.

Confranguntia, (*Lat.*) the tie between two Persons descended from the same Family.

Confrancation, (*Lat.*) a patching, or sowing of several pieces together.

Confience is the private Testimony or Judgment of a rational Soul, which approves the laudable Actions which she does, but reproaches her with bad Actions, and causes Repentance. *Confience* is that which the Law of Nature dictates to us. It signifies also Scruple, Doubt and Uncertainty of what is good and what is bad.

Conficius, (*Lat.*) inwardly guilty, privy to ones self of any fault or error.

Confcript, an addition given to the Senators of *Rome*, who were call'd *Confcripti Patres*, because their Names were enroll'd in the Register of the Senate.

Consecrat, (*Lat.*) is said of the Ceremonies and Beneditions that are us'd to a thing, that of Profane it may become Holy.

Consequay, (*Lat.*) that which follows from the demonstration of an argument.

Consecutive, (*Lat.*) immediately following one after another: never said of Persons but of things; especially Years, Months, Weeks and Days.

To *Confert*, to yield that such a thing shall be done, and not to oppose the doing of it.

Confert, the Approbation of a thing, by which it is agreed that it shall be done.

Confquence, (*Lat.*) is said of things that usually follow one another, whether the Cause be natural or accidental: Also a business of *Confquence* is a business of weight and moment.

Confquent, (*Lat.*) following, also in Logic; being taken substantively, it signifies the last Proposition of an Enthymeme, the first being called an Antecedent.

Confervator, (*Lat.*) a keeping, or preserving. *Confervator of the Peace*, significeth in Common Law, him that hath special charge by virtue of his Office, to see the King's Peace kept.

Confervator of the Truce and safe conducts, was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and safe Conducts upon the main Sea, out of the Counties, and out of the Franchises of the Cinque Ports.

Confervatory, (*Lat.*) a place to lay up safe or keep any thing in.

Conferve, is a Composition of Flowers or Herbs beat together, to every pound of which, if they be dry, are added three pound of Sugar, if moist 2 pounds; so that they may be kept several years.

Confideration, (*Lat.*) is an exact attention to examine well the Nature and Merit of a thing. Also Prospect, Reason and Interest. Also Reflexion. Also a term in Common Law, signifying the material part of a contract, without which no Contract standeth, or bindeth. Consideration is either expressed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain sum for any thing; or else implied, as when the Law enforceth a Consideration.

Confignation, (*Lat.*) is the depositing a Sum of Money, or of Bills and Bonds, in sure Hands, till the decision of some Difficulty, that hinders the delivery of the said Trusts.

Confimular (*Lat.*) alike, or agreeing together.

Confistence, (*Lat.*) when any thing is boyled to a certain Thickness, as in boiling Syrups or evaporating Solids.

Confistent, an Epithite belonging to dry bodies, and opposed to fluid.

Confistory, (*Lat.*) is the chief Tribunal of *Rome*, and the most majestic Jurisdiction of the *Roman* Court; which is held when the Pope pleases to call it. Also an Assembly of the Ministers and Elders of the Reformed Church.

Confolation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or putting in good hearts; a discourse that tends to alleviate the sorrow of one in Affliction.

Confolidans, those things which cleansing with a moderate Heat and Force, by taking Corruption out of Wounds, and preserving the temperature of the Parts, cause the nourishment to be fully applied to the part affected.

Confolidation, (*Lat.*) a fodering, strengthening, or making solid; In Physick the uniting the Lips of a Wound, when it begins to cicatrize; also a term in Common Law, signifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil Law, an uniting of possession, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Con-

Confonance in Musick, the agreeing of two Sounds, the one deep, the other higher, so proportionably order'd, that they make a pleasing found to the Ears.

Confonant, (*Lat.*) sounding together, or agreeing: Also Substantively taken, it significeth a Letter which hath no found of it self, but as it is joyned with a Vowel.

Confors, (*Lat.*) a Fellow, Companion, or Mate: Also a piece of Mulick consisting of three or more parts, which is either Instrumental or Vocal.

Confound, (*Lat.*) an Herb by some called Backwort, for its great efficacy in strengthening the Back, but most usually Cumfry.

Conforsion, (*Lat.*) a bedewing or sprinkling.

Conforsions, (*Lat.*) clear, manifest.

Confpiracy, (*Lat.*) a Plotting, or secret Consultation; but in Common Law it is always taken in the evil part, and significeth an Agreement of such as bind themselves by Covenant, or other Alliance, that each of them shall assist the other, maliciously to indite, or falsely to move and maintain Pleas: Also such as cause Children within age to approach Men of Felony, and such as receive Men in the Counties, with Liveries and Fees, to maintain their malicious Enterprises.

Confpirations, a Writ that lyes against Confpirators.

Confpuration, (*Lat.*) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conftable, *quasi comes stabuli*, or Master of the King's Horie; or, as others say, derived from the *Dutch* word *Bonntinftable*, i. e. prop and stay of the King. This word is diversly taken in Common Law, either for the Constable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an Office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannors; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferior Rank, as Constables of Hundreds or Franchises, who were appointed for the conservation of the Peace, and called High Constables; and under these the Constable of every Town or Parish, who are called Petty Constables.

Confancy, a Fortitude of Mind which keeps the Soul always in the same posture, in the same steadiness, however the Body be shaken by Affliction; Necessity, or any other uncomfortable Accidents.

Confant, (*Lat.*) standing firm to ones Duty, or Principles.

Confantinople. See *Byzantium*.

Confantinus, the Son of *Constantinus* and *Helen*, born as is generally supposed at *Tork*; was the first *Roman* Emperor that professed Christianity, Sur-name'd the Great. For after he had gained the Empire entirely to himself by the Conquest of *Maxentius* and *Licinius*; he overcame the *Goths*, the *Sarmatians* and *Perfians*; and building *Confantinople*, made that instead of *Rome*, the Seat of the Empire.

Confat, a Certificate out of a Court of all that remains upon Record of any Matter or thing in question.

Confellation, a company of Stars called by one name, seeming, or rather fancied to represent some Figure or Creature.

Confervation, (*Lat.*) Amazement, or Astonishment, loss of Courage through some great Affliction or publick Calamity.

Confpiration, (*Lat.*) a close imbodying together, properly *Confiveness* of the Belly, difficulty of going to Stool.

To *Confpire*, to appoint.

Confstitution, (*Lat.*) an appointing, or ordaining: Also constitution of the Body, is the state and complexion of the Body. An Establishment or Regulation made by the Edicts of Princes or Superiors. The settled Laws of a Kingdom, are called the *Constitutions* of a Kingdom.

Conftraint, a forcing or compelling.

Conftriction, a binding together.

Conftriction, (*Lat.*) a placing, or setting together: Also a term in Grammar, signifying the right placing of Words or Sentences, according to the Rules of the *Syntax*.

Confubtration, a ravishing or deflowering a Virgin.

Confubftantial, of the same substance with another.

Confute, or *Confuetudinal*, usual or accustomed. *Confuetudinibus & Servitiis*, a Writ that lieth against a Tenant, who deforceth his Lord of the Rent, or service due unto him.

Conful, was a place of the highest Dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulsion of their Kings; and at this present day the chief Governors of divers Cities are called *Confuls*. Also those that are the chief managers of Trade and Merchandize in foreign Parts are called *Confuls* of this or that Place. There are also Fifty *Confuls* at *Paris* yearly chosen to determine matters of Debt.

To *Confult*, to demand Advice of wise and experienced People in matters of Difficulty.

Confultation, The examination of a Question, an Affair, or of a Difate. The result of the Deliberation or Advice taken after Deliberation: Also the name of a Writ, whereby a cause being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Ecclesiastical Court to the King's Court, is returned thither again.

Confummation, (*Lat.*) a fulfilling or finishing of any Business or Work. *Confummation* of a Marriage, the last act between People truly Married, and which was the end of Marriage.

To *Confume*, to Destroy, Waste, Dissipate. *Confumption*, (*Lat.*) a falling away, or Consuming: Also a Difate which causeth the Body to consume and waste away.

Confultation, (*Lat.*) a fastning of Planks or Boards together.

Contaction, (*Lat.*) a touchin^g together of Bodies: For nothing but bodies can either touch or be touch'd.

Contagion (*Lat.*) infection, the spreading of a Disease; a Poyson which is propagated from one subject to another, either at a distance by the Air, or by simple Contact. The word is used Morally when we say the Contagion of Vices, Heresies, &c.

Contamination, (*Lat.*) a polluting or defiling by Touch.

Conteque, (*old word*) Strife or Contention. To

To *Contemplate*, to apply the mind or sight to meditate upon some Object, or look upon it attentively.

Complaisant, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) the action of the Mind, by which it applies it self to admire the wonders of God and Nature.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) at the same time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of difesteem and scorn.

To *Contain*, to enclose within it self a certain Quantity or Extent.

To *Contend*, to strive, dispute, quarrel with.

Contented, well-pleas'd, free from Dissatisfaction, or desire of more than he has.

Con tement, a term in Law, being the Freehold Land which lieth to a Man's Houfe or Tement.

Contention, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. Taken also for a vehement application of the Mind.

Contentious, Litigious, Quarrelsome, full of Dispute and Contest.

Contestation, (Lat.) a Contesting, the same with Contention.

Context, or *Contexture*, a weaving together: Also the style, or form of a Process or Discourse.

Consignation, (Lat.) a laying of Rafters together; in Architecture it signifies the Floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) the nearness of two things, so close as to join and touch one another.

Conscience, a Vertue by which we abstain from unlawful Pleasures, or by which we moderate our carnal Desires.

Conjunct, (Lat.) Temperate, containing ones self from any thing: Also substantively taken, it signifies the firm or main Land.

Contingence, (Lat.) a Casualty or uncertain Event that comes by chance.

Contingent, (Lat.) Casual, or that which being, yet is or might have happen'd otherwise. In Logic it is particularly taken for that Proposition which may be true or false, according as it falls out.

Contingent Line, in Mathematics a Straight Line, wherein are set the distances of the Hour-lines in the making Sun-dials.

Continual claim, a term in Common Law, signifying a Claim made from time to time, within a year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at present we cannot attain without Danger.

Continuance, seemeth to signify in Common Law, the same as Proxagation in the Civil Law, as Continuance till the next Assizes, when it changeth that the Record cannot be found.

Continuando a term in Law, when the Plaintiff endeavours to recover Damages for several Trespases in one and the same Action.

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (Lat.) the lasting of any thing without Interruption. To continue, to persevere, to stand firm.

Continuity, is the immediate coherence of Parts in the same Quantity.

Contorsion, (Lat.) a pulling awry, a wresting.

Contour in Painting, the whole round of any Draught.

A Continuum Body, an extended Body, whose parts are no way divid'd.

Contra Antiscion, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*. In Musick the Continued Base is the same with the Thorough Base, because it goes quite through the Composition.

Contrabanded, Prohibited, as Contrabanded Goods, are Goods forbidden by Proclamation to be Imported.

Contract, (Lat.) a Bargaining, or making a Match, as Contract of Marriage; in Common Law it is a Covenant of agreement, with lawful considerations or clauses.

Contradiction, (Lat.) a drawing together: Also a making short. *Contradiction* in Logic, is a sort of Reduction, whereby the thing reducing, abbreviates the thing reduc'd; like the Arguments of Poems; or the Contents of Chapters.

Contradiction, (Lat.) contrariety of Sentiments and Words.

Contradictory, (Lat.) gain-saying. In Logic, *Contradictory Opposition*, is the repugnancy of two Propositions both in quality and quantity; so that if one of them be *affirmative*, the other shall be *negative*; if one *universal*, the other *particular*. As, *Every Man is Rational*; *Some Man is not Rational*.

Contramure, a term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the Wall of a City, Counterfearf.

Contraposition (Lat.) a putting against: In Logic it is a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary, keeping both the same quantity and quality; but altering the terms from *finite* to *infinite*. As *Every Man is a living Creature*; therefore *every thing that is a living Creature is not a Man*.

Contrario (Lat.) said of things that are of a Nature or of Qualities absolutely different and opposite, and which destroy one another. It is also said of any thing offensive, hurtful or inconvenient. Contraries in Logic are those sorts of opposites wherein any one thing is oppos'd to another, as *Virtus & Cavitas*.

Contrayerva, a West-Indian Plant, much used by the Spaniards and others in Counter-poysons. There is a Water made thereof by Distillers.

Contrivance, a wanton handling of a Woman.

To *Contribute*, to assist toward the bringing a thing to Perfection, or toward the relief of any one in Distress.

Contribution, (Lat.) a joyn't giving of Money or Supplies towards any business of Importance. Payments agreed on to be made to the Governors of Conquer'd Places, to save the Neighbouring Towns and Villages from Plunder and Pillage.

Contributio facienda, a Wit that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contrite, Sorrowful, Humbl'd, Repentant.

Conviction, (Lat.) a true Sorrow which Penitent feels for having offended God, through the neglect consideration of his Goodness, without reflecting upon the fear of the Punishment which his Sin has merited.

To *Converse*, to Invent, to Devise to imagine which way to do a thing: Oft-times taken in an ill sense.

Controller, an Officer, who keepeth a Roll of other Officers Accounts. Controller, of the Hamper; an Officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, inclosed in leather Bags, notes down the number and effect of all things so received, and enters them all in a Book, with the King's Duties, &c. Controller of the Pipe, an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes Summons to the Sheriff, to levie the Debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a controntroll of the Pell, of Receipts and goings Out.

To *Converse*, (old word) to Devise.

Converserfe, a Dispute about a thing that is uncertain.

Conversoerted, Undetermined, not agree'd upon.

Contumacy, Stubbornness, Rebellion, a refusing to appear in a Court of Justice when summoned to make to his Appearance.

Contumely, Injury Reviling, ill Language, Affront.

Contumacious, one that gives reproachful and scurrilous Language.

Contusion, a bruising or beating in pieces. A dividing the continuum in the Flesh or Bones, either by a Fall or dry Blows, so that the Flesh is broken, though the skin be whole, which causes an effusion of Blood through several broken Veins. In Chymistry, it is a reducing to powder, by pounding in a Mortar.

Convalescency, a recovery of health or strength, a growing well.

To *Convare*, to warn into any Assembly.

Convention, a Treaty, Contract, Accord.

To *Converse*, to live, to talk familiarly with any one. We say of contemplative Persons, that they are conversing with their Books, with Antiquity, &c.

Conventual, belonging to a Company of Religious Persons. Conventual-Church, a Church belonging to a Convent.

Convocation, a familiar Discourse among Persons either visiting or walking abroad one with another. Spoken in the same sense of Assemblies of Learned and facetious Men.

Converse Direction, is a deduction of a Significator to the places of the Promittors, made by the motion of the *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the succession of the Signs.

Conversion, a changing from one State to another, especially from bad to good. In Logic, it is the tranfposing of the terms of a Proposition still retaining the quality and truth. In Rhetoric it is the same with the figure *Apotrophe*.

Convexity, a bending down on every side; the difference between *Concavity* and *Convexity* is this, that *Concavity* is the inside, *Convexity* the out-side of a Globulous Body which is hollow within.

Conviction, in Common Law, is the proving of a Man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a

reflecting upon the fear of the Punishment which his Sin has merited.

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Conviction, in Common Law, is the proving of a Man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a

man that is Out-lawed, appeareth and confesseth.

To *Convare*, to persuade a Man by evident Reasons and Demonstrations.

Convocation, a calling or assembling together; a meeting of the Clergy. Convocation-houfe, that Houfe where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical Affairs in time of Parliament; and as the Parliament, so the Convocation consists of two distinct Houfes; the upper Convocation-houfe where the Archbishops and Bishops sit; and the lower Convocation-houfe, where all the rest of the Clergy are below'd.

Convoy, (French) a guide or conduct. A Man of War that accompanies Merchantmen to defend 'em from Pyrates.

Convulsion, a violent pulling together: Also a Disease where the sinews are thrunk up, and drawn together.

Cook, he or she that makes ready the Victuals in a Houfe; Proverbially a bad Cook is called the Cook of *Heaven*, who poyson'd the Devil.

Coome, the Soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. See *Comb*.

To *Co-operate*, to bear another company in the same work.

Coote, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moorhen.

Copal, a kind of white Resin brought from the Indies, which they use for a Perfume, and burnt here against cold Diseases of the Brain.

Cope, a Cloak: Also a Vestment that Bishops and other Ecclesiastics wear when they officiate Solemnly in Cathedrals. It hangs down from the Shoulders to the Heels, being fastned with a Clasp before: Also a Custom paid by Miners to the Lord of the Mannor; and *Coping* among Architects, the top or roof of any Building.

Coparceners, or *Parceners* in Common Law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestors.

Copenhagen. See *Hafnia*.

Copernican System, that Hypothesis which makes the Sun the Center of the Earth.

Copiosis, (Greek) a growing deaf; in Physick there is a Disease so called, wherein the hearing is totally lost; so that the Patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a writ that lieth in a case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

To *Copie*, to transcribe any Writing or discourse the Duplicate of which is a Copy.

Coping, among Architects, the top or roof of a Building.

Coping-Irons, among Falconers are those Instruments used for the coping or paring the Hawk's Beak, Pounces or Talons, when overgrown.

Coppy-hold, signifieth in Common Law a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the Rolls made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is also called base Tenure, and was wont to be called Tenure in Villenage.

Copious, plentiful, abounding.

Copse, or *Copie*, a little Wood which consists of under-woods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copland,

Copland, (*Saxon qu.* headland) a Land where-into the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot.

Copras. See *Vitriol*.

Copper, a Metal found in Vitriol Mines. It is hard, dry and weighty, and more ductile than Gold or Silver. It must be melted several times and let cool agen, before it becomes malleable: It is composed of ill digested Sulphur, yellow Mercury, and red Salt. The Chymists call it *Venus*.

Copulation, the conjunction of Male and Female for the work of Generation.

Copier, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be belov'd, and gain the love of Women. A Lady that strives to win the love of Men.

Cogutery, an affected Carriage to win the love of Men or Women; Tattle in Men, Gollipry in Women, tending generally to Amorous Intrigue.

Cor Scorpii, a Constellation in *Scorpio* called the heart of the Scorpion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under Water, of which some Shrubs are as high as a Man; the red and white is most esteemed, tho it be of several other Colours.

Coralline, a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Seamoss*, or *Coral-moss*.

Coralsort, an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, it helpeth the Stone, and easeh pains in the sides and Belly; it is called also *Toothwort*, from the likeness that the Root hath with Teeth, for which it is said to be good by signature.

Corfan, the present appellation of *Baſtriana*, which is a part of the Province of *Hircania*, the other part being *Magiana*, now *Elſabar*.

Corban, a Hebrew word, signifying a Gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corber*, a term in Architecture, signifying a shoulder-piece in Timber-work jutting out like a Bragget.

Corcionisſt, (*Old word*) *Compulency*.

Coryca, the ancient *Phoenicia*; one of the chief Islands in the *Adriatick* or *Ionian* Sea, now called *Corfu*.

A *Cord* of wood, a parcel of Fire-wood, coning in measure four foot in breadth, as many in height, and eight in length.

Cordage, the Rigging of a Ship, a word used in Navigation: Also fluff to make Ropes of.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of *St. Francis*; so called, because he wears a Cord full of knots round his Middle.

Cordial, comfortable to the Heart, also *Sincere*.

Cordon, an old English word, signifying Reward: Also a term in Fortification, being an Ornament of Free-stone, usually of a round figure, with which the Wall is girdl'd in, especially of strong Places.

Cordovan Leather, Leather made of Goat-skins, so called from *Corduba* a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; where the best sort of that kind of Leather is made.

Cordwainer, or *Cordmar*, a Shoo-maker.

Corfu. See *Coccyra*.

Coriander, an Herb somewhat like Parsley, but of a very strong favour; the seed of it is useful

in Physick, being first prepared by being steep'd in Vinegar, but unprepared it is dangerous.

Corivans, one of the Companions of *Bruno*; whence *Cornal* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corivans*. It is fabulously reported of him, that he fought with a Giant called *Gog Magog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a City in the very *Isthmus* of that famous *Peloponnesus* of *Greece*, now called *Moroea*: It was in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt and restored to *Corinthus* the Son of *Marabon*, or as some say, of *Glory*; and by him called *Corimb*. The ancient glories and riches of this City drew envy, and consequently utter destruction from the *Romans*.

Corinthian Order, a term in Architecture, signifying an adornment of Pillars after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of Pillars in Architecture, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composit*.

Coritani, a People inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northamptonshire*, *Liccester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire*, and *Darby-shire*.

Cork, a County of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the People whereof were anciently called *Uladie* & *Coriandi*.

Corlieu, or *Corlieu*, a Water-fowl, Gray, and spotted with red and black Spots, with a long and crooked Beak; a kind of Moor-hen.

Cornandel, or *Cornandel*, a considerable Region or Kingdom of *Indostan*, or *India* in *stera* *Gangge*. Upon the Coast whereof standeth Fort *St. George* a Plantation of English Merchants.

Cormora, (*Corvus Aquaticus*) a Water-fowl resembling a Raven, with a Beak as long as her tail, and a flat Foot; and because he is a great devourer of Fish, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common Law a certain Teure, whereby in the North Men used to hold Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; also a certain imposition upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which some think to be the same with *Cornool*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain People, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at Present called *Warwick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Shrop-shire* and *Cheſhire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of Flower called *Blue-bottle*.

Cornica, the second Coat or Tunicle of the Eye, being of a horny substance.

Corinthian, the same as *Cornool*, a kind of precious Stone: Also the *Corinthian* Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in War, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, a proper name of Man.

Cornool, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be engraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals; It is thought to be original of the *Amebyss*, and is called *Sardius* and *Sardinius*, happy, because it hath been chiefly found in the Island of *Sardina*.

Cornout

Cornice, of a horny substance.

Cornet, a kind black of Taffety, which Doctors of Physick or Law use to wear on the Collar of their Robes, as an Ensign or Badge of their Degree: Also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffety. Also fuch a piece of Paper as Grocers and such-like retailing Trades People wrap up small quantities of Wares in, winding it in fashion of a Horn, is called a *Cornet* of Paper. There is also a Shell-fish called a *Cornet*, and both from the figure of a Winding horn, which it resembles. A *Cornet* is also a Musical Wind-Instrument, formerly used in Cathedrals, being the Treble to the Sackbut.

Cornice, or *Corniche*, a term in Architecture, signifying the Crests, or flourishing works at the upper end of a Pillar: It is also called a *Frize*. In Gunnery, the Muzzle-ring of a Great Gun is called the *Cornice*.

Cornigerous, wearing Horns; an epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornel Tree, of which there are two sorts, the one Male, the Bark of which is smooth and Veiny, the Trunk thick and massy, without any Pith, and firm as a Horn; the Female less, casting forth several Branches, like those of *Agnus Castus*: And the Trunk of it having Pith, is more tender. They make Gallies of the Fruits.

Cornuſette, a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornu cervi, a term in Chymistry, the mouth of an Alembick.

Coronopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthea* his Nurse, whereby she enjoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Corone, a Chymical Still, or luted Matrass, daub'd with Earth an Inch thick, having a crooked Neck, to which the Recipient being set in Water is Joynd, and serving to draw Spirits and Oils out of Woods, Gums, Minerals, and other things that require a strong Heat.

Cornuted, Horned. Also among Logicians, a subtle or Sophistical Argument is called *Argumentum Cornutum*, a horned Argument.

Corody; it signifieth in Common Law, a sum of Money, or allowance of Meat and Drink, toward the Maintenance of any of the King's Servants out of an Abby, or Religious House, whereof the King is the Founder.

Coradio habendo, a Writ for exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby or Religious House, Founded by the King.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: Also a Gift bestowed on the People at publick Feasts and Plays.

Cornamandel, a Country in the *East-Indies*, stretching from *Cape Comoryn* to the famous Gulph of *Bengala*, and hath in it these famous Towns of Trade, *Negapatam*, *Meliaport*, *Policat*, *Armagan*, *Narvinga*, *Mesulipatan* and *Dipilipatan*. See *Cornamandel*.

Corona, by the *Greeks* call'd *Halo*, that is to say a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon. Also a celestial Constellation upon the

shoulder of *Bootes*. In Architecture it is a particular Member in the *Doric* *Corth*; and it is made by so extraordinary an enlargement of the Face of the *Corona* or *Drip*, that it has five times more Breadth than Projecture. This sort of *Corona* is now where to be found among the Ancients, but only in *Vitruvius*.

Corona, or *Stephanopolis*, vulg. *Cronſtade*, one of the principal Cities of *Transylvania*.

Coronal Suture, as it is called by Chyrurgions, is the foremost seam of the Skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other. The Coronal Bone is the Bone of the Forehead.

Coronarie Veſſels, the Veins and Arteries that surround the Heart to nourish it.

Coronation, a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown and Commonwealth of *England*, his Office is to inquire of every Man that is slain or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattle, or Free-hold, the Felon had at the time of the Fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown or Chaplet.

Corporal, belonging to the Body: Also an Inferior Officer under a Serjeant that sets the Sentinels, and is always called to examine those whom the Sentinel bids Stand. A Commander of a Band of ten Soldiers. Also the fine Linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation; in our Common Law is, an Assembly and joining together of many into onefellowship and Brotherhood, whereof one is Head, the rest are the Body, being authorized by the King's Charter to have a common Seal, and able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law, any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, the form or constitution of the Body.

Corporal, of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, a Philosophick term in the same sense.

Corporeature, a bodily substance.

Corpification, a making into a body. In Chymistry it is a giving a Spirit the same Body, or one very like to that it had before Spiritualization.

Corps, a Carcas, or dead Body.

Corps-du-guard, a term in Military Discipline, signifying a company of Soldiers set to watch, as it were the body of a Guard.

Corpulency, fulness of Body.

Corps Politick, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only.

Corpusculum, an Atom, or little Body, or a little part of a Body.

Corpus Christi, a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in the year of our Lord, 1516. There is also in *Cambridge* a College of the same appellation, Founded by *John of Gann*, Duke of *Lancaster*, in the year, 1344. And this hath been also called *Bernat* College.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove both the Body and the Record, touching the cause of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's Bench, or other Courts.

Corr., a certain Measure, containing two quarts.
To Corrade, to scrape together.
Corvée, without Fuils.

Corvèion, an amending: Also a chaffing. In Rhetoric it is taken for the same figure which the Greeks call *Epanorthosis*.

Corvèior of a Press, he that attends at a Printing-house to see that all the Compositors work be exactly right and agreeable to the Copy, before it go to the Press.

Corvèior of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Corvèitèies, a term in Logic signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Corvètion, a smaching suddenly away. The Grammatical figure which the Greeks call *Syllepsis*, the Latins term *Corvètion*. See *Syllepsis*.

Correspondency, a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a term in Fortification, otherwise called the *Covert way*, is a way about 4 or 5 Fathom broad upon the Counter-Scarp; which is secur'd with a kind of Parapet next the Moat, about six Foot high, with a Banke and a Glacis that extends it self toward the Field, about 15 or 20 Fathom.

Corrigible, eafie to be corrected, or made better by Correction.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governor or Mayor of a Town or City among the *Spaniards*.

Corrival, a Competitor, one that makes suit in the same business, one that makes love to the same Woman.

To Corroborate, to strengthen a feeble or diseased part.

Corroboration, a strengthening or making firm.
To Corrode, to gnaw or fret.

Corrosion, a gnawing, or fretting; in Chymistry, it is the calcining of Bodies, by corrosive things.

Corrosive, having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is spoken of those things which are used in Physick, for the eating away dead flesh.

Corrugation, a contracting together, or drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, signifieth in Law, an infection of the Blood growing to the Estate and Issue of a Man tainted with Treason, whereby he loseth all to the Prince, and both he and his Heirs are made ignoble.

Corvairs, (*Fr.*) a sort of Pyrats, or Robbers by Sea; such as scour the Seas with armed Vessels, to plunder and rob Merchants Ships.

Corvèrènt, a Law term, the body of a Beaft, or some such like Offering, given to the Priest out of a dead man's Goods. It is also called, a Mortuary.

Corfète, an Island, now belonging to the Republick of *Genoa*, in that part of the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is called the *Liguftick* or *Ligurian*.

Corfète, (*Ital.*) the same as *Chiraffe* in *French*, Armour for the Back and Breast.

Coftropium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Ammianus*. Some think it to be the same with *Prolemis Curia Ostadiorum*, now call'd *Cowbridge*.

Cortex Winteræ, a kind of Cinamon brought first from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter*.

Cotio, that part of the Rampart which is between the Bastions.

Carven, (*old word*) carved.

Corufication, lightning, a flashing or glimmering of light.

Corvantes, the Priests of *Cybele*, who used to celebrate her Feasts with Dancing and Ringing of Cymbals.

Cofte, (*old word*) a Lamb, Colt or other Creature brought up by hand, without the Dam.

Cofivomancy, (*Greek*) a divination by a Sieve. *Cofènce*, a Writ that lieth where the Father, or the great Grandfather is seized in his Demef, as of a Fee at the day of his Death, of certain Lands and Tenements, and he dying, a stranger entereth and intrudeth. Then shall his Heir have this Writ of Cofènce.

Cofy, or *Cotterch*, (*old word*) a Cottage.

Cofham, a Town in *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the Manfion-houfe of King *Ethelred*.

Cofhacks, Girdles that *Turkifh* Women wear.

Cofter, (*old word*) a Butcher, called also a Sower.

Cof-fine, in Geometry is that which is the complement of the *Radius*, or whole Sine to a Quadrant, or ninety Degrees.

Cofmetick, Waters, Pomatums and Puffs, that serve to beautifie the Skin, and keep the Complexion fresh.

Cofmical, (*Greek*) belonging to the World. *Cofmical* ring of a Star, is a term used in *Aftronomy*, signifying a Star rising at the same time with the Sun. It is otherwise called *Orus Martianus*: The *Cofmical* setting of a Star, is when a Star sets at Sun-rising; it is also called *Ocafus Vefpertinus*.

Cofmography, a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Cofmometry, a meafuring of the World by Degrees and Minutes, being a part of Geography, or *Cofmography*.

Coffacks, a Militia set up in *Poland* by King *Stephen Bafhorius*. They were formerly Volunteers of *Raffia*, *Volfonia* and *Fodalia*, that made it their business to Bootbale upon the *Black Sea*.

Coffack, an Epithete to those numbers that are used in *Algebra*.

Coff, a term in *Bleason*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Garter.

Coffive, having the belly bound.

Coffmary, (*Lat.*) a sort of Garden Herb, otherwise called *Alcoft* or *Mauldin*.

Coffret, (*old word*) a Wine-pot.

Coffus, a certain Ding coming from the *Indies*, whereof there is the fweeter and the bitter.

Cote, a kind of refuse or clotted Wool; also a Cottage or Sheepfold.

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Cote.

Coteftold, (*old word*) a company of Sheep-coats, and Sheep feeding on Hills.

A *Cottage*, signifieth in Law, he that dwelleth in a Cottage or Houfe without Land, or at most having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotèrel. See *Cof*.

Cotis: a term in Heraldry, being Subdivifions, from the Bend, of which they make but two thirds, and poffeffing no more than a fourth or fifth part of the Escutcheon.

Cotton, (*Xylum*) a Plant growing in *India*, *Arabia* and *Egypt*, of which is the Stuff *Cotton*, (*Lana Xylina*) having a Glofs like the down of a *Pomecivron*.

Cotyledones, (*Greek*) in *Latin Accetabula*, the joining together of two pair of Veins, (one proceeding from the Spermatick, and the other from the Hypogaftick Branch) with the mouths of the Umbilical Veins, through which the superfluity of Blood (called the *Cowfies*) is Monthly derived, and through which the Seed attracts the nourishment to it self. Also the hole wherein the Huckle-bone runneth, is called *Cotyledon*, or *Accetabulum*.

Cotyto, a most expert Woman among the Ancients in all kinds of Dances, and anticke Gestures and movements of the Body: She came at last to be accounted a Goddess, and had her Rites and Ceremonies performed, by certain Priests called *Bata*, with nightly Revellings and Dancings.

Couchant, lying or fquatting close to the ground; a word often used in Heraldry to exprefst that Pofture; as a Lyon Couchant.

Covenable, or *Corvenable*, (*old word*) Suitable or Convenient.

Covenant, a Bargain, Paçt, or agreement: Also Covenant in Law is that which the Law intendeth to be made, tho in words it be not expreffed. A Covenant is either Real, or Personal; Real, whereby a Man ties himself to pafs a real thing, as Lands or Tenements: Personal, whereby a Man agrees with another to build a Houfe, or to Serve him. It is also the name of a Writ that lieth for the breach of any.

Covent. See *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwickshire*; fo called from a Covent of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofrick*, who imposing heavy Taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his Wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride Naked through the chief Street of the City: Which she performed; but fo covered with her long Hair, that no body could discern her.

Coverlet, or *Coverkil*, (*old word*) a Lid or Cover.

Cover, an umbrage, or shady place for Deer, or other Beasts.

Couverture, in Common Law is the condition of a Married Woman; who by the Laws of *England* is under Covert-Baron, and fo disabled to make any Bargain without her Husbands consent.

Cover-way. See *Corridor*.

Covy, a term in Fowling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covine, Fraud; it signifieth: in Common Law, a

deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coullary, a Hazle Grove.

Count, a Veffel to carry Water in; also a Robe which Fryers use to wear: Also to *Count*, in Archery, signifieth to hear or cut the Feather of a shaft high or low.

Counters, a Plow-share.

Council, with a *c.* an Assembly of Councillors.

Count, an Earl; also a Law Term, signifieth the original Declaration in a Process, chiefly in real Actions.

Countenance, the Face or Viçage; also encouragement, estimation or Credit; also a term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor Men that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Tradefmans Chest, where he puts his Cash or Money: Also an Accountant, or one that keeps Accounts: Also the name of two Prifons in *London*, where Men are put for Debt. Also Counters, are certain little pieces to cast account withal.

Calculi, are certaint little things to cast Account with.

To Counterbalance, or *Counterpoife*, to weigh one thing against another.

Counter-bond, or *Counter-security*, a Bond or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound, or Security for another.

Countercompounded, a term in Armory, as *Bordure contercomponee*, is a Bordure compounded of two Colours counterly placed.

Counters, or *Contours*, are those which a Man setteth to speak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas *Plaidours*, speak as Counsellors at Law for one who is present himself.

To Counterfeit, to Feign, to endeavour to make one thing like another. Said of Hypocrites and Dissemblers, that would pafs for another sort of Persons than they are.

Counterfugue, a term in Musick. See *Engue*.

Counterguard, a term in Fortification, being a triangular work in form of a Parapet, rais'd beyond the Mote before the faces and point of the Bastion.

Counter-march, a term in Military Discipline, a way of rallying Soldiers, wherein the Leaders of every File turn to the Hand directed (which is chiefly to be observed) and pafs through the Company; their Followers march up to the Leaders Ground, making it good, and then turn and pafs through the Company after their Leaders: This is done either to change the Flankers, or level the Ranks, or otherwise; for by Counter-march the Rear may become the Front, in the same Ground that the Front faced, having brought the Men up, and faced about.

Countermand, a revocation of a former Command. Countermand in Law, is where a thing formerly executed is afterwards by some act or Ceremony made void by the Party that first did it.

Countermine, another Mine made to oppose and hinder the effort of the Enemies Mine.

Counter-mure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town Wall.

C c 2

Count

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a Pair of Deeds, or Indentures; so that one Party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifyeth in Common Law, that which the Demandant alledgeth against a Tenant in Courtfeie, or in Dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the Reversion, for his better Defence.

Counterpoint, opposition; also a term in Musick, being the old manner of composing parts, by setting Points or Pricks one against another, the measure of which Points or Pricks, was according to the Words or Syllables to which they were applied, the Notes, now in use, being not then found out: And because now-a-days in plain Song - Musick we set Note against Note, as they did Point against Point, hence it is, that this kind of Musick doth still retain the name of Counterpoint; also a term in Needle-work, called Back-stitch or Quilt-stitch; also a Quilt or Covering for a Bed.

Counterpoise, to weigh one thing against another.

Counterpoison, an Antidote to hinder the effect of Poison.

Counter-round, a term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a term in Fortification) that side of the Moat, which is opposite to the Fortrefs.

Counter-sign, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic: So the King's Orders are signed by the Secretary of State, the Orders of Council by the Clerk of the Council.

Counter-tail or **Counter-tally**, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other Piece.

Counter-tenor. See *Cliff*.

Counter-vaile, to be of equal Price.

Counter-vallation, a Counter-line or Trench drawn about a Place besieged, to prevent the Salies of the Garrison.

County or Shire, one of those several Portions or Circuits of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided.

Country-Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the Under-sheriff.

Coup, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupani, cutting or lopping.

Couped, in Heraldry is spoken of Trees cut from the Trunk, or of any part of a member or thing cut off from the rest.

Coupage, (old French) a Cut-throat.

Couple-clofe, a term in Blazon, being the fourth part of a Cheveron.

Courage, an ardent Vivacity, a Fury of the Soul, which makes a Man undertake bold things, without fear of Danger.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courfe, that Point of the Compaſs on which the Ship steers. The Sails also are called Courfes.

Cowfer, a Horse of Service.

Court, the House where the King hath his pre-

sent residence; also a place where Justice is judicially ministred, from the *Latin Curia*.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Manor hath within his own Precincts.

Court of Requests, a Court of Equity of the same nature with the *Chancery*; only this Court, instead of a *Subjann*, useth a *Privy Seal*.

Courtesie of England, is a certain Tenure, whereby a Man, marrying a Woman seised of Land in Fee-fine, or Fee-tail general; if he have a Child by her, which cometh alive into the World, though she and the Child die immediately; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the Land, during his Life, and is called *Tenant per legem Anglie*, or the *Courtesie of England*.

Courriage in Common Law, is a Garden, or piece of void Ground lying near a Mellage, or *Curtis*, Manſion-house, and *legere*, to gather.

Courtesan, a Court-Lady; it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courteſſe or **Courteſſet**, a short Sword.

Cowh, knew; from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, to know.

Cowboulough, (*Saxon*) he that receiveth, che-rifeth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cow, A Tame Beaf with Horns, the Female to a Bull, that brings forth Calves, and gives Milk. The Emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a *Cow-laby*, a Cow-hearted Fellow; and of a Lazy, Cronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow.

Cowde (old word) a gobbet.

Cowner, the hollow arching part in a Ship's Stern.

To **Cowre**, to kneel, to fall down for fear.

Cowring, in Falconry, the Quivering of young Hawks, and flaking their Wings in sign of obedience to the old ones.

Cowſel-baſhas, the same among the *Persians, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, that is, a sort of complete armed Horsemen that attend upon the Shawbander, or chief Governour of any Town or Port, at the reception of an Ambaſſador, or any other grand solemnity.*

Cowſip. See *Primofe*.

Cow-wheat, a small flowering Weed, growing among Corn.

Cow-cowh, a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Yellow-Rattle*; also a silly fellow, a conceited fool.

Coy or **Coyen**, (old word) nice, dainty; also, to quiet, to flatter.

C R

Crab, (a term in Navigation) is an Engine of Wood, having three Claws placed on the Ground for the Lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabban, handsome, comely; also substantively taken it signifies the Linnen now usually worn about Men's necks.

Cracknels, a sort of Cakes made in form of a Dish, baked hard, so that they crump under your Teeth.

Cracovia, vulg. *Cracow*, the chief City of the *Cracovienſian* *Satrapie* in *Polonia Minor*, or *Luffer*

Poland, which is divided into three of these *Satrapies*, the *Cracovienſian*, the *Sandomirian*, and that of *Lublin*.

Cradle, (a term in Navigation) is a frame of Timber made along a Ship, or the side of a Gally by her Billidge, for the more eate and safe lanching, much used in *Turky*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; also a frame of Wood fixed to some sorts of Syles.

Crabs-eyes, a Stone found in a Crab which resembleth an Eye.

Cramp, (*Spasmus*) a disease which is caused by a violent distortion of the Nerves; also a disease that happens to Hawks in their soarge, by taking cold, and lies in the Wing.

Crampons, pies of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastned to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along.

Cramp-fish. See *Torpedo*.

Crantage, (a term in Law) Money paid for the use of a Crane to draw up Wares.

Crainbill, an Herb so called from the Seed it bears, which hath the form of a Cranes Beak or Bill.

Cranium, the whole Conjunction of the Bones of the Head, which, like a Helmet defends it from external Injuries.

Crank, (old word) lusty, blithe, jovial. A Ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd.

Crank-fidda, when a Ship will bear but small Sail; a term in Navigation.

Crappulent, glutted with Meat, having taken a Surfeit.

Crasie, Sick, Distempered, infirm.

Craſis is a convenient mixture of Qualities, and is either Simple, or Compound; simple, when one Quality exceeds the rest, as Hot, Cold; Moist, Dry; Salt, Acid, &c. Compound when more Qualities exceed, as Hot and dry, Hot and bitter, Salt and sharp, acid and frigid, &c.

Crash, (old word) Fat.

Crater, is a Sign in Heaven, called the bottom of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*: Also the Line on which Hawks are fastned, when reclaimed, of what sort soever they be.

Cray, Dileafe in the Hawks, that hinders their mewing,

Crays, or **Paſtills**, little Pencils, as it were of any sort of Painting or Colouring; stuff made into Paſte, dried, and us'd for drawing in dry Colours, upon Paper or Parchment of a different Colour.

Craſicle, an Instrument in Chymistry, made of square pieces of iron a finger thick, and placed so near together in acute Angles, that there is half a Finger's breadth between 'em, used in making Fires to keep up the Coals.

Crean, the thicker, but the lightest part of the Milk, of which Butter is made.

Creance, Truth, Confidence, Credit; also a term in Falconry, and is a fine small long Line of strong even-twined Packthread, fastened to the Hawk's Leath when she is first lured.

Creanſour, (*Law term*) a Creditor.

Creaf-tile, a Roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a Heafe.

Creation, a making or forming Something, as it were, out of Nothing. It is vulgarly said a production out of Nothing, made by God. Also the first donation of Honour from a Prince to him that hath done him good Service.

Credibility, a disposition to believe human Reasons, that incline us to believe Divine Revelations.

Credible, that may be believed.

Credit, truth, belief: Also that esteem which a Man acquires in publick by his Vertue, his Probity, his Honesty, and his Merit. It is also said of that Power, Authority and Wealth, which a Man has got by his Reputation in the World.

Credo, the Apostles Creed, containing the chief Articles of our Faith.

Creeke, a part of a Haven where any thing is Landed, or disburthened from the S.

Creegles, a Sea term; little Ropes splic'd into the Boltropes of old Sails, belonging to the Main and Fore-mast, to which the Boling Bridles are made fast, and to hold by when we flake off a Bonnet.

Creeze, a broad, sharp and wated *Indian* Weapon, about two foot long, sharp pointed and desperately Poynt'd, the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or any other Metal, according to the quality of the Owner, and cut in the figure of a deformed Pagod.

Crema, a Town in *Marea Trevisiana*, belonging to the State of *Venice*.

Cremaſter, (*Greek*) the Muscle that holds the Stones.

Cremona, a rich and well fortified Town in *Longbardia*, or *Dutchy of Milan*. The Violins made in this Place, are accounted the best in the World.

Crenelle, a term in Heraldry, dented like the Battlement of a Wall.

Crepitation, a creaking Noise.

Crepuscle, the dawning of the day, and shutting in of the Evening.

Crescent, the figure of a Half-moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresse, a sort of Herb vulgarly call'd *Nosefmart*. That sort call'd *Indian Cresse*, growing generally in Gardens, hath a very fine yellow flower.

Cresset, (old word) a Lantern, a Beacon.

Crest, a part of a Helmet: Also the upper part of a Scutcheon in Armory.

Crestmarine, an Herb otherwise called *Rochamphire*.

Crete, an Island of the *Mediterranean* Sea, heretofore called *Aecatopolis* by the *Greeks*, because it had a hundred Cities, and much celebrated by the Poets, as the place where *Jupiter* was Educated. This Island now called *Candia*, hath been of late Ages in the possession of the *Venician*, but is now almost wholly taken from them by the *Turk*. *Canea* was taken in the year 1645. And *Candia*, the chief City of the same denomination with the Island, in the year 1679, after a Siege of above twenty years.

Cresim, or *Creticism*, (*Greek*.) a forging of Lies, Fallhood, or Perfidiousness.

Crevet, or *Croft*, a Goldsmiths Melting-pot.

Crevic, or *Crink*, a Cleft between the Boards of a Floor, or in a Seeling or Door. The separation of any solid Body, through decay, drowth, or terrible Frosts.

Cressa, the Daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Wife of *Aeneas*, by whom he had *Ascanius*; and following her Husband out of *Troy*, when it was the second her, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reason that he led his Son in his hand, and carried his Father on his Shoulders through the Flames; but going back to seek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Cribration, a Sieving through a Sive or Hair-cloth, of any thing that hath been grinded or pounded.

Criminal, guilty of any Crime or Fault; blame-worthy.

Crinat, a Physician of *Maffilia*, of whom *Pliny* delivers, That before all his Prescriptions, he consulted his *Ephemerides*, and observed the Motions and Aspects of the Stars, and appointed set hours for Diet.

Crinced, having Hairs, a word used in Heraldry.

Criniter, in Faulconry, are the small black Feathers like Hairs about the *Sere*.

Criplings, (in building) are short Spars on the side of a Houfe.

Crisis, (*Greek*) a judgment of discerning into any thing; also a term in Phisick, denoting the sudden change in a Disease, tending either to recovery, or Death. And because it has been found by Experience, that such Changes happen for the most part regularly at such and such times; hence they call those days Critical days, which are commonly believed to be every seventh day, by reason of I know not what virtue in that number: But the truth is, that the reason of those conflicts between Nature and the Disease, is the Moon's coming to the Quadratures, Opposition, or Radical Place where she was at the beginning of the Sickness; and one of these generally happens on the seventh day. But as the Moon is swifter or slower in motion, so it often comes sooner or later.

To *Criticize*, to examine and judge of a Work, and correct the Defects of it. In an ill sense a Critick is taken for a perpetual Censurer and finder of Faults. One that thinks no body does well.

S. *Crispian* Lancer, an Awl, so call'd from *Crispin*, who was the Patron of the Shoo makers.

Crisped, Frizled, Curled.

Critias, an ancient Philosopher, who held, that there was no other Soul in Man but the Blood.

Critical, (*Greek*) of a nice Judgment, apt to Censure: Also Critical days in a Disease are those days wherein a Disease comes to its Crisis. The Crisis in acute Diseases is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick Diseases, the Crisis is judged by the Sun.

Criticism, (*Greek*) a playing the Critick; a Learning which consists in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro, or *Croy*, signifieth in *Scotch* Acts of Parliament, a satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the nearest of Kin to a man that is slain, in case he Minniter not Justice as he should do.

Croatia, one of the four Provinces into which *Ilyricum* is divided; the other three being *Sclavonia*, *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a Pot.

Croce, (*old word*) a Shepherd's Staff or Crook.

Crochet, among Hunters the little tips of the Harts horn.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnshire*, now called *Ancafter*.

Crocodile, a cawing like a Crow.

Crocodile, (*Crocodilus*) an amphibious Creature in some parts of *Africa*, especially about the River *Nilus*, growing to a vast bigness, sometimes thirty foot in length.

Crocus, (*Greek*) Saffron, divers others also resembling Saffron are so called; likewise several Chymical Preparations are hence denominated, as *Crocus Martis* &c. Saffron of *Mars*, or Iron, *Crocus Venetus* &c. Saffron of *Venus*, or Copper, *Crocus metallorum*, &c.

Croesus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in Riches.

Crofts, from the old word *Croft*, i. e. Handycraft; a little Close joining to a Houfe, it being looked on with more than ordinary care.

Croico, the chief City of *Epirus*.

Croisada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the Sign or Badge of the Crofs, in an expedition of Christians against Infidels. A Holy War undertaken by Infidels against the Christians; formerly undertaken out of Devotion, upon encouragement of the Pope's Bulls, promising immediate Heaven to all that dy'd in the Expedition. Upon which they that were distinguished themselves by wearing Croffes of several Colours.

Cronie, an intimate Companion, a Friend much confided in.

Croset, Pilgrims; also Knights of the Order of St. *John of Jerusalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both so called from the Sign of the Crofs, which they used to wear on their Garments.

Crome or *Cfom*, (*old word*) a Crow of Iron. *Cronenburg*, a stately and strong Castle, adjoining to *Helsingora*, or *Elseneur*; one of the principal Towns of the *Danish* Island *Selandia*.

Cronical. See *Cronical*.

To *Crool*, (*old word*) to Mutter.

Crozier, a Bishop's Staff, being one of the Badges of his Dignity, resembling a Shepherd's Hook, because Bishops are spiritual Pastors or Shepherds.

Crofs, an Instrument formerly for the punishment of Malefactors. Since Christ was Crucify'd upon one of these Croffes, in great veneration among the Papists. Figuratively Croffes signifie Troubles, Afflictions, Misfortunes, &c.

Crofs, one of the Ordinaries in an Escutcheon, being composed of two double Lines, dividing each

each other at equal Angles, and equally dividing the Escutcheon; of this Ordinary there are several kinds.

Crofs avellane, in Heraldry is a Crofs whose ends shoot forth like the Husk of a Filberd.

Crofs-fished, for that is in a manner fixed in the Coat with a sharp end.

Crofs fourche, a Crofs-forked.

Crofs-furry, a Crofs with a Flower de Luce at each end.

Crofs Milrine, a Crofs whose ends are clamped and turned again like the Milrine that carries the Milstone.

Crofs Pate, *Crofs Potence*. See the Forms of 'em in *Guilim's* Heraldry.

Crofs voided, when you see the Field through the Crofs.

Croffwort, an Herb whose Leaves and Flowers, both grow in manner of Croffes.

Crofs-bar-shot, a term in Gunnery is a round shot with a long Spike of Iron cast with it, as if it went through the midst of it.

Crofs-jackyard, in Navigation, is a Yard slung under the top of the Mizzen-Mast.

Crofflet, (*Diminutive*) a little Crofs, or a word frequently us'd in Heraldry.

Crofs-staff, a Mathematical Instrument, where-with the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Crofs-trees, those crofs pieces of Timber which are set on the head of the Mast of a Ship.

Croft, the forked part of a Tree, useful in many Cafes of Husbandry.

Crochet, a measure in Musick being half a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up: It signifieth also a humor, or whimsy; also among Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called *Crochettes*.

Crotophages, the two Mufcles of the Temples.

Crovels, or *Croctyng*, (a term in Hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Crouch, (*old word*) a Crofs;

Crow, is a Celestial Constellation upon *Hydra's* tail: She hath her Mansion in the Auztal parts. Also a Bird well known.

Crow-foot, a sort of furious biting Plant, with very yellow flowers.

Crowlands, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with Spirits, until such time as the devout *Gutblack* liv'd there an Hermits life, to whose Memory *St. theobald*, King of the *Mercians*, built a famous Monastery.

Crown, a mark of Dignity that Kings and Sovereign Princes put upon their Heads, to shew their Absolute Power. The *Romans* also made use of several sorts of Crowns, with which they rewarded military Atchievements; as the Oval, Naval, Mural, Civic, Tryumphal, Obidional, and Laurel-Crown, which were varied according to the occasions for which they were allotted, The Oval was given to the General that had won a Victory without effusion of Blood. The Naval, Mural and Civic to them who had first boarded an Enemy's Ship, scald a Wall, or sav'd a Citizen in Battle. The Obidional, to the General that had rais'd a Siege, &c. Crown is also metaphorically

taken for Glory, Honour and Dignity.

Clerk of the *Crown* in *Chancery*, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State: Commissioners of Lieutenancies, Justices or such like; with their Writs of Association, and *dedimus potestatem* for taking of Oaths; also all General Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of Special Executions, &c.

Clerk of the *Crown Office* in the *King's Bench*, is he who Frames, Reasus and Records all Indictments against Traytors, Felons, and all other offenders that are arraigned.

Crown Imperial, the largest and most beautiful sort of *Daffodil*, having, for the most part a drop like a Pearl.

Crombil, a sort of Chyrurgical Instrument used in drawing out of Bullets, Arrow-heads broken Bones, and such like out of a Man's Body.

Cromfeet, in Navigation, are small Lines reeved through the Dead-mans eyes, of small use, only to make the Ship thee full of small Ropes.

To *Crocitate*, to afflict, to torment.

Crucible, a Vessel for melting Minerals and Metals made of Earth, extraordinarily hard'ned by the Fire, with an acute Basis, but a large top, either round or triangular. A Glass used by Chymists, wherein things are burnt, to be prepared for beating to powder.

Cruciferi, the same as *Crouched Fryers*, an Order that came into *England*, Anno 1244. and had their Monastery at *Colchester*.

To *Crucifice*, to fasten or nail to a Crofs.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which represents the Crucifying of Christ.

Crudity, rawness, ill digestion of the Stomach. Crudity of the Stomach is when Meats for defect of Nourishment, or for some other cause, are not rightly fermented and turn'd into Chylus.

Cruel, inhuman, barbarous, delighting in Murder. Attributed to things inanimat. Jealousy is a Cruel Torment. Absence of the Person beloved is a Cruel thing.

Cruet, or *Cruver*, a vial, or narrow-mouthed Glass to keep Oyl or the like in.

Cruise, a word used in the Practick of *Scotland*, for a Hogs-tie; it is also called *Croffera*.

To *Cruise*, is spoken of a Fleet or Squadron of Ships sailing up and down near the Coast, for the guard of the Seas

Cruial, belonging to the *Thighs*.

Cruisil, (*old word*) Grille.

Crouchet Fryers, the same as crouched or croffed Fryers.

Cruzada. See *Croisada*.

Cruzado, a Portugal Crown of Gold.

Cryptography, the art of secret and obscure Writing by Cyphers, or otherwise.

Cryptology, a speaking in secret, a whispering.

Cryfial, (*Cryfiallum*) a very bright and transparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of Glass. In Chymistry *Cryfial* is meant of that which remains of the salt *Lixiviums*, after they are boy'd and evaporated to a perfect Dryness. A Humor of the Eye, within the opening of the Uveous Tunicle, which, like a Glass put

put over a Hole, collects and strikes back the Rays that strike upon it from all parts. The Substance that it is like Glue, or the Gum of a Tree, very transparent, and of a consistence like melting Wax; which tho' pres'd does not easily yield or separate.

Cryalline Humor, a white, splendid and shining humor, not flat nor round, seated in the Center of the Eye, and is the chief Instrument of Sight.

To *Cryallize*, in Chymistry is to reduce into Crystall, after the Evaporation of the Moisture.

C U

Cub, a Fox is called the first Year a Cub; also a young Bear: Likewise a Marten is called the first year a *Marten's Cub*.

Cuba, one of the chiefest Islands in America, situate in the *Mar del Nort*. In this Island is the famous Port of *Havana*.

Cubridge-head, a division made across the Fore-castle and Half-deck with Boards; which in other places is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometrical figure, being a solid Body square every way, comprehending six equal sides; also in Arithmetick it is taken for that number which is the product of a square number, multiplied by its root: It is so called, because the uses of this number may be disposed into the foresaid figure, and one lineal side of the number is called a *Cubic Root*.

Cube Number, the third Power in Numbers. *Cube Root*, the Root or Side of the third Number; so that if 27 be the Cube 3 is the Side of the Cube.

Cube Square, the Biquadrate or fourth Power: Thus 24 is the Side, 4 the Square, 8 the Cube of 2. 16 the Biquadrate of 2, the fifth Power, and 64 the sixth Power, or Cubeb Cube.

Cubebes, a certain kind of Indian fruit, not unlike Ivy-berries, tasting and growing like Pepper, and clasping about the Tree like Ivy. The Fruit hangs in Clusters, and the Flowers are very fragrant.

Cubicular, belonging to a Bed-chamber. *Cubite*, a kind of measure, reaching from the elbow to the end of the little finger.

Cubocubic, a term in Algebra, being the ninth Power of a Number multiplied eight times by its Root. Thus 502 is a Cubocubic, the Root of which is 2, multiplied eight times.

Cubaneal. See *Cobeniente*. *Cucking-stool*. See *Timbrel*. *Cuckoo-flower*, (*Cardamine*.) See *Ladies Smock*.

Cuckoo-pint, (*Asium, Colocasia, Pes Vituli*) an Herb otherwise called *Wake Robin*, which purgeth tough Humors out of the Chest and Lungs.

Cucullated, having on a Monks-Cowl. *Cucumber*, (*Cucumis*) a Gourd-like Plant, which being to frequent a Salter, creates much Corruption by reason of its cold quality.

Cucupha, Caps quilted with medicinal things, such as are good for the Head, as Rosemary, Marjoram, &c. and applied to the Head.

Cucurbitate, a Gourd; also a Cupping-glass, being a deep hollow Glass, which Physicians and Chyrurgeons apply to the Body, with Tow or Flax within it, to raise a Blister or draw out Blood from between the Flesh and the Skin, by setting Fire on the Tow. Also a chymical pointed Vessel made of Earth or Glass, used in Distillations by an *Alcobie*.

Cudweed, a certain Herb whose Leaves are so soft, that they are used for Cotten; it is also called Cotton-weed.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players when any of them are going to speak.

Cuerpo, (*Spanijh*) a Body; also a Corporation: To walk in *Cuerpo*, is to go without a Cloak.

Cui ante d' vorinum, a Writ, that a Woman divorced from her Husband hath power to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage.

Cui in vita, a Writ of Entry, that a Widow hath against him, to whom her Husband did alienate her Lands in her life-time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into such a fashion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuirace, a defensive Armour made of Steel, beat thin, covering the Body from the Neck to the Walte.

Cuirasser, he that is armed with a Cuirasse, or Corlett, which is a kind of Armour for the Breast and Back.

Culdeis, quasi cultores Dei, a sort of Religious people, that were anciently in Scotland and Ireland.

Culverage, Lechery, also an Herb called Water-pepper, or Arse-smart.

Culinary, belonging to the Kitchen. *Cullers*, Sheep that are chosen out, and separated from those that are good for Meat.

Cullion head, the fame as Bastion, Sconce, or Block-house.

Cullions, an Herb of the nature of Dog-stones. *Cullis*, the juice of boiled Meas strained through a Strainer.

Cullor, a Cushion to ride poff with. *Culm*, Smoak or Soor. *Culm*, a Territory and City of the same Name in that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*.

Culmen Caeli, the highest Point of Heaven that any Star or Planet can rise to in any Latitude. 'Tis by Astrologers taken for the Tenth House; and when a Star comes to the Meridian of any Place, 'tis said to Culminate, or be Culminant.

Cultrach, or *Corlach*, signifieth the practise of Scotland, a pledge or caution which is left for the redpleging of a Man from one Court to another.

Culpable, guilty, faulty, peccant. *Culpon* that Trout, in the phrase of those that are curious in the Art of Carving, is as much as cut up that Trout.

To *Cultivate*, to manure and mend a piece of Land, in order to make it better. Figuratively to cultivate the Wit and Memory of young People, is to improve 'em by good Instruction.

Culiva-

Cultivation, a Manuring or Tilling. *Culture*, the care that is taken for improving Land.

Culver, (*old word*) a Pigeon or Dove. *Culverine*, a piece of Ordnance so called from the form of a Snake.

Culvertalle, a term in Architecture, a manner of fastning Boards, or any Timber by letting one piece into another.

Cumbe, full-heaped measure. *Cumae*, a very ancient City of *Campania Felix*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and once the Habitation of one of the Ten *Syllis*, thence called *Cumana*. It is situate by the Sea side, not far from *Puteoli* or *Pazzoli*.

Cummin, (*Cuminum*) is a Plant like Fennel, but less, the seed whereof is so small, that he that is niggardly, and will have inconfidurable things to be divided, is called a cutter of Cummin-feed.

Cumulation, a heaping up together. *Cumulation*, prolonging of time, delaying. *Cumestoffit*, the name of a Government of the *Britains of Wales* and *Cornwall*.

Cunicle, a Mine or Hole under Ground. *Cunoblinus*, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eastern parts of *Britain*, he succeeded *Maradubratius* in the Kingdom.

Cuney, signifieth the fame; as the ordinary Jury, or tryal by the Country. *Cunior*, or *Condor*, famous sort of Bird in *Peru*, which the Natives ador'd for one of their Deities. Some of 'em are five or six Ells long, from one End of the Wing to the other, and so furious that some Spaniards have been kill'd by 'em. They have no Claws, but very hard and sharp Beaks, that will pierce a Bull's Hide, and two of 'em will combat a Bull, kill him and devour him. Their Feathers are black and white, like those of a Magpie, with a Crest upon their Heads, in form of a Razor, and when they fly they make a most terrible Noise. One of the Talons of this Bird is kept in the Treasury of *S. Stephen's Chapel*, in *Paris*, which shews 'em to be very large.

Cupidity, covetousness or desire. *Cupping-glass*. See *Cucurbit*. *Cupulo*, a term in Architecture, being a high Globe fixed upon the top of a Building.

Curable, that is in a condition to receive Cure. *Cure*, the happy success of Physick or Medicines, in restoring the Sick or Wounded to a state of Health.

Curate, one that is provided of a Cure or Charge of Souls in a Parish. *Curballs*, tanned Leather; a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, That every one should put out their Fire and Light, at the Ringing of the Eight-a-Clock-Bell, which was called *Coverir le feu*, i. e. cover the Fire.

Curia Ostadimorum, an ancient Town of *Northumbreland*. See *Corscopium*. *Curialist*, *Scotic*, is equivalent to that which we call Courtelike of *England*.

Curious, one that is inquisitive to see and know every thing. It also signifies handsome, neat, well-clad. A *Curious Person*, a collector of Rarities.

Curiosify, things rare and not vulgarly known. *Curlandia*, one of the three Provinces, (being also a Dukedom) into which *Livonia* is divided, the other two being *Elia* and *Letten*, the Ducal Seat is *Mittavia* or *Mittum*.

To *Curl*, to set the Hair in Rings with Irons heated, or Gums. We give the Epithite of *Curling* to the Waves of the Sea.

Curlwee, (*Arquata*) a kind of Fowl, so called. *Curanto*, (*French*) a running *French Dance*: Also a musical Air, which runs in that Mood called the *Imperfect of the More*, consisting of Triple time.

Curricourte, a kind of *East-India Barge*. *Curriedore*, a curry-favour or flatterer. *Current*, a running Stream; from *Curvere* to run.

Curfiter, a Clerk belonging to the Chancery, who makes Original Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Cursey, the name of King *Edward* the *Confessor's* Sword, which is the first Sword that is carried before the Kings of this Land at the Coronation.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*) a term in Law, signifying a spot of Ground, Garden-plot belonging to a Messuage.

Curved, or *Curvilinear*, a Body hollowed; and hence Figures consisting of Triangles, Quadrangles, &c. when they are considered as to Circles in the Heaven, are called *Curvilinear*, because they all consist of Arches of the Circles, distorted or bent, and not real Arches, or to be made by common Compasses, but are to be found by Points, or an Instrument made on purpose to draw Elliptick Figures, as Parabola's, Hyperbola's, &c.

Curveta, or *Corveta*, (*Ital.*) a prancing of a Horse of Service; from the *Latin Curvare*, crooked, because they bend in their Feet.

Curvity, crookedness. *Curules*, (*Lat.*) those of the *Roman* Senators which were carried to Court in Chairs with Wheels.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-seat, which ran upon Wheels, for the Use of the chief *Roman* Magistrates.

Curzolari. See *Echinades*. *Cusco*, an eminent City of *Lima*, one of the three Divisions of the large Region of *Peru* in Southern America.

Cusse, the entrance of any House, or first beginning, which is the Line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiac is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houses.

Custody, safe hold. *Custom*, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestors hath been, and is daily practised.

D d Custod

Cufus brevium, a Clark belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs and put them upon Files, every return by it self; and at the end of every Term to receive of the Prothonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called the *Postea*.

Cufus Rotulorum, is he that hath the Custody of the Rolls and Records of the Sessions of Peace, and of the Commillion it self: he is thought to be the same with *Cufus placitorum Corona*.

Cufus Spiritualium, keeper of the Spirituallities; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Diocefs, during the Vacancy of the See, and by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (*Saxon*) famous Knowledge, a proper Name. The chief whereof was that much venerated *English* Saint, who was Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

Cuticle, signifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin Skin, which covereth the thicker Skin all over the Body, and is called in *Greek* *Epidermis*.

To *cut* the Sail in Navigation, is to let it fall.

Cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchequer, that provideth Wood for the Tallies, and cutting the Sum paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kind of Fish, called in *Latin* *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juice, like Ink, into the Water, becomes hid in that Obscurity, and so escapes the Fisher.

Cutwater, a term in Navigation, the sharpness of the Ship before.

C Y.

Cyamba, a City in *Asia*, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes and all kind of Spices.

Cyclades, Fifty Islands in the *Aegean-Sea*, so called, as lying in a circle about *Delos*, called by the *Italians*, *Isole del Archipelago*, the chief of these Islands are *Rhodus*, *Scarpanto*, *Cerigo*, *Tenedos* and *Delos*.

Cycle, (*Greek*) a term in Astronomy: *Cycle*, or Circle of the Sun, is that which in Twenty eight Years (for so long it is in completing its revolution) causeth the Dominical Letter; and by consequence, the day of the Week from the Changes, which the *Bissexile* or Leap-year made in them, to return again to their former station or day of the Month. For by the seven first Letters of the Alphabet, the Dominical Letter is varied according as the first of *January*, (which being the Period of this Circle, is always marked with *A*) shall happen to fall upon this or that Day of the Week. If it fall upon Sunday *A* must needs be the Dominical Letter, if upon Monday *G*, if upon Tuesday *F*; but in *Bissexile*, which is every fourth Year, there are used two Dominical Letters, the first in reverse order until the 24th of *February*, the other from thence until the years end: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years in which

time, both of their Motions recur to the same point. See *Prime*.

Cyclopaedia, (*Greek*) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cycloides, a Figure used in solid Geometry and Algebra, and is described by the upper Extremity of the Diameter of a Circle, when it moves perpendicularly upon a Right Line.

Cyclopes, the Sons of *Calus* and *Terra*; the servants of *Vulcan*, who made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great Eye in their Forehead: Others say, they were a very ancient People of *Sicily*, said to make *Jupiter's* Thunder, because of the continual Noise and Burning of the Mountain *Atna*.

Cygnus, the Son of *Mars*, who was killed in combat with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his Sons Death, resolved to fight with; but before they came to Blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a Clap of Thunder.

Cydonium, Conserve of Quinces, called *Mar-malade*.

Cygnus. See *Swan*.

Cylinder, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: Also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allsies, being just of that Figure. In the Art of Gunnery it signifies that part of the Bore of a Piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymate, or *Cymatium*, is a Member of Architecture, of which the one half is Convex and the other Concave, the one being hollow above and the other below. Of these there are two sorts, the one called the *Golt*, or *Throat*, or the *Doucine*, whose advanced part is Concave, and the other, called the *Talon*, or *Head*, whose advanced part is hollow below, as the other is above.

Cymbal, a Musical Instrument, made of Plates of Brass, resembling a kind of Boat called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the *Welsh*, or old *British* language.

Cynanthropy, a kind of Phrenie, or Disease, which possesseth a Man with a Conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegiatrics, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynegirus, or *Cynegiris*, an *Aethiopian* Soldier, who catching hold of one of his Enemies Ships held it first with his Right-hand, and when that was cut off, with his Left, and when both were cut off, yet still kept it with his Teeth.

Cynic, (*Greek*) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*, and contemned all things, especially Grandeur and Riches, and all Arts and Sciences, except Morality, the Head of which was *Antisthenes*.

Cynosure, (*Greek*) a Constellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailors are directed in their Course.

Cynoracia, (*Greek*) a greediness and unnatural ravening Appetite, or Desire of Meat.

Cymbius,

Cymbiza, a name attributed to *Apollo*, as *Cymbia* to *Diana*; from *Cymbus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Lactans* brought them forth, being Twins.

Cyon, a young Tree, or Slip, springing from an old.

Cyperus. See *Calingale*.

Cypher, or *Cyfor*, a Character in Arithmetick, resembling the Letter O, which alone, or on the Left-hand of any Numerical Figure, signifies nothing, but on the Right-hand of another Figure encreaseth it ten times. If two Cyphers be plac'd after another Figure they increase a hundred times; if three, a thousand times. But in Decimal Numbers, they decrease toward the Left-hand in the same proportion. 'Tis also mysterious Character, composed of some Letters interwoven together, generally the first Letters of the Name of the Person for whom it is made. 'Tis also said of certain unknown Characters, disguised and varied for the Writing of Letters, containing secret Matters.

Cypress, a Tree well known, wherewith Sepulchers are adorn'd, as being the Emblem of Death.

Cyprian, a proper Name of Men.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the *Turk* Dominion.

Cyrenaeia, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Panopolitana*, because it contained the five Cities, *Berenice*, *Asiut*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia* and *Cyrene*. *Cyrenaeick* Artery, a Branch of the *Carotick*, which goes to the Liver and Gall.

Cystick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Bag of Gall, which is called *Cystis*. *Cystick* vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Port-vein, which ascendeth up to the Neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cythera, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, who was thence denominated *Cytheraea*. It is at this day *Cerigo*.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joined to the Continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

C Z.

Czar, the title of the Emperor of *Russia*, who is so called *quasi Caesar*, which being the name of the first *Roman* Emperor, is now become a general Title in Christendom, for all that have attain'd Imperial Power.

D A.

DAb, a sort of Fish which is thought to be no other than a young Flounder.

Daa, a part of those ancient People of *Syrbia*, who were called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Aeneid*.

Dabuze, a kind of Weapon carried before the Grand Signior, in the nature of our Mace.

Dace, a sort of small River-Fish, otherwise called a *Dare*.

Dacia, a Country of *Seybia* *Europaea*, which at this Day is divided into *Transylvania*, *Russia*, or *Servia*, *Bulgaria* and *Walachia*.

Dactyle, (*Greek*) the Fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date; also a measure in Verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short; as *Ticÿre*, the long Syllables being marked over head with this Character (-), the short with this (˘).

Dactylogy, (*Greek*) a discoursing by signs made with the Finger.

Daddock, when the Heart or Body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten, it is called *Daddock*, as much as to say, Dead Oak.

Dadalus, a celebrated Artiff, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his Son *Icarus*, for having made a Wooden Heifer, in which *Paphae* was enjoyed by *Jupiter*, in the shape of a Bull. But he making artificial Wings for himself and his Son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the Wax, and fell into the Sea.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a Daffard.

Daffadil, a kind of Flower, otherwise called *Narcissus*.

Dag, (*Dutch*) a Dagger, some say from the *Dacians*, who used this sort of Weapon. Also a *Dag* (old word) a Leather Pouch.

Dagon, an Idol of the *Philistines*, having the upper part like a Woman, and the lower part like a Fish.

Dalle, a term in Navigation, is a Trough, wherein the Water runs over the Decks.

To *Daigne*, to be willing to perform any Action, either in Honour of any Person, or to do him a kindness.

Daily Motion, the progress which any Planet makes in 24 Hours, by its own proper Motion.

Dallops, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among the Corn.

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower, otherwise called a *Tulip*, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country bordering upon *Greece*. *Dalmaick*, a kind of Vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalredini, the ancient name of a certain People of *Scotland*; so called from *Reda* an *Irish* Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the Chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the best sort of *Prunes*, which are called *Damask Prunes*, or *Damaifins*.

Damiata, a Port Town of *Egypte*, anciently *Pelufium*; seated on the Easternmost Stream of *Nilus*. Here the East and West World met together to exchange their Ware; the grudging for Trade to give the upper hand to *Alexandria* itself.

Damage, a term in Common Law; any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his Estate; also a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, passing for the Plaintiff in a civil action.

Damage Peasant, in Common Law, is when a stranger's Beasts are in another Man's Ground, and there feed, without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grass or Corn; in which case the Tenant

D d 2 may

may impound them. An Addition usually given to the Wife of a Knight or other dignified Person.

Damask, a kind of fine Silk, Linnen or stuff, consisting of Railed Work, wrought into Flowers and other Figures.

Damnable, wicked, execrable, abominable, that merits eternal Damnation.

Damnation, a condemning or giving Sentence. The eternal Pains of Hell, which Sinners have deserved.

Damsel, all unmarried Virgins are called Damsels, provided they are not of the Scum of the People.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, a Father of a great Tribe which from him took its denomination.

To **Dance**, to move the Body in Measure and Figure, according to the Tune or Air that is plaid at the same time, for the Delight of the Spectators.

Dancer, in Heraldry is much like indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, (*dens leonis*) a common Plant of a diuretick quality.

Daudiprat, a small Coyn, so called, and made by Henry VII. Hence very little Men and Women are called **Daudiprats**.

Dandruff, a kind of Scurf, or small Scales, sticking to the Skin of the Head, which look like Bran. From the *Saxon* words *Tan*, a Scab, and *Drof*, nally.

Dane Gilt, from *Dane*, and *Gelt*, which signifies Money: It was a Tribute anciently laid upon our Ancestors by the *Danes*, of twelve Pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm.

Dancwart, *Dwase Elder*, or *Walwort*, a Plant with flowers like unto Elder, springing up annually and decaying again; it openeth and purgeth Cholera, Phlegm and Water, helpeth the Dropick, Gout, Piles, &c.

Danger, Peril, Hazard.

Dangerous, perillous, hazardous. Such a one is a dangerous Man; that is, stout and cruel, not easie to be attack'd; or when his Doctrine and Manners are so corrupted, that it is a dangerous thing to keep him company.

Dangwall, (*old word*) *executive*, as it were making the Waller to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almost environ'd with the Northern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (*Heb.*) Judgment of God.

Dank, moist.

Danwarii, the ancient name of the people in old time inhabiting that part of this Island, now called *Corwall* and *Devonshire*.

Danitscum, (*vulg.* *Danzick*) the chief Town of that part of *Borussia*, which is called *Borussia Regalis*, a Province belonging to the King of *Poland*. This Town is a most famous *Emporium* or *Mart* Town, and the Granary of *Europe*.

Danzick. See *Danitscum*.

Danubius, or *Ister*, the greatest River in *Europe*, which rising from the Mountain *Arnoha*, runneth through many Countries; as *Germany*, *Dacia*,

Mysia, *Poland*, &c. and falls into the *Euxin* or *Black Sea*. It is now called the *Danow*.

Dapinomaney, a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, spruce.

Dapple, a sort of Colour chiefly taken notice of in Horses, being a kind of mixed, spotted, and variegated colour.

Dara, a Kingdom (with its capital City of the same name) of *Africa*, one of the six into which *Barbary* is divided; the other five being *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Fes*, *Tremisen*, and *Morocco*, though some divide it but into four in all, *viz.* *Fes*, *Morocco*, *Tremisen*, and *Tunis*.

Darapti, a word by which in *Logick* is signified the first Mood of the third Figure, wherein the two first Propositions are Universal Affirmatives, and the last a Particular Affirmative.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyshire*; so called by Contraction from *Dormently*, because it standeth upon the River *Dorment*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelstede*, that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*. From the *Danes*, of whom it made a very great slaughter.

Dardanelli, two opposite Castles in the *Helle-sponick Straits*, possessing the Places of the ancient *Seffus* and *Abdus*. So celebrated by Poets for the loves of *Hero* and *Lander*.

Dardanus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, who having killed his Brother *Jasius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwards he went into *Asia*, where he built *Dardanus*, or *Troy*. Also the name of a Magician, so eminent, that from him Witchcraft hath among some derived the appellation of *Dardanian Art*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coyn, bearing the value of two shillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darien, a Province of *America*, adjoining to *Castena*, *Aurea*, or *Panama*.

Darius, the Names of several ancient Kings of *Persia*, as *Darius Hystaspis*, *Darius Nubius*, and *Darius Codomannus*; which last was overcome by *Alexander the Great*.

Darvel, Cockle-weed.

Darnix, a sort of Stuff so called from *Deornick*, a Town of *Flanders*, but better known by the name of *Tourns*, where it is made.

Darrein, as *Darrein*, presentment, last presentment. An *Alize* thereof lyes, where 1 or any Ancestors have presented a Clerk to a Church, and after, the Church being void by the Death of the said Clerk, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church, in disturbance of me; *Darrein* continuance, is when the Defender or Tenant pleads new matter done after the continuance of the Plea.

Darveghu, (*old word*) an attempt.

Dartos, one of the membranes that involve the Stones.

Darford, or *Darwinford*, a Town in *Kent*, so called from the River *Daren*, where King *Edward* the Third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Darii, an artificial word among *Logicians*, by which it signified the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is a Universal Affirmative, the two last Particular Affirmatives. *Daroga*,

Daroga, an Officer of State among the *Perfians*.

Data, things given or granted. A term in *Geography* for something Propos'd or known, in order to the finding out of other things unknown.

Datary, the most considerable Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whose hands all the vacant Benefices pass, except the Consistorial. It signifies also the Office of the *Datary*, or the Place where he executes his Jurisdiction.

Date, (*Datylus*) the Fruit of the Palm-tree: Also the day of the Month and Year wherein any Letter is written.

Datish, the fourth Mood of the third Figure in *Logick*, in which the Propositions are answerable to *Darii* in the first Figure.

Datish, (*Greek*) an often rehearsal of the same thing, by heaping of Synonyms together; from *Datis* a Satrape of *Greece*.

The Dative Case, the third of the six Cases in *Grammar*, used in actions of giving or attributing.

Daventria, (*Davertry*) the principal City of *Overyssst*, one of the seven United Provinces: Also a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

David, (*Heb.* Beloved) the Son of *Jesse*, he slew the Giant *Goliath*, the Champion of the *Philistines*, and was by God's appointment anointed King of *Israel*, after the death of *Saul*.

David, a Sea term, being a short piece of Timber, at the end whereof in a Notch, they hang a Block in a Strap call'd the Fish-block.

St. David's Day, the first of *March*, kept Solemnly by the *Welsh*, in honour of their Patron *St. David*, whom their Records and Traditions testify to have been a Person of eminent Sanctity and Austerity of Life, excellently Learn'd, a most Eloquent Preacher, and a Bishop of *St. David's* in *Pembrokeshire*. He Flourish'd in the fifth and sixth Age, and died in the 110th year of his own.

The *Welsh* wear a Leek upon that day, in memory of a famous Victory by them obtain'd against the *Saxons*, at what time by *St. David's* persuasion they wore Leeks in their Hats, as a Military Distinction.

David's Staff, an Instrument used in Navigation, consisting of two Triangles united together, but the one longer than the other, and both having their Base Arch'd, and containing an entire Quadrant of ninety Degrees between them in the Circle of their Bases.

David's Quadrant, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, wherewith they observe the height of the Sun with their Backs toward it.

Dauphin, an Appellation, commonly given to the King of *France* his eldest Son, from a Province so called of *Gallia Braccata*, or *Narbonensis*; a certain Earl whereof, named *Humbert*, sold it to *Philip* of *Valois* King of *France*, for a very small rate; but upon condition that the Heir Apparent of *France*, should still be called the *Dauphin* of *Vienneis*, *Vienna* being one of the chief Cities of this Province.

Dausfel, a term in Heraldry, being almost

the same with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Day, signifieth in Law a day in Bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the Party should appear and Plead: The days are either Astronomical, or Political: *Astronomical*, are either Natural or Artificial. An Artificial day consists of 12 Hours. A Natural day contains 24 Hours. The beginning of the Political days is various. The *Athenians* began their days from Sun-set: The *Jens* and *Babylonians*, from Sun rise: The *Egyptians* and *Romans*, from Midnight; from whom we take our Pattern. The Parts of Political or Civil days, are 1. After Midnight. 2. The Cock's Crow. 3. The space between the first Cock's Crow and Break of day. 4. The dawn of the Morning. 5. The Morning. 6. Noon, or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-set. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The Dead time of the Night.

Dea Bonus, or Good Goddes, a Name attributed by the old Heathen to the Earth, whom they worshipped as a Goddes: She was also called *Ops*, *Fauna*, and *Fauna*. The Poets feign, that being drunk with Wine made of Myrtle-Berries, called *Myrtidannum*, she was whipp'd to death by her Husband *Faunus*, with Myrtle-Twigs.

Dea viriplaca, a certain Goddes among the ancient *Romans*; in whose Chappel, Man and Wife, after they had fallen out, were Reconciled again.

Deacons, (*the Greek, Diaconus*) a Minister or Servant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute Alms to the Poor.

Dead-mens eyes, Blocks which have many Holes, but no Sheevers, wherein the Laniers go that make fast the Shrowds to the Chains.

Dead pledge, Land or Moveables Pawned for Money; which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on: It is also called *Mortgage*.

Dead-water, the eddy water at the Stern of a Ship.

Deaf, said of one that cannot hear Sounds; and apply'd sometimes to one that pretends not to hear, when he does.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate, that hath power over ten Canons; and those which have a Jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop, over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoining, are called *Deans rural*.

Dean and Chapter, is a Body Corporate Spiritual, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebends, and they together make a Corporation; and as this Corporation, may jointly purchase Lands and Tenements to the use of their Church and Successors, so every of them severally may purchase to the use of himself and his Heirs.

Death, a separation of the Soul from the Body, which terminates Life.

Denaturation, a gliding over.

Debauchery, or *Debauchery* (French) Riot, disorderly Reveling.

De bene esse, a term used in Common Law, as when a Defendant's Deposition or Bail, is only allowed for the present, but after more full Examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debitum, a Bill drawn upon the Publick, for the payment of any Seamans or Land Soldiers Arrears to the Creditor.

Debts, said of that which remains behind unpaid, after the Stating of an Account.

Debet & solvi, a Writ of Right, which hath those words in it, as formal words not to be omitted, when a Man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been enjoyed by his Ancestors, as Suit to a Mill, Common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, a making weak or feeble.

Debilities, certain Affections of the Planets, whereby they are Weaken'd, and their Influences become less Vigorous; and they are either Essential, when a Planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th 8th or 6th Houses; or Combust. By each of which Circumstances, as he is more or less afflicted, so he is said to have his many or few Debilities.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a Man oweth Money upon Obligation; a Bargain for any thing Sold.

Debonaire, Sweet, Gracious, Courteous: Also of a brisk or sprightly Air.

Deborab (Hebr.) a Word, or a Bee | Rebecca's Nurse: Also a Prophetess who judged Israel, and sent Barak against Sisera.

Debojshery, or *Debojshness*. See *Debauchery*.

Debit, what is due from one Man to another, whether Money, Goods, &c. Also a Writ that lieth where any sum of Money's due, by reason of any Contract or Bargain, &c. whether Months, Years or Books, &c.

Decade, (Greek) the number of Ten. As the *Decads of Livie*.

Decacordon, an Instrument of ten Strings.

Decadency, a declining or falling down, Decay, Ruin.

Decagon, (Greek) a term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue (Greek) the Ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews by God from Moses.

Decameron, (Greek) a Book of Fables, written by Boccace; so called, because it is divided into ten Parts, or Books.

To *Decamp*, a term now grown much in use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and Incamping in another Place.

Decans, one of the six Regions or Kingdoms, into which, that part of the *East-Indies* called *India intra Gangem* is divided, the rest are *Orissa*, *Narsinga*, *Coromandel*, *Malabar*, and *Cambaja*.

Decanate, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees

of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine; tho' he be not otherwise fortified, we may repute him to be a Man ready to be turn'd out of Doors, having much ado to keep up his sinking Credit.

Decantation, in Chymistry, the pouring off of any Liquor which fetleth by inclination.

Decapitation, a Beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of Syria, so called because it contained Ten Cities.

Decarch, (Greek) a Commander or Governour over Ten.

Decasse, Death.

To *Decave*, to Cousen dextrously.

December, one of the Twelve Months, so called as being the Tenth from March.

Decemped, Ten foot long.

Decemvales, a Law term, being a supply of Ten Men impanelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be a like in reputation to those that were impanelled.

Decemvirate, the Office of the *Decemviri*, who were ten Noble Men among the *Romans*, choic'd to govern the Commonwealth in place of the two Consuls, untill the Law were fully established.

Decennial, lasting, or being of the age of ten Years.

Deception, Deceit, Fraud, or Beguiling. A false judgment of Mind concerning any thing.

Deception, a Writ that lieth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Deception, a cropping off, or pulling away.

Deception, a striving for any thing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a Juror that taketh Money to give his Verdict, where in there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

Decencie, the outward Civility and besemings that ought to be observed in Gesture and Habit.

Decimal Arithmetick, the art of Tens, wherein any Integer, as Pounds, Yards, Perches, &c. are taught to be divided into ten, a hundred, or a thousand Parts.

The Decimal Chain, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of Land, which is to be divided into ten equal parts.

Decimation, a gathering Tithes; also a punishing every tenth Man by Lot.

De decimis siccendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had Farm'd the Priors aliens Lands of the King.

Decimers, or *Dozimers*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the Peace; the limits of whose Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.

To *Decipher*, to find out the Alphabet of a Cypher, or the meaning of a Letter written in Cyphers. To penetrate the bottom of a difficult Affair.

Decision,

Decision, a determining of any business of Controverfie. The Action of the Debating Mind, by which it pronounces Sentence upon things already weighed and considered.

The Deck of a Ship, the Floor of Planks which lies upon the Beams, and on which the great Guns are placed. There are three Decks, first; second and third, whereof the lowest is the first, also the Half Deck, is that which is from the Main Mast to the Stem; the Quarter Deck, that which is from the Steerage aloft, to the Masters Cabin; the Spar-Deck is the uppermost betwixt the two Masts; a Fluth Deck, or a Deck Fluth, Fore, and Aft, is, when from Stem to Stem it lies upon a right Line without any fall.

Declamation, an Invective against Persons and Vices; also an Oration, made of some feign'd Argument.

Declamatory, belonging to a Declamation.

To *Declame*, to recite in publick either any Discourse or Verses, like an Actor, or an Orator.

Declaration, a shewing forth; also in Common Law, it is the shewing in Writing the Grief of the Demandant or Plaintiff, against the Tenant or Defendant, wherein he supposeth to have received Wrong.

Declarative, an Act declaring the Will of a Superior.

Declaratory, an Act or Clause which declares and confirms some particular thing.

To *Declare*, to make known, to Publish. The King has Declared War, &c. The Parliament has Declard such a Marriage void.

Declension, or *Declination*, or declining or bowing down; also in Grammar, it signifieth the varying of Cases and Tenses in Nouns and Verbs. In Astrology, the Declination of a Planet, is his distance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either Northward or Southward, so is his Declination nominated, either North or South. Declination of a Disease is, when it recedes from its height, and the Patient is beyond Danger. In Navigation, Declination is the variation of the Needle, when it does not turn exactly toward the North.

Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Declination of the Planets.

To *Decline*, to diminish, lessen, decay, to avoid; to vary the Cases of Noun Substantive, by means of the Article, or Termination of the Word.

Declivity, a bending downwards, steepness.

Decolion, a boiling away; it is applied chiefly to medicinal things, as Herbs, Roots, &c.

Decollation, a beheading.

Decomposite, a term in Grammar, signifying a Word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other Words, as *In-dif-positio*.

Decoration, an adorning or decking.

Decorication, a pulling off the outward Rind or Bark.

Decorum, good Grace, Order, Decency. Decorum is that which becomes every Body, and is conscientious to every thing. So that the Action may correspond with the degree which he holds, and the Employment he is in.

Decretes, or *Decretals*, a Volume of the Canon Law, composed by Gratian, a Monk of the Order of S. Benedict.

Decrement, a decreasing; also in the Universities, *Decrements* are Fees paid by the Scholars for the spoiling or indamaging of any thing made use of from the College.

Deseript, weak and impotent with Age.

Description, said of common and other Salts, when they are calcin'd by Fire, without Fusion, because they crackle in the Flame.

Desertum, the waining or decreasing Moon.

Desertal, belonging to a Decree.

To *Desery*, to cry down, to forbid the Use of Money or Foreign Manufactures, by publick Proclamation: To take away the Credit and Reputation of any Person.

Desertustation, a taking away the uppermost Rind or Crust of any thing.

Decumbence, a lying down.

Decumbente, a lying down, it is a Word particularly used in Physick, when a Man is so violently taken with a Disease, that he is forced to take his Bed; and it is properly taken from the first lying down of the Disease, and from this the Crisis is to be gathered. Decumbente in Astrology is understood by a Figure, which is erected at that Moment when a Disease first invades a Person; by which Figure of the Decumbente the Artift finds out the Nature of the Disease, Parts afflicted, Prognosticks of Death or Recovery, the most proper Medicaments, true Times of the Crisis, &c.

Decuple, tenfold.

Decurion, the chief of a *Decurie*, which signifieth a Band of Ten Soldiers, or a company of Ten Senators; also an Alderman or Burgess of a City.

Decussation, a cutting across, or in the form of a Figure of Ten. A Term in Opticks, signifying the Point where the Beams or Lines of Light cross each other.

Decussion, a shaking off.

Decussory, a Surgeons Instrument, by which the *Dura Mater*, being prest, is accurately adjoyn'd to the Skull, so that the motty Matter, gathered between the Skull and the *Dura Mater* may be evacuated by a Hole made with a Trepan.

To *Dedicate*, to set apart for sacred use: To address a Book to some Person of Dignity, to give a Reputation to it, or to request the Protection of the Person to whom it is addressed.

Decimus Postestatem, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some act appertaining to a Judge. It is called by the Civilians, *Delegation*.

De doneranda pro rata Portionis, a Writ that lieth where a Man is disfrained for Rent that ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

To *Delect*, to subtract, to withdraw from, to lessen, to retrench.

Decds, signifie in Common Law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between Man and Man, which the Civilians call *Literarum Obligationis*.

Decp-

Deep sea-head, the Lead which is hung at the Deep-sea-line to sink it down.

Deep-sea-line, a small Line with which Seamen found in deep Waters to find Ground.

Dues, (*Dransicus, old word*) a Canopy.

Deus, (*Greek*) a beseeching, a Figure of Sentence which is oft-times elegantly made use of in Oratory and Poetry, upon occasion either of earnest entreaty or calling to witness;

Lydia dic per omnes, te, deosro. HORAT.

Per has ego lachrymas decivramq, tuam te. VIRG.

Defaillance, a Failing or Defect.

Defamation, is when a Man speaks slanderous words of any other Man, Court of Judicature, Magistrate, or Title of Land, for which the Party shall be punished according to the nature of the Offence.

Defatigation, a making weary.

Defaulking, an abating, or cutting off in Accounts.

Default, (in Law) a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

Defiance, or *Defisance*, signifieth in Common Law, a Condition annexed to an Act, Obligation, or Recognition; which being performed, the Act, &c. is made void.

To Defeat, to Rout, put to Flight, Overthrow: The Enemy was totally Defeated.

Defecation, a refining or cleansing from dregs.

Defect, an Imperfection, Blemish, natural Vice, want of; as defect of Judgment, defect of Memory. The want of some part or Member.

Defection, a falling: Also a revolting or falling off.

Defisance. See *Defiance*.

Defence, that which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Declaration is made.

To Defend, to uphold, maintain, justify, to keep off any act of Violence; to make a stout Resistance. Apply'd to Arguments and criminal Causes; such a one well defended his Thesis. Such a one made a good Defence at the Bar for himself.

Defendant, is in Common Law, he that is sued in an Action Personal, as Tenant is he who is sued in an Action Real.

Se Defendo, an expression in the Law for any ones killing another Man in his own defence; which the Law allows for a sufficient justification of the Fact.

Defendimus, a word used in Feoffment or Donation, binding the Donor and his Heir to defend the Donee.

Defender of the Faith, a Title given by Pope Leo the Tenth, to King Henry the Eighth of England, and continued ever since as the proper Title of the Kings of England, as *Mohr Christian*, is the Title of the Kings of France, and *Catholic* of the Kings of Spain.

Defensives, a term in Physick; those Medicines which divert the Humours from the place affected.

Defensure, as Defensive War, when an Enemy stands upon his own Defence, without seeking

to Offend. *Defensive Arms*, as Cuiraces, Helms, &c.

Deference, Respect, Submission.

Deferens, in Astronomy signifie Circles, or Orbs, carrying not so much the Epyccircles, as the very body of the Planet fix'd therein, and causing the same to be roll'd about the World, whether in its Epyccircle or proper Orbit.

Deficiency, a want or failing.

Definition, an Explication, or according to Logicians, an unfolding of the essence of a thing, by its Genus and Difference in few words.

Deflagration, a Chymical way of preparing Medicines, by setting them on fire, as Nitre and Sulphur, Antimony and Nitre when a flame suddenly arises.

To Deflowre, to crop the flower of a Maidens Virginity, by Violence and against her will.

Deflexion, bending down, a bowing or turning aside.

Defluxion, a flowing downward; also in Physick it is taken for a falling down of Humours to any part of the Body.

Defo, (*old English*) little, pretty and handsome.

Deformation, a deforming, or making out of form.

Deformity, Ugliness, that which is displeasing to the sight for want of due Proportion.

Deforcure, in Common Law, is one that casteth another out of Possession by force; whereas *Disseisor* is he that doth it without force.

To Defray, to pay Charges of another Person.

Deforदार, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Signior or Turkish Emperor; equivalent to Lord High Treasurer with us.

Defunct, Dead.

To Degenerate, to fall from a more noble to a baser Kind: To go aside from the Vertues of our Ancestors.

Deglutination, an Unglewing.

Deglutition, a speedy Devouring. In Physick it is taken for a power of the animal Faculty, which makes us swallow our Meat and Drink with an Appetite.

Degradation, a casting out from any Dignity or Office.

To Degrade, to put out of Office; to put a Man from his Degree, Estate, or Dignity.

Degree, a step or Stair; by a Metaphor, any state or condition, which is as it were an ascending, or descending from one State to another. In Astronomy, it is the thirtieth part of any of the twelve Signs, or rather the 36th part of the whole Circle; and the distance of one Degree of Heaven, is vulgarly accounted to answer to 60 Miles on Earth. In Physick and Chymistry, it is the intenseness, or remissness of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Dehortation, a Dissuading.

Deiavira, the Daughter of Oeneus, King of Aetolia, first Espoused to Achelous, then to Hercules.

Dejection, the taking a solemn Oath.

To Deify, to make a God of one.

Deific

Defecation, the ascribing of Divine Honours to a mortal Person after his Decease.

Deipnophists, (*Greek*) a company of Wife Men discoursing at Supper.

Deity, Godhead. The Nature or Essence of God.

Delamere, a Forest in *Cheshire*, whereof the *Doms of Dinkton* were, by the Gift of *Ranulph*, the first Earl of *Chester*, made Forests by Hereditary Succession. In this Forest, *Adelstida*, the *Mercian* Lady built a Town call'd *Adelbury*, i. e. The happy town; which now being nothing but a heap of Rubbish, is called *The Chamber of the Forest*.

Delator, an Accuser or Informer.

A Delay, a putting off the prefixed time for doing any thing. Bad Paymasters seek all delays to avoid Payment.

Delayed, an Epithete given to Wine when it is mingled with Water.

To Delegate, to Delegate by extraordinary Commission, certain Judges to hear and determine a particular Cause.

A Delegate, he that executes Judgment in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge.

Deletion, a Blotting out.

Deltery, Deadly, Destructive; a word used by *Hudibras*:

Delf, (*Delphi*) a very neat and pleasant Town in *South Holland*.

Delgovia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkshire*, which stood as some think, in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (*Lat.*) a Sacrificing; also a tasting.

To Deliberate, to examine the Pro and Con of an Affair, or Proposition, and thereupon to judge and determine.

Deliberation, a consulting, or debating. The Examination of some certain Thing, or Proposition, whether alone, or in Company, to see whether it be bad or good, feasible or not.

Delict, a slight Offence, or Crime.

Deliberative, addicted to Consider and Examination.

Delicate, applied to any piece of Workmanship; it signifies Curious, Excellent. We also say, such a one has a delicate Taste, that is, a meer squireish Taste: Such a one has a delicate Conscience, that is, a scrupulous tender Conscience. In difficult Affairs or Questions, we say, 'tis a delicate Affair or Question that ought to be gingerly handl'd.

Deligation, a part of Surgery, that concerns the binding up of Wounds, &c.

Delincation, a drawing the first Draught; in representation upon Paper, or by way of Discourse.

A Delinquent, one that hath committed an offence or Crime.

Deliquation, the preparing of things melted upon the Fire. A term in Chymistry.

Deliquium, a Chymical term, signifying the dissolving of any hard Body into a Liqueur, as Salt, or the Powder of any calcined Matter, &c. in a moist place.

Deliration, a doting, or being besides ones senses.

Delirium, Dotage. In Physick it is the frantic or idle talk of People in a Fever, being a deprivation of the Imagination and Judgment, arising from a disorderly motion of the Animal Spirits.

To Deliver, to put Money, Papers, or Goods, into the hands of another Person. To be free from Slavery, Servitude, or any other Trouble, or Disturbance. A Woman brought to Bed, is said to be deliver'd of a Child.

Delos, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, the chiefest of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were Born; whence they were called the *Delian* Twins.

Delph, or *Delstus*, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Escutcheon, proper to him that revoketh his own Challenge, and catch his own words; being the figure of the bottom of a Spade in a Field, *Tenne*, or Tawny.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Greece*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Deltoides, a triangular Muscle, which being fastn'd to the middle strong Tendon of the Shoulder, lifts up the Shoulder it self.

Deltoion, (*Greek*) a Constellation of Stars resembling the figure of a *Greek Delta*.

Delusion, a Deceiving or Beguiling.

Deluge, an inundation or overflowing of Waters. Attributed to multitudes of People, and numerous Calamities.

Demagogue, (*Greek*) a leader of the People: It is taken for one that heads any party or Faction.

Demand, in Common Law is opposite to Plaint; for in pursuit of Civil Actions, if they be Real Actions, the pursuer is called *Demandant*; if Personal, Plaintiff. Generally taken, it is an Address to any person, to obtain something of him.

Demesn, or *Demain*, by the Civilians called *Dominicum*, is that Land which a Man holdeth originally of himself, especially a Patrimony belonging to a Prince, or the Church; whereas, *Feadum* are those which be holdeth by the benefit of a Superior.

Ancient Demesn, a Tenure by which Crown Mannors were held in the time of *William* the Conqueror, and somewhat before.

Demi, joyned with another word signifieth half; as *Demigod*, &c.

Demichace Boots. See *Whalechace*.

Demigorge, the Right line comprehended between the extremity of the Curtain and the Centre of the Baftion.

Demilune, an Out-work comprehended under two Faces, and two small Flanks placed beyond, but near the Moat, overagainst the point of the Baftion, of which the *Gorge* terminates in a Bow or Crescent.

Demin, (*old word*) a Judge.

To Demise, to Farm or Let.

Demission, a casting down, or abatement.

Democracy, (*Greek*) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the People, and by the People.

E e

Demo-

Democritus, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*, who thought the World to be composed of Atoms.

Demolition, Ruin, Destruction.

Demolish, to ruin, destroy, to throw to the Ground.

Demons. The Ancients called certain Spirits or Geniuses that appeared to Men, sometimes to serve, sometimes to hurt 'em, by the name of *Demons*. Christians use the word as well for good as evil Spirits.

Demonic, possess'd with an evil Spirit.

Demology, a treatise of evil Spirits.

Demoiack. See *Demoniac*.

Demoustration, a shewing, or making plain. An Argument so clear and convincing, that the Conclusion must needs be Infallible.

Demoustrative, easie to be shewn or explained: In Grammar it is taken Substantively for that sort of Pronoun, which shews a thing that was not spoken of before.

Demoustrative; as demonstrative Reasons and Arguments, are such as are convincing, evident, and certain.

Demosthenes, an *Athenian*, the most renowned of Orators, the Son of a Knife-Cutler.

Denary, signifieth in Common Law a kind of pause upon any point of Difficulty.

Denariata terra, the fourth part of an Acre of Land: It is also called *Earing-den*, or a Faru-del of Land.

Denary, the number of Ten: Also the same as *Denar*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbighshire*, called by the *Britains*, *Clod fryn-ya Rofs*, i. e. a rough Hill in *Rofs*; for that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Denar, a kind of Copper Coin, which in value is about the tenth part of a Penny.

Denvere, (old English) Doubt.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*, by which a third part of *England* was govern'd before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dyonisius*.

Denck (*Arab*) the Tail of the Swan.

Denck elack, (*Arab*) the Tail of the Lyon.

Denck althick, (*Arab*) the bowing of the Back, or doubling of the Tail of the Goat.

Denizen, signifieth in Common Law, an Alien that is Infranchis'd by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a Stranger Naturaliz'd, may Inherit by Descent.

Denington, a Castle in *Berkshire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucier*, afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, a giving a Name, from some accident or occasion.

Denominator, of a Fraction; as in $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 is the Denominator, and 1, the Numerator.

Denfe, thick, oppos'd to Rare by Philosophers; and that Body is said to be Dense, where the substance is more, and the quantity less.

To *Denfure*, is to cut off the Turf of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on heaps, and burn it to Ashes. Some will have it to be called by contraction from *Devonshire*, where this sort of Husbandry is said to have been first used. This *Denfure* of Land yields a very great Profit, even to barren Soil: It is otherwise called *Burn-beaking*, which is in all probability as much as to say, *Burning of Peat*; for Turf in many Places is called *Peat*.

Denfury, thickness. The quality of a compacted heavy Body.

Dent, a term in *Blazon*; as a *Bordure Dent* or indented, is when the Line of which the Border is made, is indented in and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dentail, a small Shell-fish; oblong, white, sharp without, very smooth within, hollow like a little Tube, and acuminate; on one side like a Dog's Tooth, whence it hath its name; it is an ingredient in the *Cirrian Ointment*.

Dentelli, in Architecture a Member of the *Ionick Cornish*, which is square, and cut out at convenient distances, which gives it the form of a set of Teeth.

Dentifrice, a certain Powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub and cleanse the Teeth.

Dentiloquent, speaking in the Teeth.

Dentificalp, a Tooth-picker, or Tooth-scraper.

Dentition, the time that Children put forth, or breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month.

Denudation, a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (*Lat.*) a proclaiming or denouncing.

Devand, a thing devoted, and consecrated to the Service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt or Mischief it hath done.

Defeculation, (*Lat.*) a killing with eagerness.

To *Defpaint*, to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing with a Pen. Figuratively to set forth in lively Colours of Oratory, the noble Actions or Vices of any Person.

Deporter, a Term in Law, signifying, He that pleading one thing at the first in Bar of an Action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his Reply shew a matter contrary to his first Plea: Also departer of Gold or Silver are those that purify and part those Metals from the courser sort: They are also called *Parters* and *Finers*.

Departure in despite of the Court, is, when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the Action brought against him, and hath a day over in the same Term, and does not appear, but makes default; it is called a departure in spite of the Court.

Deperparation, a making poor.

Depeccation, a publick Thievery, or stealing from the Commonwealth.

To *Depend*, to stay or rely upon. Said of an Inferior in respect of a Superior; as the preservation of all Beings depends upon Providence.

Dependance, Subjection, Inferiority.

Depford, a famous Ship-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the King's Navy us'd to be built, and where a relic of Sir *Francis Drake's* Ship is put to be seen. It was anciently called *Wyff Greenwich*, and at the Conquest of *England*, was given to *Gislebert Mammignot*, one of *William the Conqueror's* Soldiers.

Depilation, a making bare of Hairs, a making Bald.

Deplorable, vehemently to be Lamented.

To *Deplore*, vehemently to bewail or bemoan the Misfortune of any one.

Deploration, a Mourning for, or Bewailing.

To *Deplume*, to strip off Feathers.

Deponen, laying down: In Grammar it signifieth a Verb which hath a Passive termination, and an Active signification: Also in Common Law it is he who deposeth or layeth down any matter upon Oath.

Depopulation, a spoiling or unpeopling any Country.

Deportation, a carrying away; a sort of Banishment in use among the *Romans*, by which they assign'd some Island or other place for the Party Banished to abide in, with a prohibition not to stir out upon pain of Death.

Deportment, Carriage, Compartment or Behaviour.

To *Depose*, to give testimony in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard. Also to deprive a Sovereign Prince of his Dignity and Employment.

Depostum, a pledge or gage committed to the trust of any one.

Depravation, a spoiling, corrupting of Taste, Manners, or Doctrin.

Depravation, a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Depragation, a diverting God's Judgments by Prayer; a praying against any Calamity. A wishing that some great Mischief may befall him that swears not the Truth.

Deprehension, a catching or taking unawares.

Depress the Pole, so many Degrees as you Sail or Travel from the Pole, you are said to Depress the Pole, because it becomes lower and nearer the Horizon.

Depressure, a pressing downward: Also a humbling.

Deprivation, a bereaving or taking away.

To *Depeccate*, to deprive a Maid of her Virginity.

Depulsion, a driving from.

Deputation, the cleansing of a Wound from its Filth and Matter; a word used in Physick and Chirurgery.

To *Depute*, is for a Body Corporate to send some of their Members to a Prince or Assembly to pay their Homages, to represent their Necessities; to be present at their Debates or the like.

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that governs in the place of another.

To *Dequace*, (old word) to Dash.

Derbent, a strong and famous Port Town in *Persia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, viewing from her lofty Turrets the *Armenian* and *Elvancian* Territories; as also *Ararat* and the Sea.

Derbices, a People of *Asia*, Inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucasus*, who strangle their Kindred as soon as they arrive at the age of Seventy Years, and eat their Flesh, inviting their Neighbours to the Feast. And this they hold to be the most noble kind of Burial.

Derceus, the name of a certain Idol Goddeffs, anciently Worshiped at *Akalon*, her forepart representing the shape of a Woman, her hinder part the shape of a Fish; most probably the same with *Dagon*.

To *Dere*, (old word) to Hurt.

Dereliction, an utter forfaking.

Deretn, signifieth the proof of an Action, which a Man affirmeth that he hath done, and his Adversary denies.

Derham, in the *Saxon* Tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, where *Caeslin* the *Saxon* King slew three Princes of the *Britains*, *Commail*, *Condidan*, and *Earieinob*, and utterly subdued the Nation.

Derick, a proper name of a Man; it being a word contracted from *Theodrick*.

Derision, a scorning or laughing at.

Derivation, a drawing or taking: It is used in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original. Also in Physick, it is taken for a drawing of a Humour from one part of the Body to another: Also in Logick it is used by *Julius Rufinianus* for the same figure of distinction with *Paragmenon*. See *Paragmenon*.

Dertermouth, a Port Town in *Devonshire*, which in former times Monsieur de *Castle*, a French Pirate, going about to invade, was by the Country People intercepted, and slain.

Derogation, a lessening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any Person.

Derunciation, a taking away Weeds, or any thing that molesteth the Ground.

Deruises, an Order of Religious Persons among the *Turks*, who undergo very sharp and strict Penances.

Defcalcas, (*Spanish*) *Defcalcais*, (*Lat.*) a sort of Fryers that go unshod or bare footed.

Defcant, (called in *Latin*, *Frequentamentum vocis*, in *French*, *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick Notes in one part unto a slower measure in the other part.

Defcent, The Perpendicular, or Oblique tendency of any Body to the Center of the Earth. An issuing from one common Father in a Series of several General Generations: Also to make a Defcent into an enemies Country, is to land a hostile and invading Force; an expression much brought into use of late.

Defcenſion, a deſcending, a ſitting or going down; in Chymiſtry, it is the falling downward of the Eſſential Juice, diſſolved from the matter to be diſtilled.

Deſcription, a ſetting forth the nature or property of any thing: The representation of any thing to the Life, either by Figures or by Diſcouſes.

To *Deſcry*, to diſcover afar off.

Deſignation, a cutting or mowing down. *Deſerts*, a Wilderneſs or ſolitary place. But *Deſerts*, with the accent in the laſt ſyllable, ſignifieth Merit.

Deſertion, a forſaking or abandoning. *Deſerter*, one that quits the place of his Abode. In War, a Deſerter is one that runs from his Colours.

Deſiccation, a Drying up. *Deſiders*, from the *Latin*, *Deſiderium*; Deſire or Luſt: It is a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſignation, or *Deſign* (*Latin* and *French*) a purpoſing or contriving: Alſo a project, invention, enterprize; the rough draught of a picture without Colours. The firſt thought of ſome great Work ſet down in abſtract, to be finiſh'd at large. Alſo in Rhetorick, Deſignation is uſed by *Julius Ruſſinianus*, for the ſame figure of Speech which ſome call Diſtribution. See *Diariſis*.

Deſpiſſance, fooliſhneſs, indifcretion; alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for the dotage of a ſick Perſon.

Deſire, the love of ſome Benefit which is not preſent, but ſeems eaſie to be obtain'd; where-in it differs from Hope, which looks after an abſent Benefit, difficult to be obtain'd.

To *Deſiſt*, to leave off, or ceaſe. *Deſlavy*, Leacherous, Beafly, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Deſmonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently Inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is Vulgarly called *Deſmond*.

Deſolation, a laying waſte, by deſtroying whole Countries with Fire and Sword.

De ſon tari meſme, words of form uſ'd in an Action of Treſpaſs, by way of reply to the Defendant's Plea.

Deſpair, a paſſion of the Soul, which troubles it to that degree as to make it loſe all hope: A horrible and timorous conſternation of an abject Mind. The loweſt degree of Fear.

Deſpeſſion, a caſting ones Eyes downward. *Deſperation*, the ſame with Deſpair. *Deſpicable*, liable to Contempt, or to be Deſpiced.

Deſpoſition, a Robbing or ſpoiling. *Deſpondency*, a dejection of Spirit, or Deſpairing.

To *Deſpoil*, to ſtrip a Man of his Goods, or Eſtate. To Rob. *Deſpoſition*, a Betrothing; a giving in Marriage.

Deſpote, (*Greek*) a great Title heretofore among the *Greeks*, being as much as Chief Lord, or Governor of a Country. *Deſpotical Dominion*, the power of a Maſter over his Servant. The abſolute power of a

Prince over his Subjects.

Deſpumation, the action by which we take off the Scum and other Impurities that ſeparate from Subſtances by being boyl'd over the Fire.

Deſſert, the laſt Service at a Table, conſiſting of Fruits and Sweet-meats.

Deſination, an appointing or ordaining as it were by Deſtiny.

Deſtiny, Fate; the diſpoſal or enchainment of ſecond Cauſes, ordain'd by Providence, which carries with it a neceſſity of the Event. The three *Deſtinites*, three fatal Siſters. See *Lachryſis*.

Deſtitution, an utter Forſaking or Deſerting. To *Deſtroy*, to Undo, Ruin, Annihilate. In Diſputation, we ſay ſuch an Argument may be eaſily deſtroy'd.

Deſtruction, a deſtroying or undoing; the deſolation of an Empire, City, or Country. *Deſtitude*, a deſtiting from any Cuſtom, or Uſe.

Deſtachment, a word now very much brought into uſe, in relations of the affairs of the *French Army*, and ſignifies a drawing off of a Party from one place for the relief or aſſiſtance of ſome Party, upon occaſion, in another place.

To *Deſtain*, to withhold or keep the poſſeſſion of Goods, Movable, or Immovable, Legally, or Illegally.

Deſtination, a revealing, or laying open. *Detention*, a detaining or withholding by force, oppoſite to Reſtitution.

Deterration, the Action by which any thing is made worſe.

Determination, the Action by which any Cauſe or Motive to act, or not to act after this or that manner, is limited and reſtrain'd. Moral Determination is that which proceeds from a Cauſe operating Morally, that is, commanding, perſwading, or adviſing ſome Effect. Phyſical Determination, is ſaid to be the Action of God, whereby he fits up a ſecond Cauſe to Act.

Deterr'd, Frighted, Discouraged. *Deterrſon*, a cleaning or wiping with a dry Cloath.

Deterrſion, of a cleaning or purifying Faculty. *Deterrſion*, a deteſting or abhorring. A Loathing, mortal Hatred.

To *Deterrſ*, to Loath, to have a mortal hatred to a thing. To *Detronne*, to drive a Sovereign Prince from his Royal Seat.

Detrimme, a Writ that lieth againſt him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered him to keep, refuſeth to deliver them again.

Detronation, a Thundring down. In Chymiſtry, it is the Action of Minerals, that pierce and make a great noiſe, when they begin to be heard in the Crucibles, and that moiſture which is heared in the Crucibles, and that moiſture which is incloſed therein, makes a great noiſe. *Detronation* carries off the impure and volatile Sulphur out of Subſtances.

Detraction,

Detraction, a drawing away; alſo the act of Slandering, or Back-biting.

Detriment, damage, or Loſs. Astrologers call by the Name of Detriment one and the greateſt of the Eſſential Debilities of a Planet; that is to ſay, the Sign which is directly oppoſite to that which is his Houſe, as the Detriment of the Sun in Aquarius, becauſe it is oppoſite to Leo.

Detriment, a diminiſhing any thing, by wearing or rubbing off ſome Particles. *Detriment*, a thruſting down. *Detruncation*, (*Lat.*) a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Deturpation, a fouling, or deſiling, or making filthy. *Devuſtation*, a laying waſte. *Devuſtaverunt bona Teſtoris*, a Writ lying againſt Executors, for paying of Legacies without Specialties before the Debt upon the ſaid Specialties be due.

Deuſcalidoniens, a certain People inhabiting in old times the Weſtern Parts of *Scotland*; they were vulgarly called *Piſts*.

Deuſcalion, the Son of *Prometheus*; who with his Wife *Pyrrha*, were the only Perſons ſaved in the Univerſal Deluge, being carried in a Ship to the top of *Parnaffus*.

To *Deveſt*, ſignifieth in Common Law, to deprive of Poſſeſſion.

Devexity, the bending or hanging down, the ſloping ſteepneſs of any Place. *Deviation*, a turning aſide out of the way. *Devil*, the chief of the wicked Angels that were thrown from Heaven for their Pride.

Devirgination, a deſlowering, or depriving of Virginity.

Devolve, in Common Law, is when a Man in his Will bequeaths his Goods or his Lands to another, after his Deceafe, and he, to whom the Lands or Goods are bequeath'd, is called the Devolvee. Devolve alſo ſignifieth a Motto, a ſhort Sentence or Conceit, in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is alſo called an Imprefe.

Deumo, an Idol adored by the *East Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, duty, the Obligation that we have to do or ſay any thing, whether oblig'd by the Law, or by Writing, or by Civility. *Conjugal devoir*, ſee *Conjugal duty*. *Devoirs of Calais*, were the Cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (*Lat.*) Vowed or Conſecrated to God.

Devotion, a vowing or conſecrating; alſo Piety, Religioſiſneſs.

Devſans, any kind of hard Fruit that laſteth long. *Deuteonomy*, a Book written by *Mofes*, ſignifying the Second Law, being the Fifth Book in the *Old Teſtament*.

Dew, is generated of a moſt thin cold Vapor, only exhale'd fo high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the Air; but when he withdraws himſelf from

our Hemifphere, it falleth down again in round Drops, and is by the coldneſs of the Air congeal'd.

Deuſclaw, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer. *Deuſlap*, the Skin which hangeth down under the Throat of an Ox.

Dexter-Epilloch Vein, the ſecond Branch of the Spleen Vein which paſſeth to the *Epilloch* and *Colon*.

Dexterity, (*Lat.*) nimbleneſs, readineſs, agility. *Dexter Apſell*, is contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs. *Dexter Point*, a Point in Heraldry, being that place in an Eſcutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

Dia, a Prepoſition ſet before divers Phyſical Compoſitions, to which the principal ingredient is adjoyned by Phyſicians and Apothecaries in their Diſpenſatories.

Diabeticus, (*Greek*) a term in Phyſick, ſignifying troubled with the Diabetes; which is a diſeaſe wherein a Man's Water runneth from him without any Stay: After which followeth a violent Thirſt and Conſumption of the whole Body.

Diabolical, devilliſh. *Diacalaminte*, a Powder, whoſe main Ingredient is Mountain Calamint.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or Phyſical Compoſition of univerſal ſalt, ſerving as a gentle Purge for all Humors.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter compoſed of Juices, or mucilages of certain Fruits, Seeds, and Roots, whoſe Office is to ſoften and concoct.

Diacodium, a Syrup made of the tops of Poppies and Water. *Diaconal*, belonging to a Servant, Miniſter, or Deacon.

Diacope, a Rhetorical Figure. See *Diaplole*. *Diacydonum*, a Confection made of the Fleſh of Quinces and Sugar, commonly called *Marmalade*, being compounded with Spices, it becomes an Electuary.

Diadara, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in Power to the *Sultan*. *Diadem*, a Linnen Wreath for the Head, anciently worn by Kings and Emperors in the nature of a Crown.

Diareſis, dividing; alſo a Poetical Figure, wherein, for the verſe-ſake, one ſyllable is divided into two, which are noted over Head with two Points, as *Evoluſiſſe* for *Evoluſiſſe*; alſo a Rhetorical Figure of Speech which diſtributes ſeveral things; as, *Hic Dolopum manus, hic ſecus tendebat Achilles*, &c. This is called by *Julius Ruſſinianus*, *Diſtributio* or *Deſſignatio*: In Phyſick, *Diareſis* is an eating out or conſuming of Veſſels, by which from ſome cutting corroding Cauſe, ſome ways and paſſages are made, which ought not to have been.

Or when ſome that really are, are dilated more than ordinary, ſo that the Humors which ought to have been contained in the Veſſels run out.

Dia-

Diagalaga, (Greek) a Confection of Galin-gale, and certain hot Spices, good against the Wind-chplick, and cold distempers of the inward parts.

Diagnofick, (Greek) thoroughly knowing or discerning. In Phytick, Diagnostick signs of a disease, and those signs which at present are apparent. Among Herbalists it is some particular sign whereby one Herb may be known from another.

Diagonal, (Greek) passing from corner to corner; in Geometry it is a particular *Parallelogram*, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line, with the principal *Parallelogram* or *Square*.

Diagonal, a Line in a Quadrangle, that Line which passeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Sentence or Decree; also a Geometrical Figure, made with Lines or Circles, for the Demonstration of any Geometrical Proportion; also a Proportion of Measures in Music, distinguished by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

Diagyridium, the dried Juice of the Root of the Herb Scammony, but not called so till it be prepared, and then it is a very great purger of Choler, Phlegm, and Watry Humors.

Dialecta, (Greek) a propriety of Speech, or difference of Pronunciation, peculiar to each several Country; as in Greece heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, and *Æolick Dialects*, or *Idioms*; it is also the Art of Logic.

Dialtel-lines, (Greek) Lines running Cross, and cutting one another.

Diaglogism, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein a Man reasoneth, and discourses with himself, as it were with another, what is to be done, as *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written Discourse, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Diadyon, (Greek) dis-joynd, a Rhetorical Figure, being the same with the *Ayndeton*.

Dianarration, a very restorative Powder, generally mentioned and taught how to be made in Dispensatories; it is so called from the *Margarita* or Pearl, which is the Basis thereof, and is of two sorts, hot and cold.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical Word, signifying a straight Line drawn through the middle, or centre of any Figure, and terminated at each end in the circumference of the Circle.

Diamond, the hardest, most sparkling and most precious of all Stones. Three things give a Diamond its true value; its Lustre or Water, its Weight or Bigness, and its Hardness. The Mogl has one that weighs 269 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carats, worth Eleven millions seven hundred twenty three thousand two hundred seventy eight Livres, 14 s. 9d. Also among Printers, it is a smaller Character or Letter than is commonly made use of.

Dianofthum, a Medicinal Powder, whose chief Basis is Musk.

Diana, the Moon, also the Goddess of Hunting.

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A *Dioeretic* Argumentation in Logick, is that which carries on a Discourse from one thing to another.

Diapsma, (Greek) a Pomander, or Perfume made of dry Powders, which is used upon several occasions.

Diaplois, (Greek) an Eight, or the most perfect Concord in Musick.

Diapeme, a certain Concord in Musick, vulgarly called a Fifth; also a Composition consisting of five Ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory, and Bay-berries; if a sixth thing, viz. Honey be added, it is called *Diabexapla*; it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging.

Diaper, a kind of Linnen cloth, which is wrought with Flourishes and divers sorts of Figures.

Diaper'd, a Bordure in Heraldry is properly said to be *Diaper'd*, where it is fretted all over, and hath something, quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering, in Painting, is an overrunning your Work, after it is quite finished, with Branches, or other Work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) transparent, or that may be seen through, or pierced through by the Sunbeams.

Diapnois, (Greek) an Electuary used by Physicians to purge Phlegm and Choler, the Basis thereof being Dates.

Diapnois, (Greek) Medicines that bring a Tumor to suppuration, and break a Sore.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-Prunes, and divers other Simples, being good to cool the Body in burning Fevers; it is of two sorts, *Simple* and *Solutive*, the last whercof is the more effectual purgative.

Diapsony, (Greek) a harsh sound, a sound which maketh a Discord.

Diapora, a difference, a Figure in Rhetoric, wherein a Word repeated signifies another thing than at first it signified.

Diaphoretick, easily piercing through; a word used in Phytick, and signifies a Medicine that diffuses any Humor by Concoction, or Transpiration, or Sweating.

Diaphragm, a Fence, or Hedge; in Anatomy it signifieth a Skin, or Muscle, which passeth overthwart the Body, separating the Breast or middle Region, from the Stomach or lower Region.

Diapadesis, the sweating of Blood, through the Pores of the Veins.

Diaporesis, a doubling, a Rhetorical Figure, in which there seems to be doubt proposed to the Audience, before whom the Oration is made.

Diary, a Day-book.

Diargumena, one of the three Easterly Provinces of *Persia*, anciently called *Ariana* or *Aria*, the other two being *Hyrcania* and *Drangiana*.

Diarrhoia, a gentle Flux of the Belly, without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Intails.

Diastasyon, an Electuary, whercof the Basis is *Satyrion*, used by those in whom the Generative Faculty is left vigorous.

Diastordium, an Electuary of great use in all pestilential and infectious Diseases, driving the

caus;

cause thereof from the Heart, which is the seat of Life: It hath its name from *Scordium*, which is the Basis thereof.

Diastema, a purging Electuary, whose Basis is *Senna*, good against Quartan Agues, and all other distempers proceeding from Melancholy.

Diastole, (Greek) Extension, a Figure of Prophy, whereby a syllable short by nature is made long; also a Rhetorical Figure of Sentence wherein between two Words of the same kind some Word is to be put, and sometimes two; as—*Dii mea vota, Dii audiere Lyce*. Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos*, &c. This Figure is otherwise called *Diastole*, and by *Ruffianus* by a Latin term *Separatio*: Also in Phytick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulses, which dilates the Heart and the Arteries, being contrary to Systole which contracts them.

Diastyle, a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars are distanced one from another the breadth of three Diameters of the Pillar.

Diastymus, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetoric, in which we elevate any Person or thing by way of derision.

Diastemon, one of the chief Chords in Musick, called a Fourth; also a Pleistat that consists but of four Ingredients.

Diastorick Musick. See *Enharmonic*.

Diastrogamb, a Confection made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good against the heat of the Breast.

Diatribe, a place where Orations, or Disputations are held.

Diatrian Samalon, a Composition mentioned in the *London Dispensatory*, which is made of the three sorts of *Saunders*, the White, Yellow, and Red, which is very effectual against the Yellow Jaundice, and Consumption of the Lungs.

Diastypsis, (Greek) a description, in Rhetoric it is a Figure wherein a thing is so lively describ'd, that it seems to be set as it were before our Eyes: As in the description of the Shield of *Achilles* in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Hesiod*, and of *Aeneas* in *Virgil*.

Dibble, a two forked Instrument, wherewith they set Herbs in a Garden.

Diciacy, taunting or mocking.

Dicæologia, a Figure in Rhetoric, in which the justice of a cause is set in as short a Sentence as may be.

Dichotomy, a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a Speech, or Discourse into two parts.

Dicker, (a term in Law) a quantity of Leather, containing ten Hides.

To *Dicilate*, to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devil-kins, or little Devils.

Dilatator, a great Commander among the Romans, who had the chief Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace; he was never chosen but upon some great occasion, and his Command was to last but half a Year.

Dictionary, a Collection, in the nature of a Catalogue, of all the Words in a Language, or in

one or several Sciences, explaining the Signification of 'em.

Dilium, the ancient Name of a City in *Cæterworthshire*, now called *Diganway*.

Didactic, that which serves to teach or explain the nature of things.

Didapper, a kind of Bird, so called from the Greek word *Didaprein*, to duck under Water.

Diado, the Daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrrians*, who built *Carthage*; and falling in love with *Aneas*, who was driven by Tempest on her Coast, killed her self, because he refused to marry her.

Didram, an ancient Coyn, valuing Fifteen Pence.

Didymus, an ancient Commentator, yet extant, upon *Homer*.

Diem clausit extremum, a Writ that lieth for the Heir of him that holdeth Land of the Crown, either by Knights Service, or in Soccage, and dieth. It is directed to the Excheator, to enquire of what Estate he was seised, and who is next Heir; and this Inquisition is to be returned into the *Chancery*.

Dies datus, a Respite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, of two Years continuance.

Diepe, (*Diepa*) the chief Town in the *Lower Normandy*, and one of the principal Havens of all that Province.

Diesis, a Sharp in Musick marked thus ♯.

Diespiter, as much as Father of the Day, a name attributed to *Jupiter*.

Dies, signifieth a General Convention of the German Peers, to consult of the Affairs of the Empire.

Dies, a Method in sound Persons of living moderately; in Sick, a Remedy consisting in the right use of the things necessary for Life.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable days Journey; a Word used in the Civil Law.

Dietetical, belonging to a limited and moderate Diet, prescribed for the preservation or Recovery of Health.

Dien & mon Droit, the general Motto of the Kings Arms, signifying God and my Right.

Diezeugmenon, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetoric in which several Clauses of a Sentence have reference to one Verb; as, *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna sordida, natura turpis a ratione abhorret*. It is otherwise called *Epizeugmenon*, and in Latin by *Aquila Romanus Disjunctum and Injunctum*.

Diffamation, or *Defamation*, a disgracing, a blemishing any ones good Name.

Diffarcatio, a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife, being the contrary of *Consecration*.

Difference, distinction, diversity, contrariety; the excess of one quantity, in respect of another.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-armor are distinguished each from other.

Difficult, troublesome to perform, to understand, to govern. We say a Fantastick Person is

a Person of a difficult Humor; we call troublesome Times difficult Times.

Difficulty, uneasiness, hardness, obscurity in the Writings of Authors.

Diffidence, doubtfulness, mistrustfulness.
Diffusion, is, when through Heat, Spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse Camera, and there are found coagulated; a Term in Chymistry.

Diffuence, a flowing asunder, or several ways.
Diffusion, a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a Substance into more parts.

Diffusive, prolix, extended. Such a one pleads well, but he is too diffusive.

Digastric, a double-bellied Muscle, which arises from the Teat-form'd Procces, and ending in the inner middle part of the Chin, draws it downward.

Digestion, a disposing; a concocting of Meat in the Stomach; in Chymistry it is a concocting and maturing of crude things by an easie and gentle Heat.

Digests, a volume of the Civil Law so called, because the legal Precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed and digested.

Digestive, Medicines in Physick, those which prepare for cleansing.

To Dig a Badger, in the phrase of Hunters, is to raise or dislodge him.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Dight, us'd by Astronomers for one sixth part of the Body of the Sun or Moon, which they divided into so many parts, that they might know to a twelfth part how much of 'em was obscur'd in Eclipses. Also a Character that expresses a Figure in Arithmetick, as V for Five, X for Ten.

Digation, a pointing with the Fingers; also an expressing the form of the Fingers.

Digladation, a fighting or disputing the matter with Swords.

Digne, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a Word used by Chaucer.

Dignitary, an Officer that hath no Cure of Souls, as Dean, Prebend, &c.

Dignity, honour, reputation, advancement, prelature, magistracy, considerable Employment. Essential Dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own Houses, Exaltations, Triplicities, and Faces.

Digression, a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in Hand. A Vice into which an Orator falls, when he wanders from his principal Subject to treat of another thing.

Dijudication, a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that overfees the Dikes and Banks of the Low Countries, that keeps the Banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, a rending or tearing asunder.

Dilation, a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, a taking away, or ridding of Stones; also waisting.

Dilatation, a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, having certain hollownesse within side, to draw barb'd Iron out of a Wound.

Dilatory, tedious, full of Shifts and Evasions.
Dilemma, (Greek) a double acception or taking; in Logic it is called a horned Syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Diligence, that Activity which inclines us to do our Duty, or execute our Designs with a more than ordinary swiftness. Exactness in the pursuit of a thing.

Dill, an Herb somewhat like Fennel.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called **Divestone**, because it standeth upon the River **Dive** in Cornwall, a Town in Northumberland, where King **Oswald** slew **Cadwalla** the British Tyrant.

Dilucidation, a making clear or plain.

Dintion, a purging or washing away; also Wine dilute, signifieth Wine that is mingled with Water.

Diluvial, belonging to a Flood or Deluge.

Dimension, the just measure or Proportion of any Figure. In Geometry, length, breadth and depth are called the Three Dimensions.

Dineta, the ancient name of the People inhabiting that part of **Wales**, which containeth those Countreys now called **Casernardenshire**, **Pembroke-shire**, and **Cardiganshire**.

Diameter lambick. See **lambick**.

Dimeation, a skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, a dividing in the middle, a cutting into two halves.

Diminutive, little, small; in Grammar it is taken substantively for a word whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from **Tabula**, a Table, comes **Tabella**, a little Table or Tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular Point of the Escutcheon, by the imposition of some stain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Dinab, (Heb.) Judgment, **Jacob's** Daughter by **Leah**, ravished by **Hemur**, the Son of **Siechem**, a Prince of the **Hivvites**.

Dingle, a narrow Vale between two steep Hills.

Diocefus, a Bishop to whom the care of a Diocesis is committed.

Diocese, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of a Bishop.

Diocteslan, an Emperor of **Rome**, one of the Ten Persecutors, who having not reigned two whole years, reigned his Empire, and betook himself to a private Life.

Diodorus, surnamed **Siculus**, an excellent Historian, who flourished under the Emperor **Augustus**, his **Bibliotheca** contained Forty Books of the **Roman**, and other intermixed History.

Diogenes, a famous Philosopher who lived in a Tub, which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churlish Disposition and clownish Conversation, called the **Cynic**.

Diomedes, the Son of **Tydeus** and **Deiphile**, and King of **Aetolia**; accounted one of the chiefest Heroes at the Wars of **Troy**; he wounded **Mars** at the Wars of **Troy**; he wounded **Mars** at **Venus**, and fought with **Hector** and **Aeneas**.

Dion

Dion Cassius, a Historian of **Nice**, who besides his extant Books of the **Roman** History, is said by **Suidas** to have written the Acts of the Emperor **Trajan**, and the Life of **Aerianus** the Philosopher.

Dionysiodorus, a Flautinist, mentioned by **Pliny**.
Dionysius, a Historian of **Halicarnassus** in the Time of **Augustus**, besides his extant **Roman** History, he is said by **Suidas** to have written the Characters of the ancient Philosophers, and other things.

Dioptre, a Rule or Sine placed in the middle of an Astrolabe or any such like Instrument.

Dioptrick Art, that part of Perspective which belongs to Astronomy, and by Instruments searcheth out the Distance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the **Intercapedines** of Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptried, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptre or Geometrical Quadrate.

Diphrages, the subsiding Drofs of perfect Brafs, sticking to the Bottom of the Furnace, like the Ashes of burnt Wood: It is very defecative, and cures foul Ulcers.

Diphong, (Greek) a syllable composed of two Vowels clapt together into one.

Diple, a Mark in the Margent, to shew where a Fault is to be corrected.

Diplex, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull: Also a double Vessel, usual among Chymists.

Diploma, a Charter, Letters Patents, the Licence of a Physician to practise, of a Divine to exercise his Function.

Diphas, a kind of Serpent whose biting causes most unquenchable Thirst.

Diphsine. See **Deephsine**.

Diptere, that which has a double Isle or Wing. The ancients so called the Temples which were surrounded with two Ranges of Pillars: For their two Ranges made two Porticoes, which they call'd Wings or Bays.

Diptote, (Greek) signifieth in Grammar a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptychs, (Greek) folded Tables out of which the Names of famous Men were formerly recited at the Altar; those alive being written on the one side, and those dead on the other.

Dire, cruel, fell, unmerciful.

Direction, a directing or putting in the right way. In Astronomy, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural Course, according to the Direction of the Signs. In Chronology, the number of Direction is a Number consisting of thirty five, which containeth the term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the moveable Feasts. Direction is a real Motion performed by the Motion of the Primum Mobile, whereby the Sun, Moon or other Star, or part of Heaven, which was a Man's Significator at his Birth, or is said to effect any thing concerning him, are carried to another Star or part of Heaven, signifying likewise something referring thereto, and as it were explaining the same, to compleat an Effect, thereby accomplishing what was signified in the Radix, according to the Time of their Devolution each to other.

Director, that which directeth or putteth into the right way. A Form of Prayer set forth by the Presbyterians in the late Times.

Direption, a setting apart.

Direption, a snatching or taking by Force.

Dirge, Prayers, or Divine Service, offered to God for the Soul of the Dead.

Diribitory, a place where Soldiers are mustered, and receive Pay.

Disadvantage, Loss, Damage, the Privation of a Benefit to which we had a Right of Claim, disadvantageous, hurtful, prejudicial.

Disagreeable, that which does not please, that which is offensive to the Sight or Mind.

Disamis, a Word by which Logicians denote the third Mood of the Figure of a Categorical Syllogism: As Some learned Men are admired; all learned Men have Errors: Therefore some that have Errors are admired.

To Disappear, to vanish out of Sight.

Disapprove, to condemn, to shew that we are not satisfied with such or such an Action or Discourse.

Disard, a dotish fellow.

Disarmed, (among Hunters) Deer are said to be Disarmed when the Horns are fall.

Disastre, ill-luck, a very great Misfortune, derived from the evil Influence of the Stars.

To Disavow, to disown a thing said to have been done by another Man's Order, not to acknowledge for a Man's own: Such a one disavows or disavours his Son or his Wife.

To Disburthen, to ease a Man of a Weight that lyes heavy upon him. Figuratively, we say, to disburthen the People of their Taxes.

Discent, in Common Law, is an Order whereby Lands are derived unto any Man from his Ancestors.

To Discern, to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Discerment, an exact Judgment which we make of things.

Disception, a Dispute by Word of Mouth or in Writing, upon a Question to be discussed or examined.

Discription, a tearing in Pieces.

Discession, a departing.

Discharge, to dismiss from his Service; to shoot off a Gun.

Hair Disheveled, loosely hanging about the Shoulders; said of Women's Hair.

Discipline, a teaching or instructing, an Information of the Mind, received from a Master; also a regular way of Living, according to the Laws of every Profession.

Disciplinants, an Order of Religious Men that scourge themselves.

To Disclaim, utterly to refuse, renounce, disown the having any Concern or Interest in a thing.

Disclaimer, in the Common Law is an express Denial or Refusal in standing out against any Action.

To Discover, to discover, to make known a secret.

Discovered, in Faulconry, is said of young Hawks, who are newly hatched, and as it were disclosed from the Shells.

To *Discolour*, to alter or defile any Colour.
Discomfure, a total routing or vanquishing an Enemy.

Disconsolate, comfortless.
Discontinuance or *Discontinuity*, an Interruption of breaking off; also in Common Law, Discontinuance of Possession is this, that a Man may not enter upon his own Land being alienated, but must bring his Writ, and seek to recover Possession by Law.

Discordance, a Disagreement, Jarring, Quarrelling among Friends and Acquaintance. Also a being out of Tune; for in Music those Notes are called *Discords*, which sung or played make harsh and unpleasing Sounds, as Seconds and Sevenths.

To *Discover*, to bring something new to Light, that never was known before. Great Discoveries have been made in Arts and Sciences, unknown to the Ancients.

Discourse, is the effect of our Judgment, which is produced by the Collection and Inference of several Sentences and Axioms variously considered, and at length disposed into a conclusive Pronunciation. A written Treatise is also called a Discourse.

Discourt, a term among Merchants, who in Exchanging of Wares, do not count how much they are to receive, but how much less they have to pay, they being before in the other Party's Debt; some call it letting off.

Discrepance, a differing or varying one from another.

Discretion, a separating, or distinguishing; also the most subtle part of Wisdom, whose Business it is to distinguish between those things which at first sight seem to be the same, or very near of kin, tho' there be a very great Ethical Distinction between 'em; and teacheth how to make a right Distinction of things.

Discrimination, a putting a Difference between one thing and another. In Rhetoric it is the same Figure with *Paradiastole*.

Discombence, a sitting or lying down to eat; it being a Custom among the Ancients to lye down upon the Ground or upon Couches and eat.

Discrete, to discover, a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Discurfion, a running to and fro.

Discus, any Figure round and plain; and because the Body of the Luminaries, tho' really spherical, by reason of their distance seem flat, therefore we say the Disk of the Sun or Moon.

Discurfion, the Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Point, to discover the Truth.

Disdain, a Scorn proceeding from Pride or Aversion.

To *Disembogue*, (*Spanish*) to let out some narrow Strait or Current into the main Ocean, out of some great Gulph or Bay.

Disfigure that *Peacock*, in the Phrase of Carvers, is the same as cut up or carve that *Peacock*.

Disfranchise, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or Free-Denizens.

Disgrading or *Degrading*, a depriving a Clergiman of his Orders, who being delivered to his Ordinary, cannot purge himself of the Crime whereof he was Convicted by the Jury.

Disgregation, a scattering or separating, as it were a dispersing the Flock.

To *Disguise*, (*French*) to put into another guise or form.

To *Disguist*, to disflaste.

To *Disherit* or *Disinherit*, to put out of Possession.

To *Dis honour*, to render Infamous; such a one is a Dishonour or Infamy to his Profession.

To *Disincant*, to break an Incantment, figuratively said of one that is cured of any foolish, obstinate Passion.

Disjunction, a severing or disjoining.

Disjunctive, Argument in Logic is, that which from two Contraries by denying one proveth the other.

Disjunctum, a Rhetorical Figure, which see in *Diectugemmon*.

Dislocation, a putting out of its right Place. It is particularly used in Chirurgery for a Bone being out of Joynt, or any other Part of the Body being out of its proper Place.

To *Dislodge* any Beast of Game, is in the Language of Hunters, to raise them from their Lodgings, and is differently phrased, according as it is applied to this or that Beast; as they say, *Unhambor the Hart*, *unkeket the Fox*, &c.

Disloyalty, (*French*) unfaithfulness, perfidiousness, an Act committed against Fidelity and the Law. The highest Act of Disloyalty is for a Man to betray his Conscience by a false Oath.

To *Dis mantle*, to take off a Cloak or Mantle; but by a Metaphor it is taken to bear down the Walls of a Fortres.

Dis member that *Hern*, say those that are curious in the Art of Carving.

Dismes, Tithes, or the tenth part of all the Fruits; being consecrate to God, and consequently to be paid unto those who take upon them Holy Orders.

Dismission, a sending away.

To *Dis mount* a Piece, in Gunnery and Navigation, to take her down from her Carriages.

Disparfion, a spreading both ways.

Disparagement, (*Ital.*) a disgracing or undervaluing: In Common Law it is used for the Marrying of an Heir or Heiress under their degree, or against Decency.

Disparates, in Logic are those sort of Opposites, when something is opposed to many others, in the same manner of Opposition, as a Man, a Lion, a Horse, a Wolf.

Disparity, a Circumstance which is the reason that two things are not alike when they come to be compar'd together.

Dispersed or *Dispersed*, loosely scattered, or shooting itself into divers Parts; a Term used in Heraldry.

To *Dispart* or *Dispart*, to set such a Mark at or near the *Muzzle-ring*, that a Sight-Line taken upon the Top of the *Baze-ring*, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the *Axis* of the *Concave Cylinder*.

Dispar-

Disparpered, signifieth in Common Law, deprivation of the Privilege of *Forma Pauperis*.

To *Dispend*, to spend or lay out Money.

To *Dispende*, to distribute; to permit a Man to do a thing contrary to the Law in force.

Dispenfation, (*Lat.*) a distributing or dealing; also a performing the Office of a Dispenser or Steward.

Dispensatory, a Book set out by able Physicians to direct Apothecaries, in the dispensing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compositions: It is also called by a *Greek* name *Pharmacopoea*, i. e. The way of making Medicines.

Dispersion, a scattering into several parts.

To *Dispart*. See to *Dispart*.

Dispicience, a looking diligently, a considering.

Displeafance, a displeafing.

Displafion, a burfing in two; also the fhooting off a Gun.

Dispoftion, a fpoiling, rifing, or robbing.

Dispone, (*old word*) to difpofe.

To *Dispofe*, to fet things in convenient Order, to put a man's felf in a Condition to do a thing. To act arbitrarily, according to a Man's own will and pleafure.

Dispoftion, a placing or difpofing of things; also the natural inclination of the Mind; also the conftitution of the Body. An imperfect Habit, by which the Subject operates, but with difficulty, as in young Learners. We alfo fay a Man is in good difpofition of Health. In Morals we fay, Such a one is a Perfion of a fweet difpofition.

Dispoftion, in Aftrology, is the Planet which is Lord of the Sign, in which another Planet happens to be, which he is therefore faid to difpofe of.

Dispoftion, a depriving any one of their Poffeffion.

Disproportion, inequality, a not answering, or holding Proportion.

Disputation, a difputing or contefting in Words about any doubtful Subject.

Disquammation, a taking off the Scales or Bark of any thing.

Disquisition, a narrow fearch after any thing.

Discretionare, to prove any thing by Battle, Writ, or Affize.

Disfection, a cutting afunder, or in Pieces.

The Art of Cutting up and dividing the Parts of the Body of any Creature, the Art of Anatomy.

Disfeifin, in Common Law, is an unlawful difpoffeffing of a Man of his Lands or Goods. *Disfeifin* upon *Disfeifin* is, when the Diffeifor is diffeifed by another.

Disfemble, unlike, having no Refemblance.

Disfemination, a fowing or fattering up and down.

Disfentaneous, difcording, difagreeing. In Logic thofe things are faid to be *Disfentaneous*, thofe are equally manifefl among themfelves, yet appear more clear taken feparately.

Disfention, difcord, mifunderftanding, quarrelling.

Disfentory, (*old word*) a kind of Scill.

Disfertation, a learned Treatife upon any Subject.

Disfertice, an ill Office.

Disfertence, a difagreeing or falling out.

Disfertence, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling afunder.

Disfertilar, unlike; in Anatomy the *Disfertilar* parts of the Body, are thofe which are compounded of feveral Similar Parts; as a Hand, being compounded of Flefh, Nerves and Bones, is called a *Disfertilar* or *Organick* part.

Disfertilitude, unlikenefs, whence a Form of Speech is fo called wherein divers things are compared in a diverfe Quality; as the *Stork*, in the Air knows her appointed times, and the Turtle, and the *Crane*, and the *Swallow*, &c. But my People know not, &c.

Disfertulation, a Counterfeiting, a Concealing what a Man has in his Heart, by making a fhew of one thing and being another. Also a Rhetorical Figure. See *Ironia*.

Disfertveled. See *Defertveled*.

Disfertion, a fattering or difperfing, a wafting, confuming.

Disfertion, a feparating or putting afunder.

To *Disfertve*, to reduce a Body into feveral minute parts.

Disfertute, debauched, given over to a licentious Life.

Disfertution, a difolving, a melting or deftroying; alfo in Chymiftry, it is the turning of Bodies into Liquor, by the addition of Humidity. In Rhetorick, it is the fame Figure with *Dialyton*.

Disfertance, a difcord in Harmony; alfo a difagreement.

Disfertation, the hindring a Man from doing a thing, by Advice or good Counfel.

Disfertable, a word confifting of two fyllables.

Disfertance, the remoteness of one thing from another, whether in point of Time, Place or Quality. In Navigation it fignifies the number of Degrees, Leagues, &c. that a Ship has fail'd from any purpofed point; or the Difances in Degrees, Leagues, &c. of any two Places.

Painting in Disfertemper, or *Size*, is a kind of Painting which hath been anciently more in ufe than that which is in oiled colours.

Disfertion, a drawing out or fretching beyond the full extent.

Disfertich, (*Greek*) a Poem, containing a perfect Sentence in every two verfes.

Disfertillation, a dropping down, or diftilling in a Limbeck; it is defined by Chymifls an Extraction of the humid part of things by vertue of Heat, being relolved into a Vapor, and then condensed again by Cold.

Disfertillatio per defenfum, is when the Liquor drawn from the diftilled materials, falls down into a Vellel, placed below that which contains the matter; a term in Chymiftry.

Disfertit, different, feparate, clear, eafie to be understood. So we fay a differtit Pronunciation.

Disfertition, a putting a difference between one thing and another; there is a great differtition to be made between the Nobility and Rabbie. A Logical Differtition is, when a word having feveral Significations, may be taken either way.

F 2

Disfert-

Distortion, a pulling away, or wringing several ways.

Distraction, a drawing several ways; also perplexity, or a kind of Phrensis, that takes off the Mind of a Man from Pliensit to what is said to him.

Distress, or *Distraint*, (in Latin *Distressio*) is a straitning, wringing, or affliction. In Common Law it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distress, an overpowering Affliction or Calamity. To *Disturb*, to divide something among many.

Distribution, (Ital.) a dividing among many. There is a Figure in Rhetorick so called, which see in *Diarefi*.

In Logic it is a resolving of the whole into parts. In Phisick, Distribution of the Chylus is, when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the milky Veins, and its proper Channel, along the side of the Thorax, falls at last into the Subclavian Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

Distributive Justice, is that whereby is signified the Justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted, and performing his trust, is said to give every Man his own: Also in Grammar, a Distributive Noun is that Noun which becometh a reducing into several orders or Distinctions; as, *Singuli, Bini, Terni*, &c.

Districus, the circuit or territory within which a Man may be compelled to appear.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his appearance at a Day.

Disturbance or *Disturbation*, a causing trouble or inquietness.

Disunited, disjoyned or severed.

Dithyramb, a kind of Hymn, anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*; also a kind of lusty or jovial Song, full of transport and poetical fury.

Diton, the first Discord in Musick.

Ditmarisia, a Province in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Saxony*, being partly in the Dominion of the King of *Denmark*, partly under the Dukes of *Sleswick* and *Holsatia*, or *Holstein*.

Dittander or *Dittany*, a sort of Herb which hath a cleansing quality, sharp taste, and is a Martial Plant; it is otherwise called *Piperites* or *Peppermort*: The ancient Tradition, of Deers curing their Wounds with that Herb, deserves inquiry.

Ditto, (Italian) a Word used much in Merchants Accompts, and relations of Foreign News; and signifieth the same Commodity or Place with that immediately before mentioned.

Ditology, (Greek) double reading, such as divers Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song which hath the Words composed to a Tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice, among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Dissipation, is an exhalation of Vapors by Fire, a term in Chymistry.

Dissimulation, a winnowing or toiling to and fro.

Divels-bit, an Herb whose Root looks as if it were, and feigned to have been bitten by the Devil out of Envy, because of the excellent Vertues and Properties it hath, wherewith Mankind is benefited.

Diverberation, a violent beating.

Divergent, a Term in Opticks, said of the Beams, which having filtered the Refraction, separate one from the other.

Diversity, a being different or diverse: In Logic, those things are said to be diverse which have no opposition to another, but differ only in circumstance. Diversity differs from Distinction, for that Distinction is the Work of the Mind, but Diversity precedes the Operation of the Mind, upon the first sight of Things.

Divertricle, (Lat.) a by-way; also a device or shift.

Diversifement, Recreation or Pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided; also the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also *Dividends* in the *Exchequer*, seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, ease, or apt to be divided.

Divinale, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, a prefiging of things to come.

Divine, heavenly; also it is taken substantively for a Professor of Theology, whom *Chauceur* calls a Divinifer.

Divisibility (Philosophick) and signifies a passive capacity, which one Quantity has to suffer a division into infinite parts.

Division, a dividing or cutting into two parts. Physical Division is a separation of the parts of Quantity, so that what was before one continued Body, is mangl'd into many parts. Logical Division is an Oration, explaining a thing part by part.

Divitiatus, a King of the *Gauls*, who as some say, was King of the *Britains*.

Divorce, (*Divortium*) in Common Law is a separation of two married Persons, the one from the other, not only as to Bed and Board, but all conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock.

Dixeritick, those Medicines, which by parting, dissolving, and funding the Blood, precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Bladder.

Diurnal, belonging to the Day. It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the Passages of every Day are recorded. Planets are called Diurnal which contain more active than passive Qualities, as the on contrary they that abound in passive Qualities are called Nocturnal.

Diurnal Motion, is so many Degrees and Minutes as a Planet moves by his proper Motion in 24 Hours.

Diurnal Arch, the Arch of the Degrees that the Sun, Moon or Stars run between their Rising and Setting.

Diurnity, lastingness, or long continuance.

The Perseverance of a thing that is in being; and belongs, not only to corporeal, but incorporeal Substances.

Divulgation,

Divulgation, a making known abroad.

To *Divulge*, to make known, or publish a Secret to many Persons.

Divulsion, a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, the number Ten; also a kind of French Coyn about the value of a Penny; also a Song consisting of twelve Stanzaes.

D L

D. La sol re, the name of the Fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries in the *Gam ut*, or ordinary Scale of Musick, only in the lowermost Septenary, *La* is wanting, and in the uppermost *Re*.

D O

Dobler, a great Dish or Platter.

Dobuni, ancient People of the *Britains*, who inhabited those parts which are now called *Oxfordshire* and *Glocestershire*.

Duced or *Dounced*, (old word) a Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Dulcimer*.

Docility or *Docibility*, aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a great Pit, or Pond, or Creek by a Harbour-side, made convenient to work in, with two great Flood-gates, built so strong and close that the Dock may be dry till the Ship be built or repaired, and then being opened, let in the Water to Float and Launch her; and this is called a Dry Dock. A Wet Dock is any Place where you may hale in a Ship into the Ouzze out of the Tides-way, where she may dock her self. Also a kind of Herb, called in *Latin*, *Lapathum*, the Root whereof is good against the Yellow Jaundice, Itch, and other Breakings out; also a term in Hunting, being the fleshy part of a Boars Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

Docket, a Brief in Writing, or a Subscription at the foot of Letters Patents made by one that is called the Clerk of the Dockets.

Doctoral, belonging to a Doctor, i. e. Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Phisick, or Civil Law.

Document, a teaching or instructing, a Lesson, Admonition or Example.

Dodded, (old word) in *Latin*, *Decernunt*, unhorn'd; also lopp'd as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, (Lat. *Ephilymum* and *Cuscuta*) a certain Weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecadactylon, the first of the small Guts, beginning from the *Pylorus*, and ending where the Gut *Jejunum* begins.

Dodecatron, (Greek) a Geometrical Figure of twelve Sides; or a solid Figure contain'd under twelve equal Pentagons, of equal Sides and Angles.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical Figure of twelve Angles.

Dodecatemy, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the twelve Parts, into which the Zodiac is divided.

Dodgin, a kind of small Piece of Mony, which

some think to be of the same Value as our Farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Country of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the fame Deity; of which Wood, it was said that the Trees were vocal, and returned the Answers of the Oracle: Also the Name of a Fountain, whose Water had a property, both to quench and kindle Fire.

Dodrantal, of the weight or measure of nine Ounces.

Dogg, (Heb. Careful) *Saul's* chief Herdsman, who betrayed *David*, and at *Saul's* command slew the Priests of God.

Dog days. See *Canicular days*.

Dogdraw, (a term used in Forest Law) is when any Man is found drawing after a Deer, by the scent of a Hound, which he leadeth in his Hand; being one of the four Circumstances wherein a Forester may arrest the Body of an Offender against Vert or Venison in the Forest, the other three being Stableland, Back-berond, and Bloody-hand.

Doge of *Venice*, is the supreme Magistrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of Ship.

Dogma, an Axiom, Principle or Maxim.

Dogmatick Philosophy, is that which positively assures a thing, and is opposed to Sceptic.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect or Opinion.

To *Dogmatize*, to teach new Opinions, to contest the Truths of Religion.

Dogbane, an Herb so called, because it killeth Dogs; the *Apocymum reatum latifolium Americanum*, or great *Dogbane* of *America*, is a stately and costly Plant, not to be seen but in the Gardens of the most curious.

Doge-grass, (Lat. *Gramen Caninum*) a Plant common in Gardens and Plow'd Fields; it provoketh Urine, and wasteth the Stone.

Dog-fenets, (*Cynoforbis*) a Species of *Satyrium*, being an Herb of great efficacy to provoke to Venery. It is otherwise called *Adders grass*, perhaps because *Adders* or *Vipers* do use to lurk about it.

Dola, (unle. *Dole*) a considerable Town in the County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comte*, lately taken from the *Spaniards* by the King of *France*.

Dolusion, a making smooth or plain.

Dole, a distributing or dealing of Alms, or Gifts.

Dole-fish, in Common Law, is the Fish which the North-Sea Fishermen do by custom receive for their Allowance.

Dollar, a *Dutch* Coyn of the value of Four Shillings.

Dollings, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, painful, or sorrowful.

Dolphin, a kind of Fish, with a round Back, like an Arch, the Flesh of which is like that of an Ox or Swine. 'Tis a pleasant Fish to look upon, changing its Colour according to the variety of its Motions. Yet some say 'tis a

Chi-

Chimerical Fish, and that there is no such thing in Nature. Also a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a Sot, or Blockhead.

Dolven, buried, from the old Word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Dome, (*Ital.*) a Town-house, or chief meeting-place of a City. A round piece of Architecture, resembling the bell of a great Watch, set up at the Top of a Building. Therefore we say, vaulted like a Dome.

Domefman, (*old word*) one that passeth Sentence, a Judge, or Confessor.

Domeficated, made tame, in opposition to wild or savage.

Domefick, belonging to a Family, or Household, as a Domefick Servant.

Domicil, (*Lat.*) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, Empire, Rule, Authority, or Jording over others. Dominations are also one of the nine Orders of Angels.

Anno Domini, the computation of Time from the Incarnation of Christ.

Dominical Letter, that which declareth at any time, upon what Day of the Week any immovable Holiday will fall; as if *S. Mark's* day, which is on the 25th of *April*, be mark'd with *B.* when the Sunday Letter is *A.* it fieweth that it fall-eth upon Monday; and with *C.* on Tuesday, the order of the Letters shewing the order of the Days.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryers, instituted by *S. Dominick a Spaniard*, about the Year 1206. who is also said to have been the first Author of the Inquisition.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by Canons; also a mourning Vail for Women.

Domo Reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose House going to decay, may indanger his Neighbour's House by falling.

Donary, a Gift, or Present, properly to a sacred Use.

Donation, a publick Act, whereby one may transfer to another the Property of all or part of his Estate.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians*; they held the Son to be less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son; and affirmed, that the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were inhibited by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the Year 358. The more moderate sort were called *Relaxists*.

Donative, apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice merely given by a Patron to any Man; also a Prince's Gift.

Donee, in Common Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donor* is he who giveth them.

Dombours, Canonical Hours, Hours consecrated to God.

Donegal, one of the Seven Counties, into which the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, is divided.

Dongoon, or *Donjon*, the highest part of a Castle built after the ancient manner, serving to defy a far-off. Also the most loathsome, darkest and closest part of a Prison.

Doomsday-Book, a Book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessor; some say, of *William* the Conqueror, wherein all the ancient Demains of *England* were registred with the Names of all those that possessed them.

Doomfman, a Judge; by the *Saxon* Word *Doom*, a Judgment or sentence.

Dorcas, the proper Name of a Woman; the Word signifieth a Deer, or Roe-Buck.

Dorado, (*Spanish*) gilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorsetshire*; it was in old time called *Durnovaria*, i.e. The River-passage. It was miserably harraled by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Hugh* the *Norman*; but flourished again in *King Edward's* days. There is also another Town of this Name in *Oxfordshire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydroplis*. *Dour*, signifying in the ancient *British* Tongue, Water.

Doverdraam, (*vul. Dordrecht* or *Dort*) an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, torn from the main Land by the Seas, and made an Island, *An. 1421*. This City was once a Staple for *Wool*, Cloth and *Timber*, and is famous for the great Assembly or Synod of *Calvinistical Divines*, which was held there, *An. 1618*.

Doria his Wound-Wort, a luffy Herb with broad Leaves, so called from one Captain *Dorias*, who used them to cure himself and his Soldiers, being wounded.

Dorick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Dorick Mood, in Music, among the ancients was that which consisted of a slow solemn Spondaick time, it commonly began in that Key which we call *C. sol fa ut*, and reached to *A. la mi re* above. In Architecture the *Doric Order* is one of the five Orders in Architecture, whose chiefest Ornament consists in Triglyphs and Metopes, and is thought most proper for the building of Temples.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture; also in Law, a Writing Dormant is, that which hath a Blank to put in the Name of any one.

Dormant-Tye, is a great Beam, which lieth cross the Houfe, which some call a Summer.

Dormers, Windows made in the Roof of a House.

Dornix, a kind of Stuff used for Curtains, Carpets and Hangings, so called from *Dornick*, a City in *Flanders*, where some *English* learning the way of making it, came into *England* and taught it here.

Dorothy, a Womans Name, signifying in *Greek* the Gift of God.

Dorp or *Thorp*, a Country Town, or Village.

Doronium, an Herb like unto *Acovite* in form, but not in qualities; for it is said to be a sovereign Cordial, and to resist the Poyfon both of Beasts, and other Medicines.

Dorry, a kind of Fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in *Latin* *Faber*.

Dortor

Dortor or *Dormitory*, a place where many sleep together; also a place where People are buried.

Dose, (*Greek*) a term in *Physick*, being the Quantity of a Potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physician to his Patient.

Dofology, (*Greek*) a discourse concerning the Dose or Quantity of simples, that is how much of every one ought to be taken at a time; and so likewise in Compounded, as well as Simple Medicines.

A Dofel or *Dorfel*, a rich Canopy, under which Princes sit; also, the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doffer, a Pannier that Country People use to ride with.

Dosed, endowed, having a Joynture.

Datkin or *Doakin*, the eighth part of a Stiver, or French Shilling.

Daterel, a kind of Bird, so called from its doltish foolishness, in imitating the Gestures of the Fowlers, till it be caught in their Net; there is plenty of them in *Lincolnshire*.

To Double the Cape, to pass beyond the Cape.

Double Plea, is that wherein the Defendant alledgeth two several Matters in Bar of the Action.

Double Quarrel (a term in Law) a complaint made by a Clerk or other Person, to the Archbishop of the Province against any inferior Ordinary, for delaying of Justice in any Cause Ecclesiastical.

Doubles, in *Greek* *Diplomata*, the Duplicates of Letters Patents.

Doubt, a term in Hunting; when a Hair keeps in plain fields, and chacech about to deceive the Hounds, it is said, *She doubteth*.

Doublet, a false Stone, consisting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublets, a Term used in Heraldry, for the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doubt, uncertainty, the agitation of the Mind, when ignorant of the Truth, and not knowing on which side to determine.

Dovesfoot, a kind of Cranesbil, good for the Wind-colic, Stone and Gravel, Wounds inward and outward, and also Ruptures.

Doughty, (*old word*) stout, valiant.

Doulets, the Stones of a Hart or Stag.

Dover. See *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a Joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of Figure.

Dowries, a Town in the County of *Pomhien*, in *Gallia Belgica*, or *Picardy*, where that sort of Linnen cloth is made, which is thence vulgarly called *Doulas*.

Doufabel, (*French*) sweet and fair. (*Lat. Dulcibella*) a Womans Name.

Doufex or *Doufex*, a kind of Cuffard, from the *Latin* word *Dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Persons.

Doway. See *Duacum*.

Dowlas. See *Dowlens*.

Down, the finest Feathers of Geese, where-with Beds and Pillows are filled; also a soft woolly substance growing upon the tops of Thistles, and

other Plants, when they grow old: Also the name of a Town, which is a Bishop's See in *Ulster*, a Province of *Ireland*.

Downs, Hilly Plains: Also a part of the Sea, lying near the Sand, upon the Coast of *Kent*, where Ships usually ride.

Downy, in Common Law signifieth that which a Wife hath with her Husband in Marriage: It is also taken for the Portion which she bringeth with her, which is called in *Latin*, *Mariugium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donauu*.

Dowfets. See *Doufets*.

Dowremer, fair wearing, a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxy, (*old word*) a She-beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (*Greek*) a Verse or Song of Praise, anciently instituted in the Church, which was to be recited in Divine Service, after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a Piece added to the Bonnet, when there is need of more Sail.

Drachma, a piece of Money among the *Grecians*, commonly valued at $7d$ of ours.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Atheni* by one *Draco*; whence all severe Punishments for trivial Offences, are called *Draco's Laws*.

Dragon or *Tragacant*, a certain Gum distilling from an Herb of the same Name, in *English* called *Goats-horn*.

Dragonman, an Interpreter, so called in the Eastern Countries, for the Ease of Commerce.

Dragon, a sort of Serpent, that with Age grows to a monstrous bigness. The Word *Dragon* is apply'd in Scripture to the Devil. We say, such a one fought like a Dragon.

Dragons-head, a Node or Place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and ascends from the Aultral part of the Node into the Septentrional; it hath no Aspect to any Planet, but it may be affected by them; its Motion is according to the Motion of the Sun.

Dragons-tail, is a Node opposite to the *Dragons-head* in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrional part of the Node, into the Aultral.

Dragons, (*Lat. Bifaria*, *Cetubrina*, and *Dracunculus*) a certain Herb otherwise called *Serpentary*, or *Vipers Baglos*.

Dragons-blood, the Juice or Gum of a Tree called *Ancheffe*, that comes from *Africa*: Some say there are great Trees at the *Maderas*, *Porto Santo*, in the *Canaries* and *Africa*, that twist themselves in the Form of *Dragons*, and send forth Tears or Drops, with which if you touch any thing, it dyes it of a Red Colour, which is therefore called *Dragons-Blood*.

Flying Dragons, fat and visfous Exhalations, thicker in the Middle, thinner at the Extremities, which being moved with an extraordinary Swiftness, seem to fly in the Air like *Dragons*.

Dragon, a Soldier that fights sometimes a horse-back and sometimes a foot.

Dragon.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Dracantis*.

Dragonwort, See *Bifort*.

Drags, pieces of Wood foyned together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Boatload of Wood or other Wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropshire*, near which a very Bloody Battle was fought between the two Houses of *Tork* and *LANCASTER*.

Dram or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an Ounce; the just Weight of Sixty Grains of Wheat.

Dramatick, active, a Dramatick Poem, is that which being composed to be acted by several inter-speaking Persons upon a Stage, sets before the Eyes a lively representation of things done. Of this sort are Comedy, Tragedy, &c.

Drap-de-Berry, a kind of thick Cloth, first made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Draper, one that sells Cloth, and other Woolen Manufactures.

Drapery, a term in Painting and Architecture, being a Work wherein Cloaths are represented. See *Cilery*

To *Drault*, (old word) to speak dreamingly. *Dravelatchers*, a sort of nightly Thieves, so termed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, (among Painters, and other Artifts) is the Representation of the Shape or Form of any Corporeal Substance, by an exact Observance of the Proportion of what is to be so imitated or represented; and that which is thus drawn, is called a *Draught*. It comprehends Picture by the Life, Stories, Opticks, Landships, &c.

Dredgers, Fishers for Oysters, a term used in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreint, (old word) drowned. *Dreyn*, (old word) sorrowful, lamentable, dismal.

Dresda, (*Dresden*) a Town of *Misnia*, a Province in the Circle of the Empire called *Saxony*.

To *Dreuch*, (old word) to dream, to tarry. *Dry Exchange*, a Term which is given to *Ufury*.

Drighlets, (old word) small Portions or Pieces. *Driffield*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift, of the Forest, a driving of Cattle, or a View of what Cattle are in the Forest; also a Boat is said to go adrift when it hath no Body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Council or Policy, Aim or Intention: Also in Navigation it is any Piece or Utensil of Wood that floats in the Sea.

Driftland, Rent paid to a Land-lord for suffering Corn to be driven through his Manner.

Drift-sail, that which is only used under Water, veard outright a-head by Sheets, to keep the Ships Head right upon the Sea in a Storm, or when a Ship cutters Tool, wherewith he bores Holes in Marble; also a *Bahoon*.

To *Drill*, to entice, to draw out in length.

Drink-lean, a quantity of Drink provided by Tenants, for the Entertainment of the Lord or his Steward: It is otherwise called *Seor-ale*.

Dripping, in Faulconry, is when a Hawk mitch directly downward in several Drops.

Drivboit, in Navigation, is a long Piece used for the driving out a Tree, Nail, or the like.

Drivve, said of a Ship when her Anchor cannot hold her.

Drogada, the Name of a Town in *Ireland* usually called *Trudab*.

Droit, (French) Right.

Droit, a merry Grigg, a boon Companion.

Drollery, a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two Bunches on his Back.

Drunklem, (old word) given to drink.

Dropax, a Topical Medicine made of Pitch, and other Ingredients, sometimes hard like a Salve, sometimes soft like a Plaitice, as the case requires. It helps such as are infested with frequent Vomits, Colicks, and Crudities; it helps all such parts as do not grow for want of Nutriment.

Droppe, the smallest Quantity that can be of Water or any other Liquor. Hyperbolically spoken of a small quantity of any Liquid thing. Also an Ornament in the Pillars of the Doric Order, underneath the Triglyphs, representing Dropps or little Bells.

Droppwort, (*Lat. Filipendula*) an Herb of *Venus* (as some will have it, though hot and dry) it is counted good against the Strangury, or Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Drovy, (old word) troubled.

Druy, (*Saxon*) subtle, a proper Name.

Drugs, all sorts of Simples, especially such as come from far distant Countries, serviceable in Physic, to Dyers, Painters and other Artificers, Senna, Cassia, Mastic, Borax, Sandarack, &c. The Word is also applied to things of little Value, that lye upon a Merchants Hands.

Druggert, a Woollen Manufacture of a low Price, being a sort of Cloth, but very thin and narrow.

Druiders, certain Learned Men or Priests, anciently of great Esteem among the *Gauls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Druy*, a Wood, because they loved to inhabit among the Woods.

Druy, (old word) Sobriety, Modesty.

Druyssa, the Proper Name of divers famous Women, particularly the Wife of the Emperor *Dioclesian*.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the Wood, from the Greek Word *Druy*, an Oak.

D. fol re. See *D. La fol re*.

D U

Ducum or *Downy*, a Town of *Flanders*, a Province of the *Spanys* *Netherlands*, where there is an English Seminary, instituted by the Procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford*, in the Year 1568.

Dual,

Dual, or of belonging to Two. *Dual* number in Grammar is that which significth two things or Persons, and no more.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one.

Dubius, uncertain, doubtful.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, i. e. a Town upon Hurdles. Some say it was built by *Harold*, King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended, in a direct Line, *Griffith ap Conon*, born at *Dublin*, in the Reign of *Tyrlagh*. This City was bravely defended by the English against *Afcalph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gotterd* King of the *Illes*; and in the time of King *Henry II*. was given to a Colony of *Briffow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient Name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built, as some say, by *Julius Caesar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Arviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducepe, a certain kind of Silk used for Womens Garments.

Ducat, a piece of Gold or Silver Money, generally coined in the Territories of a Duke, worth a Crown in Silver and two in Gold.

Ducacon, a piece of Money almost of the same Value.

Duckmeat, an Herb swimming on the Top of standing Waters; it is good against all Inflammations and Swellings (in any part) proceeding from Heat.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in *Chancery* and to bring with him some evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket. See *Ducat*.

DuStile, ealie to be dilated, and forged with a Hammer; a Word most commonly applied to Metals.

DuStility, that same propriety of a hard Body, whereby it may be further dilated than it is already extended, if it be beaten with a Hammer, or attenuated with any other Instrument.

Duel, a single Combat between two or more Persons, at a certain Place and Hour appointed, in pursuance of a Challenge.

DuUllona. See *Bellona*.

Dullius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a Naval Victory.

Duke, the highest Title of Honour, next the Prince of *Wales*, in *England*.

Dulcarum, a Propertion found out by *Pythagoras*, for which happy Invention, he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods in Thankfulness, which Sacrifice he called *Dulcarum*.

Dulcariis, such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, a making sweet. In Chymistry it is the washing off the Salt from any Matter that was Calcined therewith, with warm Water in which the Salt is dissolv'd, and the Matter dulcified.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a *Sambuck*.

Dulcisonant, sweetly sounding.

Dulcinate, sweetness.

Dulcoration, a making sweet, the same with *Dulcification*.

Dulocraete, (Greek) a Government where Slaves and Servants domineer.

Dumosity, fulness of Bryers and Brambles.

To *Dun*, a Word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the Payment of any Debt.

Dunbar, a Town in *Lubin* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*, where of late Years, a total Defeat was given to the Scotch Army under the Command of *Lelly*, by *Oliver Cromwell*, then General of the English Forces.

Duneh, (old word) deaf.

Dunude, a Town of *Laagus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Tadunum*, by others *Aladun*.

Duni Patis. See *Knolls* of *Peace*.

Dunsmom, a Town in *Effes*, wherein was a Priory, founded by *Juga*, a noble Lady, in the Year 1111, for Black Nuns, afterwards altered into a Male Monastery, proverbially famous for allowing a Filth or Gammon of Bacon, to such Married Couples as repented not of their Bargains, within a Year and a Day after, nor made any Nuptial Transgression nor Offence each to other, in Word or Deed, upon their solemn Oath first taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church-door, before the Prior or Convent.

Dunstan, (*Sax.*) most-high. The chief of this Name was a Person held in great Veneration for his Sanctity and Learning, by King *Althelstan* and several of the succeeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great Sway in this Nation, and held a long Time the Archiepiscopal See of *Canterbury*.

Duodecimo, a Book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve Leaves in a Sheet.

Duodenum, the Gut that defends from the Office of the Stomach toward the Back-bone, from the Right to the left, without any writhing or twisting.

Duplicity, a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second Letter Patent granted by the Lord Chancellor, of the same Contents with the former; also double the size or Proportion of one Figure or Body to another Figure or Body.

Duplication, a doubling; also a Word used in Law, signifying an Allegation brought in to weaken the Reply of the Pleadar; also in Rhetoric it is the same with the Figure *Anadiplosis*. In Arithmetick it is the multiplying a Discrete or continued Quantity by Two.

Dura Mater, a term in Anatomy, signifying the outward Skin that infolds the Brain.

Durandal, the Name of *Orlando Furioso's* Sword.

Duration, a long continuing or lasting. The Continuation of Existency; of which there are three sorts, Eternity, Age and Time.

Dures, in Common Law is a Plea used by way of Exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to Seal a Bond to him during his Restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishopricks of **Durham**, built by Bishop **Aldwin**, with the Help of **Uthred**, Earl of **Northumberland**. Here the Monks of **Landisfarm** sheltered themselves when they fled with the Body of **S. Cuthbert** from the Fury of the **Danes**. It was anciently called **Dunhaln**, and **Duvelmam**.

Durham Colledge. See **Bernard Colledge**.

Durham, hardness.

Durovaria. See **Dorchester**.

Durlach, a Town in the Marchionate of **Baden**, in the Circle of **Suevia**, being the chief Seat and Residence of the **Marqueffes**.

Duroviges, an ancient People among the **Britains**, inhabiting that part which is now called **Dorsetshire**.

Dusky, obscure, dark; from the Greek Word **Dafciou**, shady.

Dutchy, a Signiory erected by the King under that Title, and given to be possessed with several Privileges, Honours, and the highest Degree in the Kingdom.

Dutchy Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the **Dutchy of Lancaster**, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

Dumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in **Rome**.

Duple, (*Solanum Luteale*) a kind of Herb called, Sleeping or Deadly Night-shade.

Dwarf, one that is extremely little and short in Growth and Stature, whether Male or Female.

To Dwindle, a word vulgarly used, signifying to waste, or be at the last Cast, as a Candle going out; to think or consume to nothing.

Dwindled, (*old word*) consumed.

Dye, or **Dey of Tunis**, the supreme Magistrate of that Place.

D Y.

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used by the Dyers and others, to make a yellow Colour: Its Root cutteth tough and digesteth raw Phlegm, thinneth gross Humors, dissolveth hard Tumors, and openeth Obstructions.

Dina, a kind of **East-India** Coyn, valuing about Thirty Shillings.

Dynasty, (*Greek*) Supreme Government or Authority. A Series of several Kings that have reigned one after another in a Kingdom.

Dyracium, or **Epidammum** a City of **Epirus**, lying upon the **Adriatick-Sea**, now called **Durazzo**.

Dyscracy, a Dissemper of the Body, proceeding from an unequal Mixture of the first Qualities.

Dysentery, a Disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dysis, the Seventh House in Astrology, sometimes so called.

Dyspathy, evil Passion or Affection.

Dyspepsie, ill Digestion of the Meat in the Stomach.

Dyspnea, difficulty of Breathing.

Dysury, a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painful pissing.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of **Germany**: Also, **Easterling Mony**, is that which we call **Sterling**, or **Curant Mony**; from a certain Coyn which **Richard I.** caused to be coyned in those Parts, being held in great Request for its Purity. It is generally now used to distinguish the Pounds of **English Mony** from those of any other Country.

Eastmeath, a County in **Ireland**, in the Province of **Meath**; it is divided into Eighteen Baronies.

Ear-Bee, (*Picus Martius*) a sort of Bird which delights to feed upon Bees.

E B.

Eben-Tree, a Tree which grows in **India**, and **Asthiopia**: It hath neither Leaves nor fruit, and the Wood being black and very hard, and serving for many uses; is called **Ebony**, and is sometimes used in Physick.

Ebionites, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of **Christ**, and rejected all the Gospels but **St. Matthews**; they were instituted by one **Ebion**, in the Year 71.

Eblyff, a certain Captain of the **Saxons**, who with **Oöln**, came to aid **Hengist** against the **Britains**.

Ebora, an Archiepiscopal See, and one of the chief Academies of **Portugal**; it was in the time of the **Romans** called **Liberaltus Julia**.

Eboracum, the second City of **England**, commonly called **Tork**. **Ptolemy** calleth it **Brigantium**, from the **Brigantes**, an ancient People of that Country; but it was called **Eboracum**, or **Eboracum**, from **Ebrack**, a certain King of the **Britains**, or as others say from the River **Ure**.

Ebrack, the **Hebrew** Tongue; a Word used by **Chaucer**.

Ebriety, or **Ebriosity**, Drunkenness, a Delirium or Frenzie, arising from Wine immoderately drunk.

Ebro. See **Iberus**.

Ebullition, a bubbling, or boiling up.

Eburnean, made of Ivory.

Ebulla, now **Toica**, one of the Islands anciently called **Pitiusa**.

E C.

Eccentric Orb, in **Astronomy**, is that which has not the same Centre with the **World**, or with an assigned Circle, of which kind several Orbs were invented by Ancient **Astronomers** to false Appearances. Thus the **Eccentric Orb** of any Planet is that, the Concave and Convex of whose Deferent have each of 'em a different Centre from that of the **Universe**.

Ecclesiastical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Church.

To Ecche, (*old word*) to increase: Add or help out.

Echinades, a Company of Islands in the Bay of **Ambrasia**, so called from the multitudes of **Echini** or Hedge-hogs, with which they abound.

Echinus, a Member of Architecture, which is

called **Quarter-round**, of which the one half is **Convex**, and the other **Concave**, the one being hollow above the other below. There are two sorts of 'em, the one called **Cule** or **Throater**, or the **Ducine**, whose advanced part is **Concave**, and the other **Talon** or the **Head**, whose advanced Part is hollow below, as the first is above.

Ecbo, a Nymph that lived near the River **Cephissus**; the dying for the Love of **Narcissus**, was feigned by the Poets to be changed into that Voice, or Sound, which is reflected back from Caves and hollow Places.

Eclipse, (*Greek*) a want or defect: An Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving us of its Light, by the interposition of the Moon's Body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the Interposition of the Earth; for as oft as the Moon in her Full recedes no farther than 15 Degrees, or 12 Minutes from either the Head or Tail of the Dragon, so often the is darkened by the Shadow of the Earth, and suffers a Defect of Light, which is so much the greater, the nearer she is to the Node.

Ecliptick Line, a Line running through the midst of the Zodiac and twelve Signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that Line.

Ecclegma, (*Greek*) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but licked, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the Stomach; it is a liquid Confection, thicker than a Syrup, and thinner than an Electuary; and is vulgarly called a **Loboch**.

Ecclogue, or **Eglogue**, a Pastoral Poem, or Speech between Shepherds.

Echphantus, an ancient **Greek** Philosophor.

Echphantis (*Greek*) Exclamation, a Pathetical Figure or Sentence, whereby the Orator both expresses the vehement Affection and Passion of his own Mind, and stirs up the Affections of those to whom he speaks, as

Oh false Hopes! vain Pleasure!

Echaste, (*Greek*) a Figure wherein a Syllable is made long, contrary to its proper Nature; also a Trance, or fuddain Rapture of Spirit.

Echiphis, (*Greek*) a pressing out; it is a Word particularly used in the scanning of **Latin Verse**, for the thrusting out of *m* with the Vowel before it, when the Word following begins with a Vowel or *h*, so that the *m* with its Vowel seem utterly lost, as *Dvo? Inerato for Dvovm incido*.

Echyp, (*Greek*) a thing drawn from another Copy.

E D

Edecity, a greedy eating or devouring.

Edder, a Fish somewhat like a Mackerel.

Edon, Paradise, 'tis an **Hebrew** Word signifying delectation, or a place of Pleasure.

Eddie, the turning round in a Stream.

Eddie Tide, in Navigation is where the Water runs back, contrary to the Tide.

Eddic Wind, is checked by the Sail, by a Mountain or Turning, or any such thing as makes it return back again.

Eddish or *Eadish*, the latter Pasture, the Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is also called *Eich* or *Eegraf*.

Edeffa, one of the chief Cities of *Mesopotamia*. *Edeffa*, or *Elfedra*, the Wife of *Echeldred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her Husband's Death, governed that Kingdom for Eight Years, with great Prudence and Moderation.

Edgar (*Sax.*) happy Power. Of this Name, there was a King of this Nation, the 11th from *Egbert*, and one of the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Success and Renown.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warrickshire*, where the first pitched Field was fought, between the Forces of King *Charles* the First, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, a Proclamation, or publick Ordinance, or Decree.

Edeification, building; also it is metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, a House or Building.

Edile, or *Eadile*, an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the Building or Temples and private Houses.

Edinburgum, (*Edinburg*) the chief Town of *London*, a Province of *Scotland*, and the Metropolis or Principal City of that Nation.

Edington, (called in old time *Eathandun*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the *Danes* in a memorable Battle. Here, also, *Willem* de *Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a College for an Order of Men, called *bon homines*, i. e. good Men.

Edition, a setting forth any thing; but commonly taken for the Impression of a Book.

Edmund, the proper Name of a Man; signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, happy Peace. Of this Name there were three eminent Kings in and of this Nation. The first, a King of the *East-Angles*, who gave Name to the Town of *S. Edmundsbury*, next immediately mentioned. The second, a *Saxon* Monarch, the 8th from *Egbert*. The last surnamed *Ironside*, the 14th of the *Saxon* Monarchs, a very warlike, hardy and valiant Prince, victorious in many Battles against *Cannus* the *Dane*; but induced at last to yield to a dividing of the Kingdom; soon after which, he is said to have been villainously Murdered by the Traiterous Earl *Edrick*.

S. Edmundsbury, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederichs geord*, i. e. the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederich*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present Name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to Death by the *Danes*, and his Body translated thither; a stately Church being also erected to his Memory; which being demolished by *Stenus* the *Dane*, was built anew by his Son *Cannus*, to expiate his Father's Sacrilege.

Edom, (*Hebr.* red or earthy) the surname of *Esa*, from whom descended the *Edomites*, a great and martial People, with whom the *Israelites* had Wars a long time.

Education, the Care that Parents ought to take for the Cultivating and Manner of the Minds of their Children, whether in the Knowledge of Wisdom, good Arts, or good Manners.

To *Educcare*, a Term in Chymistry, to render sweet, and take away by several Lotions of cold Water, those Salts which are in the Precipitates of Mercury, and other Metals that have been dissolved by the Force of the same Salts.

Edward, a proper Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, Happy-keeper. There were of this Name Nine Kings of this Nation, three before the Conquest, and Six since; many of whom stand glorious in the Register of Fame.

Edwin, (*Sax.*) Happy Victor. Of this Name there were two Kings of this Nation; the first a King of the *Northumbrians* the 5th from *Ida*, the other the 10th of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

E F

Effable, to be expressed, or uttered.

Efficit, the doing, or finishing of a thing; in Logic it is said to be that which follows from the cause. Also Merchants when they cease their Trade or Correspondence in any place, and remove what they have there, are said to draw off their *Effect*.

Effective, real and positive.

Effectual, an Adjective added to several Words, as *Effectual* Promises, effectual Performances, what ever produces its Effect.

Effeminate, said of a tender voluptuous Man, that is become like a Woman. To grow *Effeminate*, to assume the Qualities and Weaknesses of a Woman.

Effervescency, a Boiling happening to Liquors by the Force of Fire, or some outward Agent.

Efficacy, Vertue, Ability; also Force, Urgency in Speech.

Efficent, the Cause that produces some Effect.

Efficies, the Form or Representation of any thing.

Efiguration. See *Profopoeia*.

Eflagitation, an earnest requesting or importuning.

Efflorescence, (*Lat.*) a sprouting or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluviu*, or *Efflux*, a flowing forth. *Effluxion* is said of Women, when they void an imperfect Birth, the first Days after Conception.

Effluviu *Corpufculary*, are, as it were, continual Exhalations of the minute Particles of any Body.

Effamination, a making soft, or womanish.

Efforts, (*French*) violent Effays, strong Impressions.

Effronterie, Impudence, a wicked and brazen-faced Boldness.

Effusion, a pouring out or wafting, a breaking out or spilling of Liquid Things with some Violence; or in Chymistry it is a pouring out the Water by Inclination, when the Matter by its

its Weight is fallen into the Bottom of the Vessel.

Eft, (*old word*) again.

Eft-foons, (*old word*) quickly.

E G.

Egbert, a proper Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, ever bright and famous. The most eminent of this Name, was that most Renowned King of the West *Saxons*, who by subduing several Kingdoms of the *Heptarchy*, was the first that laid the Foundation in this Nation, of the *English* *Saxon* Monarchy.

Egestion, the Expulsion of Meat, digested through the *Pylorus* or Gate of the Stomach, to the rest of the Intestines.

To *Egg on*, to provoke, stir up, spur forward.

Egisms, Cattle taken in to feed by the Week or Month. See to *Agist*.

Eglantine, a certain Shrub, full of Prickles, which is also called Sweet-Bryer.

Eglogue. See *Ecologue*.

Egregious, excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in *Cumberland*, which *William* de *Melchines* held by Knights-service of King *Henry* I.

Egresson, or *Egress*, a going forth. Also see *Epanodos*.

Egret, a sort of Bird, as some think, of the Heron kind.

Egrimony. See *Agrimony*.

Egrynde, Sickness, Grief, Discontent.

Egyptians, commonly called *Gyffes*, counterfeit Rogues, that disguise themselves in Speech and Apparel, and wander up and down the Country, pretending to have Skill in telling Fortunes, but live chiefly by Filching and Stealing.

Egyptian Thorn, the same as *Acacia*.

E H.

Ehud, (*Heb.* praising) a Judge of *Israel* who slew *Eglon* King of *Moad*.

E J.

Ejaculation, a casting forth; a Prayer pour'd forth from the bottom of the Heart, with a fervent Devotion, sometimes used for the Phaeatrical Raptures of Extremepre Enthusiasts.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight*, (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in *Glocestershire*, where a single Combat was fought between *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, King of the *English*, and *Cannus*, King of the *Danes*, to decide their Right to the Kingdom.

Eirnanarchie, (*Greek*) the Government of Peace.

Ejection, (*Lat.*) a yelling, or pitiful crying out.

Ejuration, a renouncing, a yielding up ones Place.

E L

Elam, (*Hebr.* a young Man) the Father of the *Elamites*, a great People.

Elami, the Name of the sixth Note ascending of each septenary of the ordinary Scale of Music, only in the uppermost Septenary *Mi* is wanting, and the Note is called *Li*.

Elaborate, done with Exactness and Pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Laboratory*, (*Lat.*) a Place to work in, properly a Chymist's Work-house, or Shop.

Elapidation, a taking away Stones.

Elapsion, a slipping away.

Elafick, (*Greek*) going with a Spring or Force.

Elate, lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (*Greek*) the concrete Juice of wild Cucumbers.

Elb, (*Albis*) one of the grand Rivers of *Germany*.

Ela, (*old word*) Age, Eldership.

Els, (*old word*) Help.

Eleanor, a proper Name of Women, deduced from *Helena*. The most Renowned.

Elcazar (*Hebr.* the Help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his Successor in the Priestly Office; also the Name of several other eminent Men, mentioned in Scripture.

Elecampane, in *Latin* *Emula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal; whose Root is esteemed very good for the Lungs.

Electio, a choosing, or setting apart. That Act of the Will, whereby the Will, after a serious Deliberation of the Mind, out of several Mediums proposed to it by the Understanding, makes Choice of one before another.

*Electio*ns, are times elected for the doing any manner of Work by the secret Operations of the Heavens, by the Nature of Signs, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes of *Germany*, by whom according to the Institution of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, each successive *Roman* Emperor was to be chosen. There were of these Seven at first instituted, three Spiritual, viz. The Bishops of *Mentz*, *Trier* and *Colon*: Four Temporal, viz.

The Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and one casting Voice; namely, the King of *Bohemia*. But besides these the Duke of *Bavaria*, upon the appointing of the *Papal* Legate to the Crown of *Bohemia*, having the upper Palatine given him, with the Title of Elector, came at last to make up an Eighth. And now there is a Ninth, who is the Duke of *Hanover*.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum; called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets feign the Sisters of *Phaeton*, to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain Confection, or Medicinable Composition made of simple Ingredients, Paps or Piths, Gums mix'd with Syrup or Honey, of the Consistence of a Conserve.

Electionary, (*Greek*) freely and voluntarily given, by way of Alms.

Ele.

Elegancy, Neatness, chiefly applied, but metaphorically to Apparel, or other things. That which renders a Discourse polite and agreeable.

Elegiac verse, a sort of Verse otherwise called *Pentameter* seldom or never used of it self, but alternately placed with the *Hexameter*. It consisteth in the first Place of a *Spondee*, or *Dactyle*, in the second place of a *Choriambus*, or *Molossus*; then of a *Dactyle*, and lastly of a *Choriambus*; which two last are always certain; as,

Ad vada Meandri concinit albus oliv.

Elégie, (*Greek*) a kind of mournful Verse or funeral Song.

Elgit, a *Writ*, for the Recovery of Goods or Lands, towards the Payment of any Debt.

Element, those pure unmixt Bodies, which are the Principles of all things. An Element is defined by the Philosophers, to be a Body not composed of any former Bodies, and of which all former Bodies are composed: Also the Rudiments of any Art: Also the single Letters of the Alphabet.

Elemi, a certain Gum coming from the *West-Indies*, and said to proceed from the Olive Tree; tho' others will have it to be a *Rosin*, because it melts with the Fire.

Elemb, (*Greek*) a subtil Argumentary Reproof.

Elonge, (*old word*) frange.

Elephant, the biggest, strongest and most intelligent and docile of all four-footed Beasts.

Elephantiasis, (*Greek*) a kind of Leprosie, wherein the Lips are thick, the Nose swells, the Ears decay, the Jaws are rick, and the Forehead set with Tumors like Horns.

Elevated, a certain prebeminence of one Planet above another, when one being stronger depresses the Nature and Influence of the other.

Elevation, an exalting or lifting up. In Chymistry it is the rising of any Matter in manner of Fume or Vapour, by vertue of Heat. Elevation is the Advancement of a Person to Ecclesiastical Dignity, especially to the Papacy.

Elevation of the Pole, the number of Degrees that the Pole, in any Latitude is above the Horizon.

Elevator, a Surgeons Instrument, wherewith Sculls that are depressed are raised up again.

Elifon. See *Kyrie Elifon*.

Elf, a Fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the *Greek word Ephelees*.

Elgaze, the left Shoulder of Orion.

Eliab, or *Elijab*, (*Hebr.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold the Famine among the *Israelites*, and did very many strange Miracles, and was at last snatcht up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

Eliakim, (*Hebr.* God ariseth) *Hilkiah's* Son; also *Yosiah's* Son, whom *Pharaoth Necho* made King in his Fathers stead.

Eli, (*Hebr.*) the offering or lifting up, a Judge of *Israel*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Priests. At the News of the Ark's being taken, and his Son's Death, he fell back from his Chair and brake his Neck.

Eli, a City situate in the midst of the great and large Fens in *Cambridgeshire*, the seat of a Bishop, who is invested with the Priviledges of a Palatinate.

Elicitation, a drawing out, an enticing.

Elijable, apt to be elected or chosen.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* he is my God) the Son of *Ba-rachel* and one of *Job's* Friends.

Elimination, a filing off.

Elimination, a throwing over the Threshold, a casting out of Doors.

Eliphaz, (*Hebr.* the Endeavour of God) one of those that argued with *Job* in his Sickness.

Eliptic, an Oval Figure, comprehended in one Line, but that not Circular, nor having any Parts equally respecting the Centre, but from two Naval Points.

Eliquament, a fat Juice which is squeezed out of any kind of Flesh.

Elihu, (*Hebr.* the Health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*, he was by *Elihu* anointed Prophet in his room, and grew no less eminent than his Predecessor for the number and greatness of his Miracles.

Eliison, a hitting against.

Elixation, a seething or softening of things by Boiling a Spirituous Liquor, design'd for inward Uses, containing the most pure Substance of the choicest Mixtures, communicated to it by Infusion and Maceration.

Elixir, (*in Arab.*) signifieth Strength; commonly taken for the purest part of any Extraction.

Eliabeth, the proper Name of a Woman, the Eth. Oath of God. Of this Name, besides her, so eminent in Sacred Scripture, our Queen *Eliabeth* of glorious Memory is not to be forgotten.

Eli, a kind of strong Swift Beast, as high as a Horse, and shaped like a Goat or Hart, but larger and plumper, found in the Forests of *Prussia*, but more commonly in *Canada*.

Eliptic, (*Greek*, a wanting) a Figure wherein some Word is wanting to make up the Sense; as

Quid plura—

Eliis, a proper Name corruptly for *Eliab*, *Hebr.* Lord God.

Elmer, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *Torkshire*, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the Son of *Ealla*, King of *Northumberland*, conquered from *Cereticus* the British King, in the Year 620.

Elocution, proper Speech, handsome Utterance.

Elogie, the Praise we give to any Person or Thing, in consideration of their Merit.

Eloinment, (*French*) or *Elongation*, (*Lat.*) a removing a great way off.

To *Elude*, to make a dextrous Escape out of any Trouble or Difficulty, and cunningly to ward off the Inconvenience of it.

Eloperment, in Law is, when a married Woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with an Adulterer, whereby she loseth her Dower.

Eloquence, the Art of well-speaking: A Rhetorical Utterance, which delivers things proper to persuade.

Elfe

Elseneur. See *Helsingora*.

Elsenburg. See *Helsingburgum*.

Elucidation, a making bright, clear or plain.

To *Elude*, to make a dexterous Escape out of any Trouble or Difficulty, and cunningly to ward off the Inconvenience of it.

Eloer, Scarcrows to affright Children.

Elopb, (*old word*) froward.

Elietheria, (*Greek*) certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elyfian-fields, certain pleasant Places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of Men passed after Death.

Elyroides, or the Vaginal Tunicle, one of the three Tunicles (and the innermost of them) which covers the Testicles.

E M.

Emaceration, a soaking or waiting.

To *Emaciate*, to make lean.

Emanation, a flowing from. The Production of one thing, less principal, for the Production of another more principal, by vertue of its natural Connexion with it.

Emancipation, hath the same reference to Children, as *Manumission* to Servants, according to the Civil Law; namely, a legal setting them from the Power of their Fathers before the Magistrate, or the Liberty which a Man has to govern his own Affairs without a Tutor.

Emanuel, (*Heb.*) God with us.

Emargination, a term in Chirurgery; signifying a cleaning Wounds or Sores, of the Scurf that lyeth about the Brims.

Emasculation, a taking away the Force of Manhood.

Embalming, the seasoning of a dead Body with Gums and Spices to preserve it from Putrefaction; also the wrapping of it up in Sear-cloth made with Wax, Gum and other Ingredients, in honour of the Party deceased, and in token of incorruption to come in Heaven.

Embargo, (*Span.*) a stop or arrest upon Ships.

Embattelled, set in Battel Array, being spoken of an Army; also the same as *Crenelle* in Heraldry.

Ember-weeks, (*Lat. Quatuor Tempora*) four Seasons in the Year, most peculiarly set apart for Prayer and Fasting, viz. The first Week in Lent, the Week after *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunide*: The Week following the Fourteenth of September: And that following the Thirteenth of December. And in each of these Seasons, there are three days most appropriate, viz. Wednesday, Fryday and Saturday, which are called the *Ember-days*, from the Word *Ember*, i. e. Ashes, because in ancient times the *Stewards* used to sprinkle themselves with Ashes, or because the Bishop used to cross them with Ashes, saying, *Memento O homo quod pulvis es Et in pulverem reverteris*.

To *Embellish*, to deck or beautify.

To *Embercal*, to scald; from the *Italian Word Invaligiare*, i. e. to put in a Sack.

Emblem, (*Greek*) a curious in-laying in Wood, or other Materials: Also an expelling a moral Sentence by way of Device or Picture.

Emblements, in Common Law, signifie the Profit of Land, which hath been sowed.

Embolism, (*Greek*) a casting in of the Day, which is added to Leap-year, but used for the excess of the Solar Year above the Lunar, whereby the Lunations happen every subsequent Year eleven Days sooner than in the foregoing, when they amount to 30 Days make a new Month, call'd the *Embolimifical Lunations*, to make the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

Emboldned, (*old word*) ivelled.

Embossing, a kind of Sculpture, or Engraving, wherein the Figure sticks out from the Plain whereon it is Ingraven, and according as it is more or less protuberant, is called by the *Italians Basso, Mezzo or Alto Rilievo*.

Emboss, a Term in Hunting, when a Deer is so hard chac'd that the foams at the Mouth; sometimes to *Emboss* a Deer is taken for to chase it into the Thickets.

To *Embrace*, to give a Demonstration of Amity and Reconciliation.

Embracer, in Common Law, is he, that when a Matter is in Tryal, comes for Reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in Favour of one of the Parties.

Embrasure, in Architecture, is the Enlargment which is made within side in a Window or Gate, or in the opening of a Wall, to give the more Light, or for the more Convenience of the Gate or Window. In Fortification, *Embrasures* signifie the Overtures in a Parapet, to let the Mouth of the Cannon through.

Embrocation, (*Ital.*) a Bathing any Part of the Body in a Liquor falling from aloft, by some so called, but it is rather a gentle Rubbing or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oyl, or any other limifying Liquor to the Place affected.

Embryon, (*Greek*) the imperfect Feature of a Child, or other Creature in the Womb. Whence metaphorically any thing not brought to perfection is said to be in *Embryo*.

Embossments. See *Embossments*.

Embricade. See *Ambuscade*.

Emden, a City standing upon the River *Em* in *Friesland* where formerly there was a Mart or Staple of Cloaths, and other *English* Merchandize.

Eme (*old word*) an Aunt.

Emendation, a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a certain precious Stone of a green Colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*, the hardest next to the Ruby; the Oriental is the best.

Emergent, rising up above Water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion is taken for a Business of Consequence, or happening on a sudden. Said also of a Planet getting out of the Sun Beams, and becoming visible.

Emeril, a fort of Stone found in Mines of Copper, Iron and Gold, very hard and heavy, which

which serves to burnish Gold, and cut all manner of Precious Stones but Diamonds.

Emerita Augusta (now *Merida*) an ancient Town of *Ejremadura* a Province of that part of Spain, which was once the Kingdom of *Casile*.

Emulsion, coming out of Darkness, as the Sun and Moon coming out of an Eclipse.

Emulic Medicines, such as with their pungent Particles contract the Fibres of the Stomach, and eject at the Mouth whatever is offensive to the Stomach.

Emetical, (*Greek*) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the Body by Vomit.

Emication, a shining out.

Emigration, (*Lat.*) a passing out of any Place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus* was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtle Doctor.

Eminence, an exelling, an appearing above others. A Cardinal is also dignified with the Title of *Eminence*.

Emir, (*Turk.*) a Lord, particularly any one descended of the *Turkish* Prophet *Mahomet* is called an *Emir*.

Emissary, a trusty Person of nimble Parts, sent privately to sound the Thoughts of another, to make Proposals, or spy the Actions and Countenance of the Enemy.

Emisson, a throwing or sending out.

Emme, the proper Name of a Woman: Some will have it to be the same with *Amie*; others contract it from *Elgion*, which signifieth Help-giver. There have been of this Name several eminent Women; particularly Queen *Emma*, the Mother of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Emmet or *Emmēt*, (*Formica*) a little Insect, otherwise called an *Ant* or *Pismire*; the Pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn against Winter, make it generally taken for the Emblem of Industry.

Emollient, softning, mollifying, or asswaging. *Emolument*, Profit, or Benefit.

Emotions, an extraordinary Motion that troubles both Body and Mind, and discomposes the Temper and State of both.

To *Empale*, to thrust a Stake through the Body of a Man. A Torment in use in *Nero's* time.

Empanel, to enter the Names of the Jury into a Parchment or Roll, which are summoned to appear for the publick Service.

Esperance, in the Common Law, is a Petition in Court of a Day of Respite. It is called in the Civil Law, *Petio Inducivum*.

Empusum, (*Greek*) Medicinal Powders, that are used to allay Inflammations, and to scarifie the extremity of the Shin.

Empedocles, a Philosopher and Poet of *Agri-gentum*, who wrote Natural Philosophy in *Greek* Verse, as *Lucretius* in *Latin*; he held, as *Hieronymus* testifies, many of *Pythagoras* his Opinions: Going to pry too nearly into *Aena*, he perished by the Flames thereof; others say he cast himself in voluntarily, that he might be accounted a God.

Emperor, an absolute Monarch, who commands over many spacious Countries.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) uttered with a Grace, or *Emphasis*, which is a significant, or intent Expression of ones Mind. *Emphasis* in Rhetorick is a Figure, whereby a tacit Virtue and Signification is given to Words.

Emphatical, (*Greek*) Medicines that stop the Pores of the Skin by their Clamminess.

Empyretick, (*Greek*) that may be set out to be improved, or let out to farm for many Years.

Empyretosia, a Lease of an Inheritance for many Years.

Empirick, (*Greek*) a Physician which cures by Receipts taken upon Trust.

Emplaster, a topical Medicine of a thicker consistence than a *Cerate*, and more glutinous, as being to be spread upon Cloth, Leather, or some such like material, and so applied.

Emplastration, an applying a Plaister, a dawbing; Also a Grafting.

Emporitical, (*Greek*) belonging to an *Emporium*, i. e. a Mart-Town, a place for Fairs and Markets.

To *Empoyson*. See *Poyson*.

Emprimed, a Term in Hunting, signifying a Harts forsaking the Herd.

Emprise, (*old word*) by the Figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Empyrotomos, (*Greek*) the continual Contraction of the Muscles of the Neck towards the Fore Parts.

Empion, a buying.

Empyema, (*Greek*) Corruption of Matter, lying between the Breast and Lungs after a Pleuritic.

Empyreum, the Heaven or Heavens, the Throne of God, the Residence of Angels, and eternal Mansions of the Saints.

Empyremata, little feverish Remains after a Crisis. Also that thick viscid Matter which settles at the Bottom of Distilled Water.

Emucid, mouldy.

Emulation or *Amulation*, a striving to exceed others, either in Vertue or any kind of Art, or in greatness.

Emulgent, Stroaking: *Emulgent Vein*, one of the Branches of that hollow Vein which goes to the Reins; and by which the Reins do separate the Urine from the Blood, and attract it.

Emulsion, a stroaking; also in Physick, it is a kind of Medicine made of the Juice of Fruits and Seeds, pressed forth and prepared into a kind of Creamy Substance, and used chiefly in those Cafes which require lenitive and emulgent things.

Emunctories, certain kernelly Places in the Body, by which the principal Parts void their Excrements or superfluities.

Enach, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is a Satisfaction for any Crime or Fault.

Enalvion, a term in Heraldry, is, when a Bordure is charged with any kind of Birds. To

To *Enamel*, to vary with little spots; to paint with mineral Colours.

Enantiosis, (*Greek*) Contrariety. In Rhetorick it is a Figure in which that is spoken by a contrary, which is intended should be understood as it were by Affirmation; as, There was Strength against Nimbleness, Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobleness.

Encaustick, (*Greek*) varnished, or wrought with Fire.

To *Enchace*, to set in Gold or Silver, or any other Metal.

To *Encham*, to conjure or invoke the Devil with certain strange Words or Verses.

Enchelon, a Law-French Word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Enchiridion, a small Book, that one may clasp in ones Hand.

Enchusa, a noted City of *West Friesland*, one of the *United Provinces*.

Enclitick, (*Greek*) inclining. An *Enclitick* in Grammer is, a Particle commonly joyned to the end of a Word, and so called because it causeth the Accent to decline towards the last Syllable of the Word.

Encumbrance, a Hindrance.

Encomiastick, (*Greek*) belonging to an Encomium or Speech made in Praise of another.

Encroachment, in Common Law, is a pressing too far upon ones Neighbor's Ground.

Encyclopaedy. See *Cyclopaedy*.

End for *End*, in Navigation, used when a Rope runs all out of the Block, so that it is unreev'd; as when a Cable runs all out at the Hawse, we say, the Cable at the Hawse is run out End for End.

To *Endamage*, to hurt, to damnify. *Endew*, (among Faulconers) is when a Hawk go diggesth her Meat, that she not only discharge her Gorge thereof, but also cleanseh her Panell.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of Accufation, for some Offence, exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented upon an Officer or Court that hath Power to punish; in the Civil Law, it is called Accufation.

Endive, (*Lat. Endivia, Imbyus*) a Garden Herb, very much used in Feavers, and other hot Diseases, by reason of its cooling faculty.

Endorse, a Term in Heraldry, being the Fourth part of a *Pallet*. See *Pallet*.

Endorsed. See *Indorsed*.

Endowments, in Law signifieth the bestowing or affuring of a Dower; also a sending Maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long *triffo* Robe.

Endymion, a Shepherd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being call into a perpetual Sleep upon the Top of *Larvus Hill*, the every Night scooped down to steal a Kiss from him.

Enya, in the Practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldest Son.

Energy, (*Greek*) Force or Efficacy. In Rheto-

rick it is a Figure in which the great Force of Expression is used.

To *Enervate*, to weaken, to deprive the Nerves of their Force and Life, by cutting 'em, or by Debauchery or any other Violence. Figuratively, we say, Sloth and Pleasure Enervate, or weaken the Courage. Affliction and Want Enervate or press the Mind.

Enervation, a weakening.

Enfranchisement, the incorporating of any Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

To *Engage*, to Mortgage for a Time, to oblige a Man's self to do a thing, to constrain.

Engagement, a Tye or Obligation, a Sea-fight.

Engastrimach, (*Greek*) one that speaks out of the Belly.

Engelbert, (*German*) Bright-Angel, a proper Name.

To *Engender*, said of the Production of Creatures, that come by the way of Generation.

Engin, any Instrument made to raise or bear great Burthens. Warlike Engins, such as are used for the Battling and taking strong Places.

Engleery, (*old word*) is taken contradictorily to *Francigena*; which Word used to comprehend every Alien that is murdered, upon which there was a Mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unless Engleery was proved; that is to say, that it was an *Engliffman* that was slain.

Engliff Serpentry. See *Biffor*.

Engonafin, (*Greek*) the Name of one of the Heavenly Constellations, by which Figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling.

To *Engrave*, to cut any Figure or Representation in Wood, Copper or other Metal.

Engrailed. See *Ingrailed*.

Engyscope, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument, whereby the Proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enharmonick, one of those Genus's of Musick which makes a different Mode of Harmony and Air, from the other two, viz. the *Chromatick* and *Diatonick*; and which abounds in Diests or Sharps.

Enbaucement, a raising the Price of any thing.

To *Engrofs*, to write over again a first Draught in a fairer and more ample manner.

Enigmatical. See *Enigmatical*.

Eniff Alphabery, (*Arab.*) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

To *Enjoy*, to possess a thing, to be the Master of, to have at ones disposal of, to have the Carnal Company of a Woman.

Ennagon, a Circle divided into nine equal Parts, a regular Polygon, or Figure of nine equal Sides.

Enemy, he that bears Hatred to another. Generally, and in the singular number, it signifies an entire Army or Party that comes to fight the other Side. We also say, such a one is an Enemy to Vertue, to Vice, to Love, to Women, &c.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the Son of *Setb*; the one of Brick, the other of Stone; whereupon was ingraven the whole Art of Astronomy.

Enmead, (*Greek*) the number Nine.

Enneagon. See *Ennagon*.

Enneacical, Days or Years, are every ninth Day of a Sickneſs or Year of a Man's Life, which is thought to bring fome great Alteration in the Difcaſe, or Mutation of Fortune.

Enereſma, (*Greek*) the Clouds that hang in diſtilled Waters, or in Urines, eſpecially when the Diſeaſe is breaking away.

Enewed, (*old word*) made new.

Enodation, an unknottin, a making plain.

Enormity, Irregularity, Exceſs.

Enormous, prodigious, exceſſive.

Enqueté, the Inquiry of the Jury into Matter of Fact in all Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict.

To Enrage, to provoke even to Madneſs; figuratively ſaid of violent Paſſions that ſty out into Fury.

Ens, taken at large, is not only that which is or may be thought by the Mind, but is, or at leaſt may be in any other manner. But ſtrictly taken it is that which is real not only as to the Underſtanding, but in it ſelf.

To Enſeam, a Term in Faulconry; to purge a Hawk of her Glut and Greafe.

Enſeſeld, a Term in Faulconry; when you take a Needle and Thred, putting it through the upper Eye-lid; and ſo likewiſe on the other, making it fall upon the Beak, that the may not ſee at all; then the is Enſeſeld.

To Enſcoffe, to Intrinche.

Enſigne, an Eſcutcheon, wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family; alſo a Military Banner.

To Enſul, to put upon a Throne, to indow with a Robe of Honour.

Enſtallure, ſignifies properly the Flooring, or Loſting with Boards. In Architecture it is that part which is compoſed of the Architrave, Trees and Corniſh; for that in effect this part is the extreme part of the Flooring, which is ſupported by Pillars or by a Wall.

Enſtail, in Common Law, ſignifieth Feſtail, Feentailed, or abridged.

To Enſtangle, to inſnare, to imbroil.

Emerchead, (*old word*) qualified.

Emelch, (*Greek*) an inward Soul or Power to move or act.

Entendment, ſignifieth in Law the true meaning, or ſenſe of a Word or Sentence.

To Enterſpire, to hit one againſt another, to claſh or Skirmiſh.

Emermener, (among Faulconers) a Hawk which gradually changeth the Colour of her Feathers. See *Inclemencing*.

Emerpeneth, (a Term among Faulconers) as a Hawk *Emerpeneth*, that is, the hath her Feathers wrapt up, ſnarled or intangled.

Emertead, in Common Law is the diſcourſing of a Point, accidentally happening before the principal Cauſe has an End. In the Civil Law it is called *Cognitio prejudicialis*

Emertize, a Deſign in War, a bold Attempt.

Entertainment, kind Reception, good Welcome;

ſpoken alſo of Converſation; he entertain'd 'em with good Diſcourſe.

Enlynym, (*Greek*) an imperfect Syllogiſm, wherein the major or minor Propoſition is to be underſtood: Alſo in Rhetorick a Figure, wherein the Sentence concluded conſiſteth of Contraries.

Enthyſiaſt, (*Greek*) a certain Set of People, who pretend to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire Entrance, ſignifieth in Common Law a ſole Poſſeſſion in one Man, whereas ſeveral Tenancy, is a Joynt or Common Poſſeſſion.

Entire Pertinence, is in Heraldry a Line, which croſſeth the middle of the Shield, and runs Diamentrically the longeſt way of its Poſition.

Entire Pertingens, are Lines that run the longeſt way of the Shield's Poſition, without touching the Center.

Entiſy, the having a Being.

Entoire, a Term in Blazon, when a Bordure is charged with all ſorts of inanimate things, except Leaves, Fruits and Flowers.

Entoxication, poiſoning.

Entvals, ſee *Bowels*.

Entveague, (*Span.*) a making good again. It is alſo taken for a Story, which after many intangled Paſſages is brought to a calm End.

To Entveat, (*old word*) to handle.

Entremes, (*old word*) intermingled.

Entremis, in Common Law, ſignifieth a taking Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements. Merchants are ſaid to make an Entry of their Goods in the Cuſtom-houſe.

Entrie per le cui & poſt, is a Writ that lyes where a Man is diſſeized of his Freehold, and the Diſſeizer aliens or dyes ſeized, and his Heir enters: Then the Diſſeizee or his Heir ſhall have this Writ againſt the Heir of the Diſſeizer, or the Alienee of the Diſſeizer.

Entrie ad Communem Legem, is a Writ that lyes where a Tenant for Term of Life or another's Life, Tenant by Courtſe or in Dower aliens and dyes, then he in Reversion ſhall have this Writ againſt whoever is it afterwards in Poſſeſſion.

Entrie in Caſu Proviſo, is a Writ that lyes where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life.

Entrie in Caſu Conſimili, is a Writ which he in Reversion ſhall have againſt a Tenant for Life, or by Courtſe if who aliens in Fee.

Entrie ad Terminum qui praterit, if Land be leaſed to a Man for Term of another's Life, and he for whoſe Life the Lands are leaſed dyes, and the Leſſee holds over, then the Leſſor ſhall have this Writ.

Entrie for Marriage in Speech, is a Writ which lyes, where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, upon Condition that he ſhall take the Donor to his Wiſe within a certain Time, and he does not marry her within the Time, or eſpouſes another.

Enſtriked, (*old word*) deceived.

Enſtring a Ship, in a Sea-fight, is as much as Boarding; and the ſafeſt way to enter a Ship is in the Bow.

Enſtrifion,

Entruſion, in Common Law, ſignifieth a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Poſſeſſion, by him that hath no Right upon them.

Entruſion de Gard, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within Age, entrench into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entucleation, a taking out the Kernel; alſo the expounding of any difficult Matter.

To Envelope, (*Span.*) to wrap up in Linnen, Paper, &c. to ſurround, to involve in trouble, to miſſe up, to conceal; he has envelop'd Truth with Fables.

To Envewome, to infect with Poyſon or any other thing hurtful to the Body. Apply'd figuratively, to envewome with bad Doctrine or Maxims; an envewom'd Tongue, Diſcourſe or Mind.

To Enviroin, to compaſs about; from the *French* word *Enviroin*, *i. e.* about.

Envoy, a Perſon ſent from one Sovereign Prince to another upon Publick Affairs.

Envy, the Vexation Men have to behold the good Qualities or Prosperity of another.

Enumeration, a numbering, or counting, a ſumming up of ſeveral particulars.

Enuneciation, an uttering or pronouncing; in Logic, it is taken for a Propoſition, which ſimply affirms, or denies.

Enury, in Heraldry, is ſpoken of all Borders of Coats that are charged with Beaſts.

E O.

Eolipile, an Inſtrument in Hydraulics, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper with a Tail to it and a hole to fill it; the uſe of it being to explain the natural Cauſe of Winds.

E P.

Epact, a certain number of days, by which the Solary Year exceedeth the Lunary; which number of Exceſs is eleven, in regard the Lunary Month conſiſting but of twenty nine days, and one half, maketh but Three hundred fifty and four days in a Year, whereas the Solar Year hath Three hundred ſixty and five. For the Equation of which Years differing thus eleven days, certain days are yearly ſupplied by the Epact never exceeding Thirty (becauſe the days between change and change of the Moon, never exceed that number) until a Thirteenth Month be added, whereby every third Year becomes Embolimiſal, being a Lunary Leap-year.

Epagoge, a Rhetorical Figure, in which like things are compared.

Epanadiploſis, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure wherein a Sentence begins and ends with the ſame word; as, *Severe to his Servants, to his Children ſevere.*

Una dies aperit, conſicit una dies.

Some attribute this definition to *Epanalepſis*, but we follow the Authority of *Rutilius Lupus*, and other ancient Rhetoricians, who call the Figure in *Latin* *Incluſion*.

Epanalepſis, (*Greek*) a Figure in which the ſame word is for inforcement ſake reiterated; as, *It is known that thou haſt done this, it is known.*

Epanaphora, (*Greek*) a Figure in which the ſame word begins ſeveral Sentences; as,

Ver adeo frontis memoriam, Ver uſite ſylvis.

Epanodos, a Figure wherein the ſame found or word is twice iterated in ſeveral or in the ſame Sentence in an inverted order; as,

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſua ſol.

This is called by *Ruffianus*, *Everſion* or *Egreſſion*. **Epanorthos**, when ſome foregoing words that have been uttered are recalled, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech; as,

O Claqueſtia, ſeu potius Patientia mira!

Epatriſes, (*Greek*) certain Noblemen among the *Abſtinians*.

Eparch, (*Greek*) the chief Governor of a Province.

Epenheſtis, (*Greek*) a Figure, wherein a Letter or Syllable is put between in any word; as *Induſperator* for *Imperator*.

Epha, an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing nine Gallons.

Ephesby, (*Greek*) a young Man between the age of fourteen and twenty five.

Ephemera Febris, a Fever that laſts but one day.

Ephesus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Aſia* the Leſs, famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Ephesus*, the Son of *Caeſar*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (*Greek*) a kind of Diſeaſe called the Night-mare or Elf; which proceeds from a Compreſſion of the Cerebellum, when the Ventricles are too full of Moisture.

Ephemerides, (*Greek*) Journals or Books wherein in daily Actions are regiſtred; alſo Aſtronomical Calculations, or Tables calculated by Aſtronomers, which ſlew the State of the Heavens every day at Noon, that is, the Place where all the Planets are at Noon; and theſe are the Tables which they make uſe of for the Erecting of Horoſcopes and Schemes.

Ephippiated, (*Greek*) ſaddled.

Ephod, a kind of Breaſt-plate, or Prieſtly Garment, worn by the ancient Prieſts of the *Jews*.

Ephori, (*Greek*) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Lacedaemonians*, who were eſtabliſh'd to bridle the Authority of their Kings.

Ephraim, (*Heb.*) fruitful or increaſing, the ſecond Son of *Joſeph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh*, were reckon'd among the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Ephibole, (*Greek*) a Figure of Sentence, whoſe reiteration of the ſame word, at the beginning of ſeveral Sentences, hath reſpect to the Matter, whereas in *Epanalepſis*, it hath regard principally to the Style.

Epicureanism. See *Chiliasmus*.
Epicic Poem, that which is written in Heroick Verse, and is taken contradictorily to Lyrick.

Epicicisms, an Argument consisting of four or more Propositions, of which the one are the Proofs of the other.

Epicicis, (*Greek*) a slow and moderate evacuation of bid humors.

Epicicis, (*Greek*) a certain mournful Song, which used to be sung before the Corps at a Funeral.

Epicicis, a word of the *Epicic* Gender in Grammar, is a word declined either with a Masculine or Feminine Article, without any regard to Sex in a word that signifies a living Creature; as, *hic Passer*, a Sparrow, whether Cock or Hen; *haec Aquila*, an Eagle, &c.

Epicic, one of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous Athenian Philosopher, who held Pleasure or rather Indolence, i. e. Absence of Pain to be the *summum bonum*; whence through mistake all voluptuous passions are vulgarly called *Epicic*.

Epicic, (*Greek*) a Term used in Astronomy, signifying a lesser Orb, whose Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular Motions of some Planet is solved.

Epidaurium. See *Ipyrachium*.

Epidaurus, a City of *Argolis*, a small Region of the *Grecian Peloponnesus*, or *Aorea*.

Epidemic, (*Greek*) an Epidemical Disease, a Contagious Disease that communicates it self from one to another, as the *Pellilence*, *Small-Pox*, &c.

Epidemic, (*Greek*) the outward skin or membrane, which serves, as it were, for a covering to the main skin of a Man's Body.

Epidauris, (*Greek*) one of the four Tunicles which involve the Stomach.

Epidauric, (*Greek*) belonging to the *Epidaurium*, or fore part of the lowermost Belly, which reacheth from the Stomach to the Navel.

Epidauris, (*Greek*) the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the opening of the Wind-pipe.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) a witty sort of Poem (for the most part very short) playing upon the fancies and conceits that offer themselves from any kind of Subject whatsoever.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) an Inscription.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) troubled with a Disease called the *Epidaur*, which is a Convulsion of the whole Body, whereby the Sense and Understanding is very much depraved.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) a Conclusion; also a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) good against the Plague or *Pellilence*.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) a tarrying long upon one Matter, a Figure in Rhetoric whereby the same Cause is continued and persisted in, much after one form of Speech

Epidaur, (*Greek*) an Acclamation; an applause of a thing approved, or a sententious Clause of a Discourse worthy of credit and observation; as,

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.
 Or,
 So inconstant is the Favor of Princes.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) an appearing bright or shining; also the Feast celebrated on the Twelfth Day from Christ's Nativity, which was the Day whereon the Star appeared in the East, which conducted the wife Men.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) Force or Impression, a Figure in Rhetoric, in which; one word is repeated at the end of several Sentences, but differs from *Epidaur*, in that it hath respect chiefly to the Matter.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) a Figure in Rhetoric which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavour to convince. It is otherwise called *Epidaur*.

Epidaur, (*Greek*) a gradual riling of one Clause of a Sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*, as, *Tomum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo famulans abstulit, abstraham exercitavit*, &c.

Epirus, (now *Carina*) one of the principal Regions of that part of *Greece* which lies without the *Peloponnesus*. It hath been a famous Kingdom, anciently under the *Pyrrhi*, till conquered by the *Romans*, it became a *Roman* Province. Modernly under the *Calabri*. The last of whom was that great Heroe *George Castriot*, surnamed *Scanderbeg*. The Cities are *Croia* and *Dyrrachium*.

Epiptol, (*Greek*) belonging to a Bishop or Overseeer.

Epiptol, a separate Story or Action, which a Poet or Historian inserts, and ties to his principal Subject to supply his Work with diversity of Events. The Story of *Diado* is a pleasing *Epiptol* in *Virgil's Aeneid*.

Epiptolick, (*Greek*) drawing Blisters. *Epiptolick*: Plaisters, strong drawing Plaisters, in *Latin* they are called *Vesicatoria*.

Epiptolary, belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

Epiptrophe, a turning to the same found, a Figure wherein divers Sentences end alike; as, *Ambition seeks to be next to the best; After that to be equal with the best; Then to be chief; and above the best.*

Epiptyle, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, signifying the Chapter of a Pillar or Architrave.

Epiptoph, (*Greek*) that which is inscribed upon a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Epiptis, (*Greek*) the buffe part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full state and vigor.

Epiptalium, (*Greek*) a Nuptial Song or Poem (which used anciently to be recited at Weddings) in praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing a Fruitful Issue, and all things conducing to a Future Happy Life, and now and then wantonly glancing upon the Pleasures of the Marriage bed.

Epiptum, (*Greek*) a Liquid Medicine, outwardly applied to the Body by a piece of Cotton or Scarlet, to assuage the pain thereof.

Epiptet, (*Greek*) a word expressing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned. If considered Grammatically, it is nothing but a meer Noun Adjective; however there is nothing more frequently used in Poetry, it being a word which joyned with another word, which is a Substantive, adorns, illustrates, or at least sets forth the nature of the thing that other word implies; as, *Floridum ver*.

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Epiptet

Epiptetis, (*Greek*) a rebuking. See *Epiptetis*.

Epiptote, (*Greek*) a Garment worn loose over another.

Epiptote, (*Greek*) a making short, or abridging.

Epiptotus, (*Greek*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse, consisting of four Syllables, one short and three long, as *amāverunt*; but there are three other kinds of *Epiptotus*, which see in *Georgius Fabricius, de re Poetica*.

Epiptotismus, (*Greek*) a slightly running over (for so the word implies) several things for brevities sake; as, *Casus Confinium ceperat, Urbe potestate, Pompeium sequebatur*. It is called in *Latin Percurso*.

Epiptote, (*Greek*) Permission; a Figure wherein a thing is seriously or ironically permitted. As,

I, sequere Italiam venis, &c. Virg.

Epiptotus, a repetition of the same word or found in the same Sentence or Verse. As,

Ab Coridon, Coridon, what Madnes! hath thee moved?

Epiptote, (*Greek*) some remarkable Occurrence from whence, or manner whereby some Nations dated and measur'd their Computations of Time: as the *Olympiads*, among the *Greeks*; *ab Urbe Condita*, among the *Romans*; the *Hegyra*, of the *Turks*.

Epiptote, (*Greek*) one of the Members of that sort of *Lyrick* Poetic, of which the Odes of *Pindarus* consist; the other two being *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*, which in every Ode answer each other; whereas one *Epiptote* answers to another in several Odes. Of this sort of *Lyrick* Poetic the *Chorus* of the *Greek* Tragedies, for the most part consist.

Epiptote, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Banquet.

Epiptote, (*Greek*) Powders or other Medicines, that dry up Ulcers, or other Sores.

Equation, in Algebra, is used to affirm such and such Numbers or Letters as are equal to others found out by Operation. In Astronomy, 'tis used sometimes for Proportions or regulating Time from the Sun's irregular Motions as to us, in regard of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic.

Equis. See *Equis*.

Equis, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Horseman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in *Latin Equus Auratus*.

Equisculus, or the little Horse, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of four Stars.

Equisdistant, That which is equally distant to another thing to which it has relation; as *Parallel-Lines* are *equisdistant*.

Equisilateral. See *Equisilateral*.

Equisilibrium, the equal weight of two Bodies compar'd the one with the other.

Equisocial Line. See *Equisocial*.

To *Equip*, to make ready, to set forth. It is particularly applied to a Fleet of Ships.

Equipage, the provision of all things necessary for a Journey or Voyage; Attendance, Horses, Cloaths, &c.

Equiparates, or *Equiparates*, things compared, or made equal; a Term in Logic.

Equipollence, or *Equipollence*, a being of equal force or value. In Logic *Equipollency* is the Equivalency of two Propositions in Sense and Signification, though not in Words; by virtue of the Negative Adverb *non*, set either before or after, or both before and after the Sign and Subject, where there is the same Subject, and the same Predicate. As, *Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned*.

Equipped, set forth or accoutred.

Equitable, conformable to reason.

Equity, Justice mitigated and soften'd, upon the consideration of particular circumstances

Equivalent, or *Equivalent*, being of equal worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Equivocal*, a Logical Term, having a double signification, or whose force and meaning may be taken either way.

To *Equivocate*, to say one thing and mean another.

Equoreum, belonging to the Sea.

Equus Alatus, Pegasus, or the Winged Horse of *Bellerophon*, one of the Northern Constellations consisting of twenty Stars. See *Pegasus*.

Er, (*Hebr.*) a Watchman, the first-born Son of *Judab*, who married *Tamar*, and for his wickedness was brought to an untimely end.

Era, a modern word, signifying the same as *Epoch*. See *Era*.

Eradication, a destroying or pulling up by the Roots.

Erafed, *Kraped*, or torn out; in Heraldry the Member of any Beast which seems torn from the Body, is called *Erafed*.

Erafmus, (*Greek*) Amiable. A Proper Name.

Erafians, a sort of Heretics, founded by one *Erafmus*, a Physician, who held that the Power of Excommunication resided in the Magistrate.

Erat, the Name of one of the Nine Muses.

Eratosthenes, a *Cyrenian*, both Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, the Son of *Arifto* of *Chios*, and Disciple of the Poet *Callimachus*. He was filled for his Learning *Plato* Minor, and was especially eminent for Mathematical Knowledge. His Astrifins, and some other Remains of him, were not long since neatly set forth at the end of *Aranus* from the *Shaldonian* Theater at *Oxford*: He lived to the Eighty first Year of his Age, and was Library-keeper to *Ptolemy*.

Erchembald, (*German*) a bold or speedy Learner. A Proper Name.

Erebus, an Infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the Father of Night. It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

To *Erect* a Figure, is only to divide the Twelve Houses aright; and put down the proper Sign, Degree,

Degree,

Degree and Minute on each Cusp, and the Planets in their proper places, so that the Figure may truly represent the Positions of the Celestial Houses at that moment of time for which it is intended. We also say such a County or Town was Erected into an Earldom, or Dutchy.

Erection, a raising, or making to stand upright. *Erector*, a lifter up. Physically it signifies the use of the Muscle that causes the Erection of the Yard.

Eremitical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Desert, or leading a Hermit's life.

Ereption, a snatching or taking away by violence.

Erford, the chief City of *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany* called the Circle of the Empire or *Upper Saxony*.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwise called *Pardus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a Constellation by ancient Poets, the most conspicuous Star whereof is called by the *Arabian* Astronomers *Acarnar*.

Erimantibus, belonging to *Erimantibus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*. Whence the *Erimantibus* Boar, the famous Hunting whereof is mentioned by *Ovid*, and other Poets.

Eriphile, the Wife of *Ambriaraus*, and Sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polyneices*, betrayed her Husband to the *Theban* Wars, where he was destroyed.

Ermine, a little Beast whose Fur is very costly; in Heraldry it is a Term by which that sort of Fur is blazoned, whose principal colour being white, is powdered with black; but if black be powdered with white, it is *Ermines*; if yellow be powdered with black, *Ermines*; if to the white powdered with black a red Hair be added, it is termed *Erminetes*.

Ermine (verb. See *Ikenil*).

Ernes, (old word) Promises.

Ernest, (*German*) severe: It seems contracted from *Ariovistus*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Erogation, a spending, or laying out.

Erosion, a gnawing, or eating away.

Eroicis or *Eroicis*, (*Greek*) an asking a Question in Matters which might as well have been positively affirmed. This is a Figure frequently used in Rhetoric, and serves sometimes instead of a vehement Affirmation or Negation; as, *Fuisse illo in loco, dixistine hac in esse gesta?*

Errant, Wandering, without House or Home. Knights Errant, such as wandered about the World in search of Adventures. See *Itinerant*.

Errata, Faults escaped in Printing.

Erribes, certain Medicines, which purge away Phlegm sticking about the Membranes of the Brain, through the Nose.

Erroneus, subject to Errors.

Errones, or Erratic Stars. The Planets are usually so call'd in opposition to the fix'd Stars, by reason of their having each a peculiar Motion, and divers Aspects to each other, which by such Motion they daily change. Whereas the Stars of the several Constellations, tho' hurry'd round from East to West by the *Primum Mobile* and back again by a slow and imperceptible Motion of the Firmament, yet because they move not themselves, but always retain the same place in the Firmament

and distance from each other, in respect of others, they are reputed fix'd and immovable.

Error, the Act of the Mind dis-joining things that ought to be coupl'd, and coupling things that ought to be dis-join'd; proceeding from the want of a due and circumspect Attention to the Idea's of Things.

Error in the Law, signifies a Fault in Judgment, in the Process, or in the Execution upon the same in a Court of Record; and a Writ of Error lyes where Judgment is given in any Court of Record against the Law, or upon undue and ill Process. In the King's Bench a Writ of Error lyes where the Plaintiff will assign Matter of Fact for Error.

Espousals, a being ashamed or blushing. That Fear whereby the Mind is call'd off from doing ill, for fear of loss of Reputation.

Enutiation, a belching forth.

Enutition, an instructing, or bringing up in Learning.

Erucation, a taking away of Weeds.

Eruption, a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, (old word) a while ago, lately.

Eryngus. See *Sea-bolly*.

Erythelas, (*Greek*) a Disease called *Saint Anthony's Fire*, causing a Swelling in the Skin, or any other membranous part, red, broad, not spreading high, nor beating, but attended with a pricking pain, arising from a sharp and superfluous Blood.

Erythraean Sea, the *Arabian Gulph*, not the Red Sea, as some have supposed.

Esaia. See *Isaiah*.

Esarhaddon, (*Hebr.*) binding chearfulness, the Son of *Senacherib*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Assyria*.

Esau, (*Hebr.*) Doing or Working, the Son of *Isaac*; he sold his Birth-right to his Brother *Jacob* for a Mefs of Pottage, and was by him sup-plant'd of his Father's Blessing; nevertheless he became a great Prince, and Father of a very populous Nation.

Escambio, a License granted for the making of a Bill of Exchange to a Man over Sea.

Escape in Law, is where one that is arrested comes to his Liberty before he be deliver'd by Order of Law.

Echeat, in Common Law, signifieth Lands that fall to a Lord within his Mannor, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs.

Echeator, is an Officer who takes notice of the King's Echeats in the County, and certifies them into the Exchequer.

Eferente, a Deed deliver'd to a third Person to be the Deed of the Party upon a future Condition.

Eufcheon, a Shield or Buckler; in Heraldry it is the whole Circumference of the Shield or Coat of Arms.

Efenage, a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charges.

Efulent,

Efulent, that may be eaten.

Efulential, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, and dedicated to *St. Lawrence*; it is situate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Eficy, the right of chusing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Efuliers, Trees planted in a curious order against a frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks.

Efulanada, a Term in Fortification, that which serves for a Parapet to the Covert-way, a stopping of the Earth which begins at the top of that Parapet, and ends insensibly as it comes to be level with the Field.

Efuler, in *Latin Expleta*, the full profit that Land yields.

Efulion, the Ceremony us'd in the Church for the Celebration of Marriage.

To *Efulion*, to Marry. Figuratively to *Efulion* a Party or Opinion, is to adhere obstinately to an Opinion or Party.

Efulingold, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Efuline, one of the Seven Hills upon which *Rome* was built.

Efulire, in *Latin Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight. It is now taken for the next Degree of Rank or Quality to Knighthood, and is called in *Latin Armiger*.

Efuly, a Preamble, a Taste, a Tryal; also the Touching and Proof of Gold and Silver, when it comes to the Mint: said figuratively of the Works of the Brain. A Poetical Ellay, *Montaigne's* Ellays.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in Hunting, is the Breast, or Brisket of a Deer.

Efuldary, a Soldier who rode in a Warlike Chariot, call'd *Efulda*, but fought on foot; in use among the Gauls.

Efulence, the Balsamick part of any thing separated from the thicker matter by means of extraction. Philosophically taken, *Efulence* is all that by which a thing is, and is what it is. And the *Efulence* of a thing is known from its natural Properties and Operations.

Efulenes, certain Philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the People, and led a kind of Monastical Life.

Efulential, is all that which belongs to the thing, which is of the nature and reason of the thing, and which must be granted of necessity, the thing being granted.

Efulential Debilities, are when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines.

Efulential Privileges, certain real advantages whereby a Planet is fortify'd.

Efulion, in Common Law, is an excuse alleged for one that is summon'd to appear at any Court, and cannot come for good reasons. It is called by Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the Efulions, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who keepeth the *Efulion*-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and receiveth them again when they are written.

Efulishment of Dower, is the assurance of *Dower*, made to the Wife, by the Husband, or his Friend, about the time of Marriage. To *establi*sh, to settle upon a good Foundation, to make firm and sure.

Efulandard, the Rending Measure of the King or Common-wealth; to the scattering whereof, all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed; also an Ensign in War.

Efulate, the present Quality, Nature and Constitution of a Thing. The different Degrees or Conditions of Persons. The three Estates of a Kingdom, the three distinct Orders of a Realm.

Efulber, (*Hebr.*) secret or hidden, *Mordecai's* Uncle's Daughter, who being advanced to be *Abasuerus*'s Queen, in the room of *Vashti*, saved the Jews from a destruction which was plotted against them.

Efuluable, that is of value, that merits approbation.

Efulimation or *Afulimation*, the just value of a thing.

Efulopel, in Common Law, is an Impediment of an Action, growing from a Man's own Fact, that might have had his Action tried: It cometh from the French word *Efulouper*, to stop.

Efulotiland, a Division of *Canada*, a large Region of that part of Northern *America*; which lies upon the North Sea.

Efulovers, in Common Law, signifieth that Suffenance, which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his imprisonment.

Efulrade, the one half of an Alcove or Chamber rais'd with Boards and rail'd in, more richly furnish'd and adorn'd for the reception of Persons of Quality.

Efulrangers, they that are not privy to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed.

Efulray, (in Law *Latin Extrahere*) signifieth in Common Law a Beal, not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any Man.

Efulredanara, that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Efulreppent, (from the Spanish word *Efulropear*, to fet upon the Wrack) signifieth, in Common Law, spoil made by the Tenant for Term of Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reversion; also a drawing out the Heart of the Land, by Ploughing it continually.

To *Efuluate*. See to *Afuluate*.

Efulurion, a being hungry.

Estare Probanda, a Writ that lyes for the Heir of the Tenant that holds of the King in chief, to prove that he is of full Age.

Estching, is a kind of Graving with *Aqua fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Estarchus, the Name of several eminent Men among the ancient *Greeks*.

Eternal, without beginning or end; that had a beginning, but is to last for ever. Spoken by way of aggravation of things that last longer than they ought; such an one is an *Eternal* Vexation.

Eternity,

Eternity, a Continuance that Time cannot measure. Spoken hyperbolically of things that last very long.

Eternize, to make Eternal.

Etesian Winds, (*Lat. Etefe*) annual and regular Winds, that blow every Year at the same season, and for such a number of days they blow in Spain and *Afia*.

Etheling. See *Adeling* and *Aheling*.

Ethelwald, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bold. Of this Name there were two Kings of this Nation; the first King of the *Mercians*, the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of the *West Saxon* Race, being the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Ethelbert, (*Sax.*) Nobly Bright. Of this Name there have been several of our ancient *English* Kings, viz. one of *Kene*, the fourth from *Hengist*, one of the *East Angles*, who was treacherously deprived both of Life and Kingdom, by *Offa the Mercian*; two of the *Northumbrians*, the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

Ethelfred, (*Sax.*) Noble Peace. Of this Name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelric*, who was slain by *Cedwald*, King of the *East Angles*.

Ethelred, (*Sax.*) Noble in Council, equivalent to the *Greek Cleobulus*. Of this Name there have been several of our *English Saxon* Kings, viz. a King of the *Mercians*, the seventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs, one, the fourth from *Egbert*, the other, whom some call *Ethelred*, as a different Name, signifying Noble Terror, or Terror of the Nobles, the thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Ethelstan, or *Athelstan*, (*Sax.*) Noble Gem. Of this Name there was a most renowned King of this Nation, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from King *Egbert*; he overcame the *Scots*, and subdued the rebelling *Northumbrians*.

Ethelwald, (*Sax.*) Noble Keeper.

Ethelwin, (*Sax.*) Noble Purchaser.

Ethelwold, (*Sax.*) Noble Governor.

Ethelwolph, (*Sax.*) Noble Helper. The chief of this Name was the Second of our *Saxon* Monarchs, a Prince of very great worth, both for Piety and Valor, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

Etherial. See *Ethierial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philosophy. The Science of *Ethicks*, is a right Method of Thinking, for the obtaining of Human Felicity; or a Discipline directing Man in the Actions of the Will, that he may live well and happily.

Ethiopia. See *Ethiopia*.

Ethnick, (*Greek*) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethmoides, the Bone which resembles a Sive, plac'd above the inner part of the Nose, full of little holes, to receive the ferous and pituitous Humors from the soft pappy Processes of the Brain.

Ethology, (*Greek*) a Discourse of Manners.

Ethopa, (*Greek*) a Figure of Rhetorick, in which there is a describing the Manners and Passions of Men, either to their praise or reproach.

Etna, a Hill in the Isle of *Sicily*, which continually vomits forth flames of Fire, occasion'd by

the abundance of Sulphur and Brimstone therein contain'd.

Evocum, the Name of a Town, situate in the Military Highway, commonly called *Watling-street*, mentioned by the Emperor *Antoninus*, as the second Roman Station from *Marevedunum*, or *Manchester* in *Warwickshire*.

Etymological, (*Greek*) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their first original.

E V.

Evacuation, an emptying; a discharging the peccant and superfluous Humors and Excrements out of the Body. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Anafence*, according to *Ruffianus*, and is by him otherwise called *Destructio*.

To *Evade*, to escape, to shift off.

Evafion, a Shift, a Trick, an Artifice.

Evagination, a drawing out of a Sheath.

Evam, the same as *Ivan*. See *John*.

Evangel, the four first Books of the New Testament, containing the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of Christ.

Evangelists, the four Sacred Authors that wrote the Life of Christ, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*.

Evangelism, (*Greek*) a bringing glad Tidings, a Preaching the Gospel.

Evania, soon decaying.

To *Evaporate*, to cause the Moisture that is in Bodies to exhale in Vapors; as when they make Salt of Fountain-water.

Evaporation, a sending out Vapors.

Evaporation, is used in Chymistry to dissipate the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance.

Evafion, a making an escape; a Shift.

Eucharist, (*Greek*) a giving Thanks: also the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Eucrafie, (*Greek*) a good temperature of the Body.

Euchymie, (*Greek*) a being supplied with good Juice.

Eudemon, the Good Genius; by which Name the first House of a Celestial Figure is call'd, by reason of its good and perpetual Significations.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Trove*, in the Practice of *Scotland*, are such Servants whose Predecessors have been Servants to any Man and his Predecessors.

Eveek, (*Ibeek*) a kind of Beast like a wild Goat.

Evellion, a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Even Number, is that which may be divided into two even or equal Parts, as 4, 10, 40, &c.

Evenly Even, is that which an even Number measures by an even Number, as 2; because 8, an even Number, measures it by 4, an even Number.

Evenly Odd, is that which an even Number measures by an odd, as 30; which 2. or 6. measure by 15. or 5. odd Numbers.

Event,

Event, the Issue or Success of things bad or good; in the plural number the surprizing and singular Accidents that happen in the World.

Eventulation, a winnowing or sifting; by Metaphor, a strict examining of Business.

Everard, (*Germ.*) well reported; a proper Name answering to the *Greek Eudoxus*; others write it *Eberard*, i. e. excellent towards lines.

Everfon, (*Lat.*) the utter Ruin or overturning of a City or State. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure, according to *Ruffianus*, with *Epanodus*. *Evigilation*, an earnest seeking after.

Eugeny, (*Greek*) Gentility, Nobleness of Blood.

Evition, a vanquishing, a convincement by Argument, or Law.

Evidence, the Quality of Things, which causes them to be clearly seen and confessed for such, as well by the Eyes of the Mind as of the Body. In Common Law it is used for any Proof, either of Men or Instrument.

Evil, is either Moral, which is a discrepancy from right Reason, and consequently from the Holy Will and Nature of God, the supreme Legislator; or Natural, which is the Privation of that Natural Good that ought to be within us.

To *Evirate*, to unman, to geld, to take away the Testicles.

Evivication, a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Evitation, a shunning.

Eulogy, a praising or speaking well.

Eunuch, (*Greek*) a Man that is utterly disabled for the use of Women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castratus* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eusomian, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without Works.

Evocation, a calling out. In Grammar it is a Figure of Construction, being a reducing of the third Person, either to the first or second; as, *Ego te dicitis ipse veniam*.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herball'd Liverwort.

Euphemism, (*Greek*) a saying forth any one good Name. In Rhetorick it is a Figure which veils a Word of a foul Signification with a modest Term.

Euphoie, (*Greek*) a graceful found, a smooth running of Words.

Euphobium, a certain Gum distilling from a Plant call'd Gum-thistle, or *ibian* Fecula, or Sappene; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first Inventor.

Euphoras, vulg. *Phrat* ad *Phoras*, an *Asian* River, one of the most celebrated of the World. Also the Name of a Philosopher, who living in the Time of the Emperor *Adrian*, and having obtained his Leave, procur'd his own Death with a *Hemlock* Potion, to avoid Old Age.

Euridice, the Wife of *Orphus*; who being by the Harmony of *Orpheus* deliver'd from the Deep, was snatch'd back again, becafe he looked back upon her before she was arriv'd upon Earth.

Euripe, a narrow Passage between *Africa* and *Africa*, now call'd *Golpo del* *Argonotte*, which

Ebbs and *Flows* seven times a Day. It is Metaphorically taken for any violent Agitations of the Mind.

Euroclydon, (*Greek*) a furious and stormy North-east Wind, which happens usually about the beginning of Winter; some call it the *Seamans* Plague.

Europe, one of the four Parts of the World; separated from *Afia* by the River *Tanais*. It was so call'd from *Europa*, the Daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phenicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the Shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, being the exact Proportion of the Rooms in a Building.

Eustyle, the Order where Pillars are rightly placed; the Intercolumniations being two Diameters and a Quarter.

Euxastie, (*Greek*) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Euxastie, a proper Name, from the *Greek Euxastus*, or *Euxastichus*, i. e. standing firm.

Euterpe, the Name of one of the nine Muses.

Eusebians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eusebius*, in the Year 443. Their chief Tenet was, That there was but one Nature in Christ.

Euvulson, a violent pulling up.

The *Enxin*, or *Black Sea*, by some call'd *Mar Maggiore*, being one of the Bounds of *Europe* Eastward which separates it from *Afia*.

E X.

Exacerbation, a making frow: In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Sarcasimus*.

Excacination, a taking out the Stone or Kernel out of any Fruit.

Exact, punctual, precise, nice, diligent.

Exactness or *Exactitude*, a punctual Observation of the most minute Circumstances.

To *Exaggerate*, to aggravate, to use Hyperboles, to speak things worse or better than they are.

Exaltation, a Term in Law signifying wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes a Reward, or Fee for that which the Law allows not any Fee.

Exaggeration, an increasing or heaping up together: Also the same as *Aggravation*.

Exagitation, a stirring up.

Exaltation, an exalting or lifting up; in Chymistry it is an Operation, whereby a thing being changed in its natural Qualification, is elevated to a higher degree of Vertue and Substance; or it is a subtilizing of things by dissolving them gradually, and exalting them to a purer and higher degree of their own Qualities. An essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in his proper House.

Exalted, being joynd as an Epithete to another Word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as exalted Vertue.

Examen, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Orders or Employment.

To *Examin*, diligently to weigh and consider the Excellencies and Errors of a thing or Person.

Example,

Example, (*Lat. Exemplum*) a Pattern, or Copy, that which is propoed to imitate or avoid, the making good of any Rule by a Proof. In Logick it is the Conclusion of one singular from another.

Examination, a depriving of Life: Also a difmayng.

Exanthems, (*Greek*) certain Wheals or Efflorescences upon the Skin of the Head, like those that appear upon the whole Body.

Examination, an overcoming with much Labour and Difficulty.

Exaration, a plowing up: Also a writing or engraving.

Exarch, (*Greek*) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople* Emperors, who govern'd the Affairs of *Italy*; and was called the Exarch of *Ravenna*, where his chief Residence was.

Exarticulation, a putting out of Joynt.

Exasperation, a making sharp, a provoking to Anger.

Exaudoration, a depriving one of any Office or Benefit.

Exandescency, a most vehement Anger, that so possesseth the Mind, that there is no more room for Council or Advice.

Excavation, a making hollow.

Excellent, an extraordinary Quality which a Thing may have, which gives it an Advantage over all other things of the same kind. A Title of Honour given particularly to Embassadors and other Persons, to whom the Title of Highness is not so proper.

Excellently, Highness, Loftiness.

Excentrick, see *Eccentric*.

To *Except*, to put out of the ordinary Rule; also to reserve to ones self.

Exception, (*Lat.* a taking out) in Law, it is a Bar or Stop to an Action, and is either dilatory or peremptory.

Exceptions, in Grammar are certain Distinctions of Words which differ in the manner of their declining from some general Rule.

Exception, a calling or chusing out.

Exceed, an exceeding or superfluity, which is either Natural, in respect of dimension, continuance, efficacy, resistance, &c. And there is an Excess of Perfection. Or Moral, in the Desire, as Fury, Hatred, Ambition, &c. Or in the Understanding, as Ignorance, Curiosity, &c. Or in the Will, as Prodigality, Covetousness, &c.

Excester, (i. e. the City standing upon the River *Ex*) the chief City of *Devonshire*: It is called in *Latin* *Exonia*; by *Antoine*, *Isca Damnoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Abelstane* who drove the *Britains* quite out of it.

Exchange, in Law, is where a Man is seized of certain Land, and another is seized of other Land, if they, by a Deed indented, or without a Deed, if the Land be in the Country, exchange their Lands, so that each of them shall have other Lands to him so exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail or for Term of Life; this is called an Exchange, and is good without Livery or Seizin. Exchange, a reciprocal Agreement by which one thing is given for another. Otherwise applied, we say, such a one

has a great many good Qualities, but in Exchange a great many bad ones.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, a stirring up, a causing of some effect.

Exclusion, a barring or shutting out.

Exclusive, that has the Force of excluding. Sovereigns have an exclusive Voice in the Election of Popes.

Excogitation, an inventing.

Excommunication, is a Punishment inflicted by the Church upon Offenders; being a excluding them from the Sacrament and other spiritual Privileges; called in the Common Law *Excommungement*.

Excoviation, (*Lat.*) a heaving or pulling off the Skin.

Excresation, a spitting out.

Excrescent is all that which in nourishing the Body cannot be digested nor assimilated.

Excrescentious, belonging to or full of Excresments, i. e. Drege or Ordure.

Excrescence, superfluous Flesh that grows in any part of the Body, contrary to the Disposition of Nature.

Excresion, the separating and purging excrementitious Humours out of the Body, a lifting or calling out.

Excricution, (*Lat.*) a tormenting, a putting to Pain.

Excursion, a roving or running out.

Excusation, an excusing or freeing from Blame.

Excuse, a reason whereby we endeavour to justify some Crime or Fault committed.

Excussion, a shaking off.

Excitation, a cursing or detesting, horror or detestation of what is wicked and abominable. It is also said of a dreadful Oath or Imprecation, not to be violated without some sudden Judgment.

Execution, in Common Law, signifieth the last performance of an Ad, as of a Fine or of a Judgment.

Executione faciend, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

Executor, one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will in dispose of the deceased Party's Estate.

Exegesis, (*Greek*) in Explication, a Figure of Rhetoric, wherein that which was at first more darkly delivered, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more clear and intelligible; as, *Time at one instant seem'd both short and long: short in the Pleasure of falling to Mind, long in the stay of his Desire.*

Exemplification, a drawing out of an Example, Transcript or Dramat, out of an Original Record.

Exempt, in *France* is an Officer in the Companies of the Guards, who commands in the Absence of the Captains and Lieutenants.

Exemption, a taking out or freeing: A Privilege or Dispensation which exempts a Man from a general Rule. As a Term in the Common Law, signifying a privilege to be free from Service or Appearance.

Exercera-

Exercitation, a taking out the Bowels or Guts.

Exercitior, Funeral Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, often exercising: It is said of all Repetition of Labor, for the strengning or preserving some Habit: Also a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exercise, ordinary Labor and Travel: Application to any certain kind of Life, Study, Profession or Trade. The Tasks of Boys at School are called *Exercises*. Prayers and Reading good Books are also called *Exercises of Piety and Devotion*. Exercise is also a Motion whereby the Body is agitated in order to Health.

Exergasia, (*Greek*) a polishing, a Figure of Rhetoric in which one thing is many Times repeated, but with other Words, Sentences and exornations; as, *She was the Object of his Thoughts, the Intertainment of his Discourse, and the Concentment of his Heart.*

To *Exert*, to put forth, to thrust out.

Exhalation, a subtle spirituous Air that breaths forth out of Bodies. The fat, oily, sultry Fumes that rise from the Earth, and serve for the Generation of Thunder and some other Meteors. In Chymistry it is an Operation practised only upon dry Matters, whereby the more volatill parts of Substances are elevated and dissipated by the means of Heat.

Exhausted, drawn quite out, wasted.

Exhibition, a shewing, or presenting: Also an Allowance to any one, toward their Maintenance.

Exigency, Need, Necessity, a great Pinch or Strait to which People are reduced.

Ex hilaration, a making merry or joyful.

Exsecration, a drying up.

Exigent: a Writ that lieth where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff to call the Party five County-Days together, under Pain of Out lawry.

Exigentor, or *Exigendary*, an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there are four; they make out all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, in which Process of Out lawry lies.

Exiguity, lenderness or smallness.

Exile, a Person that lives in Banishment.

To *Exile*, long in the last Syllable, to send one into some remote Place from his Country, under a Penalty if he return, either for Time or Life.

Exility, the same as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, excellent, famous.

Eximination, a making void or Empty.

Existence, or *Being*, is that by which a thing is formally or intrinsically, tho' disjoined from its Causes, and standing without them, in this Place, and at this Time: So that Essence is the Thing, and Existence the Manner of the Thing.

Eximiation, a thinking or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any Person in a Play; for a Man to make his Exit out of the World, is as much as to dye.

Exitial, bringing Danger or Destruction.

Exodus, (*Greek*) a going out; the Title, tho'

not the true one of the second Book in the old Testament.

Exulte, stale, grown out of life.

Exoneration, an Unloading.

Exoptation, an earnest wishing.

Exorable, that may be intreated, that suffers it self to be overcome and perfwaded by Reasons, Prayers or Compassion.

Exorbitancy, a thing done out of Measure, square or Rule.

Exorcism, (*Greek*) Prayers or Conjurations made to God against the Devil, to expel him out of a Person possessed, or to purifie unclean Creatures.

Exordium, the first of the Five Parts of an Oration or Discourse, in which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow, the other Four Parts are the *Proposition*, the *Narration*, the *Confirmation*, the *Petition*.

Exornation, a dressing or adorning.

Exoster, a Petard, or Engin to blow open a Gate.

Exotick, (*Greek*) strange or foreign.

Expansion, an opening or spreading abroad.

Expansed, in Heraldry signifieth displayed.

Ex parte Talis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having Auditors assigned to hear his Account, cannot obtain reasonable Allowance.

Expatiation, a walking at large or at full Liberty.

Expellant-fee, in Common Law, signifieth Land given to a Man, and to the Heirs of his Body; it being the same with *Fee-tail*, and contrary to *Fee-simple*.

Expectation, a tarrying or looking for.

To *Expectorate*, to help an ease spitting out of Phlegm.

To *Expediate*, signifieth in the Forest Law, to cut out the Claws of the Dogs Feet, for the Preservation of the King's Game.

To *Expedite*, to dispatch much Business in little Time.

Expedition, Diligence, swiftness in dispatch of Business: a Military Enterprise or Undertaking.

Expedient, fit or convenient; a means found out to get rid of some troublesome Affair.

Expedition, a quick dispatch: Also a setting forth upon a Journey, War, or any other Business.

To *Expel*, to drive out.

Expense, cost or Charges.

Expensis Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Allowance for Knights in Parliament.

Experience, long proof or trial upon Sight or Observation; or Knowledge without Instruction, happening by use.

Experiment, a bringing to practice, or putting any thing to Tryal. Physical Experiment is any sensible certain, physically evident Effect, so that without a Miracle it cannot deceive.

Experimental, grounded upon Experience.

Expert, cunning, skillful, dextrous in his Art.

Expetible, desirable, worth seeking after.

Expiation, (*Lat.*) a pacifying God by Prayer, for

for any Offence committed; or making amends for any Fault, by doing of some good deed.

Expiatory, that serves to render a Man pure and clean from Sin.

Expiation, a giving up the Ghost. An alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with fuliginous Vapours, is expelled by the Wind-pipe.

Explication, a making plain or manifest.

Explicator, an unfolding or explaining of any thing obscure or ambiguous.

Explicite, unfolded.

Exploit, a great Act performed by some Captain or General of an Army.

To **Exploit**, narrowly to pry into, diligently to search into.

Exploration, a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explosion, an exploding, a sleighting or hissing off the Stage; a sort of casting out, as when something is sent forth out of a narrow Place, and with some Noise, as a Bullet out of a Gun; and with some Noise, like a Cherry-stone from between the Thumb and Fore-finger. In Physick it is the Action of the Spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly contracted, when some Heterogeneous Particles are mixed with the Animal Spirits, or that they are driven into Confusion like Gunpowder out of a Gun.

Expolition, a making bright or polishing.

To **Expole**, to bring a thing forth to publick View. Children are said to be expoled when their Mothers leave them in the Streets. A Man is said to expose himself, when he runs into Danger, without any Defence.

Expolition, an expounding or interpreting.

Expolulation, a reasoning the Cause, or complaining about an Injury received.

Exprefs, that which is precisely and punctually set down, for some particular Cause or Design.

Exprefion, an uttering or pronouncing: It is oftentimes also taken for the thing expreffed. In Medicine and Chymistry it is the extracting or squeezing out of any Liquor, either by Hand or by a Press; also in Rhetorick it is the same Figure with *Etopoes*.

Exprefion, an upbraiding, or calling a thing to Mind to any ones Reproach.

Exprefion, a winning by Force.

Exprefion, a driving out by Force.

Exprefive Faculty, that by which the Excrements are expelled, and which is performed by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts.

To **Exprefe**, to blot out, to abolish.

Exprefive, performed to the highest, exact, excellent, rare, precious, choice.

Extrior, having a being, set forth to view, appearing above others.

Extrior, a transportation out of a Man's self, a Ravishment of the Spirit, that suspends the Function of the Senses.

Extrior, belonging to an Extrastie, as extatic Fury.

Extrior, done *extrior*, i. e. immediately, forthwith, without thinking.

Extrior, (*Lat.*) a stretching out, or enlarging.

Extrior, in Common Law, is a Commission to the Sheriff, to seize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by a Statute, has forfeited his Bond.

Extrioration, a making small: Also an undervaluing. A Figure in Rhetorick, opposite to Hyperbole, by which we diminish and make things less than they are.

Extrioration, a cleaning or carrying forth of Dung.

To **Extriorate**, absolutely to destroy a Nation, Race or Sect.

Extrioration, a throwing out, or banishing.

Extrior, or **Extrior**, that which appears without or in open View, opposite to Internal, which lies concealed within.

Extrior, a wiping out.

Extrioration, a moving or exciting.

Extrior, put out, quenched.

Extrioration, a quenching, or putting out, being most properly applied to Fire or Heat. In Chymistry it is the quenching of red hot Minerals in some Substance, to soften their Acrimony, or impart their Virtue to the Liquor.

Extrioration, in Common Law, is a part of Consolidation, as when a Man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchase the whole Lands, both the Rent and the Property are consolidated into one Possession, and therefore the Rent is said to be Extinguished.

To **Extriorate**, to pluck up by the Root: to extirpate Hereife, to destroy it from off the Earth.

Extrioration, an utter destroying, or rooting out in Surgery the cutting off a part by reason of a Cancer or Blasting.

Extrior, an exacting, or injurious taking away, especially of Money for Usury; as it is usually taken in the Common Law. A wresting by Force, by Menaces, by Authority. To Extrior the Truth from the Mouth of a Criminal, to extort the Consent of a Mother for the Consent of a Daughter, to obtain it by Force.

Extrioration, a drawing out: Also the fame as *Extrior*: Also a descending from such or such a Family: Also in Chymistry it is the drawing forth of an Essence or Tincture from a corporeal matter, by some fit Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, the Faeces remaining in the Bottom.

Extrioration of Roots, is the unravelling of a Power, or Number propofed as a Power, to find the Root. Extraction of the Cube Root is the finding a Number, which being multiplied in its self, shall make a propofed number.

Extrioration of the Cube Root, is the finding a Number, which being multiplied twice in it self may equal a given Number.

Extrioration, done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

Extrioration, being without the World; as *extrioration* spaces, between one World and another.

Extra-

Extrior, of a foreign or strange Land.

Extrior, that which happens not every day, that which we but rarely fee, more than usual, out of the common roads.

Extrior, foolish, impertinent, one that says or does what he ought not to have said or done.

Extrior, (a Latin word of Art.) Got out of the Veins; particularly *Extrior*-Blood among Physicians, is that Blood which by some accident flows beside the Veins.

Extrior Reason. A right Line is said to be divided according to Extrior Reason, when the whole is to the greatest Segment, as the greatest Segment is to the lesser.

Extrior, that which is the last in any thing; that which ends and terminates it; violent to the highest degree. In Morality, we say Vices are the Extrems of Vertue, which is the Medium.

Extrior, the end, hem, skirt, edge, brink, border of a thing; also distress, violence.

Clerk of the **Extrior**, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extriors out of the Remembrancers Office, and writeth them out to be levied for the King. See *Extrior*.

To **Extriorate**, to rid out of trouble.

Extrior, outward.

Extrior, a thrusting out.

Extrioration, a swelling, or bunching up.

Extrior Body, a Body that swells or bulges out.

Extrior, the fame.

Extrior, an over-flowing, or over-abounding.

Extrioration, a sweating out.

Extrioration, a being exil'd, or banished.

Extrioration, a blistering, or turning to an Ulcer. A Solution of the continu'd Parts, proceeding from some gnawing Matter in soft Parts of the Body, attended with a loss of their quantity.

Extrioration, a triumphing for joy.

Extrioration, an overflowing.

Extrioration, an excelling, or surpassing.

Extrioration, a burning.

Extrior, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetorick, in which there is an extenuation, or speaking contemptibly of any Person, or Thing; as, *Antiochus Calamo & Arramento militat*.

Ey, (*old word*) an Egg.

An **Ey**, among Botanists is that part of a Plant where the Bud putteth forth: Sometimes it is put for the Bud it self.

Ey, in Architecture, is the middle of the Ionic Volute, which is cut in the form of a Role.

To **Ey-bite**, to fascinate or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the Ey.

Ey-brighe, (*Extrior*), an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eyeffe, a Term in Falconry; signifying a young Hawk, newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to prey for himself.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: also *Eyre* of the Forest; the Judicature which used anciently to be held every three Years, by the Justices of the Forest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyre. See *Aeris*.

Eyre, or *Eth*, (*old word*) calcie.

Ezechias. See *Heceliah*.

Ezechiel, (*Hebr.*) Strength of God, a very eminent Prophet among the Jews, who both prophesied of, and went to them in their captivity: His Book of Prophecies is extant in the Sacred Scriptures; he was the Son of *Buzi*.

Ezra, (*Hebr.*) an Helper, a famous Scribe, to whom *Artabastus* gave Commission to return to Jerusalem with many Jews.

F A, a Note in Musick.

Fabian, a Proper Name from *Fabius*. The chief of this Name was *Fabianus*, Bishop of Rome, martyred under the Emperor *Decius*.

Fable, a feigned Discourse between two or more Creatures or Things inanimate, from whence is drawn some Moral Instruction or Feigned Story that serves for the Subject of Epick and Dramatick Poems and Romances. Also an absolute Falsity.

Fabrication, the making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabrick, said of a Church, Houfe, or any other Building.

Fabulous, full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (*French*) the outside, or forefront of a Houfe.

Face, in Architecture, is a Member of it, which has a great Breadth, and a small Projection: 'Tis in Architraves the Front of a Building, Countenance of a Man, Superficies of a Body. Face in Fortification, comprehends the Curcin, the two Flanks, the two Panels of the Bastion which look one upon another and form the Angle of the *Tenaille*.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Decomate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying Ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten Degrees. They are called Faces, for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes; by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own Houses.

Facitious, wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facil, which affords no trouble for a Man to do, to understand or govern.

Facility, easiness. A Power that acts or produces some effect, readily and expeditiously without resistance.

Facinorous, belonging to high or wicked Designs.

Facit,

Fack, one Circle of any Rope or Cable that is coiled up round.

Facitious, made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea, one that buys and sells Goods by way of being entrusted for other Merchants.

Factory, a place beyond the Seas where Merchants Factors reside for the convenience of Trade.

Faculty, the power or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the Body of Man. In Common Law it signifies a Privilege granted to a Man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Facet, Dregs, Lees, or Grounds, which settle to the bottom after Fermentation of Liquors.

Facundity, Eloquence.

Fadam. See *Fuohom*.

Faenza. See *Faventia*.

To Fail, to be wanting in his Duty: to break like a Tradesman.

To Faigu, to deceive by appearance; to make a shew. Spoken also of the false Imaginations of the Wit, and which are given out for true ones.

Fainam, slothful, sluggish.

Faint-Pleader, a false manner of Pleading, to the deceit of a third Party.

Fair-Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Mariborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairy, a Goblin, or Phantasm.

Faith, a gift of God which causes us stedfastly to believe the Truths which he has revealed to his Church.

Faithful, true to Promise, true to Duty.

Falcation, a Mowing.

Falcidian Law, a Law made by the Romans in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each Roman Citizen had in the disposal of his Goods.

Falcon, a short Sword bending like a Sithe: Also one of the larger sort of Hawks, so called from the crooking of its Beak; in fashion of a Sithe; also a sort of great Gun next to the Minion.

Falcover, one that tames, manages and looks after Hawks.

Falds, a kind of coarse Cloth.

Faldsitory, (*Faldsitorium*) the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel, from the barbarous word *Falda*, signifying a Fold or Place shut up.

Falera, a Distaef in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falcrinian Wine, Wine growing in *Falcrina*, a Field of Campania in Italy.

Fall, in Astrology, is an essential *Debility*, and happens when a Planet is opposite to the place of its Exaltation, whereby it is very much debilitated or weakened. Also the small Ropes by which we hale in all Tackles, are called the *Fall* of the Tackle. Also a Ship is said to have a *Fall*, or many *Falls*, as one part of the Deck is raised higher, or laid lower than the other.

Fallacy, deceit or craft: In Logic it is a Proposition framed with intention to deceive, and is otherwise called a *Sophism*.

Fallacious, full of deceit or craft.

Fall off, in Navigation, is when a Ship doth not keep so near the Wind as we appoint.

To Fallow, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it be Ploughed for Seed; to do this once is to *Fallow*, to do it twice to *Twifallow*, to do it thrice to *Trifallow*.

Falogue, a sort of small Vessels, but capable of sailing on the Sea, more commonly call'd a *Feluke*.

Falfe, contrary to truth, counterfeit.

Falfe-hull, in Navigation, is when they put on another Keel under the first, to make it deeper when the is floaty, and her Keel shallow. *Falfe-stem*, is when they fix another Stem to a Ship, when her Stem is too flat; and this makes her rid more way, and bear better sail.

To Falsthe, to counterfeit, to adulterate.

Falstification, a speaking falities, or untruths.

To Falter, to be wanting in his Duty.

Fame, Report, Reputation good or bad.

Famigeration, (*Lat*) a divulging or reporting abroad.

Family, a particular Corporation consisting of a Head, Wife, Children and Servants. Likewise a Noble House, an Ancient Race.

Famogosta, the chief City of the Isle of Cyprus.

Familiar, intimately acquainted; said of things which we retain and make use of without trouble. Also substantively used for a Spirit or a Devil.

Family of Love, a Sect or Heresy broached by *Henry Nicholas*. Their chief Tenet is, that Christ is already come in glory to judge.

Famin, general scarcity of Corn, Fruits, and other Nourishment.

Fanatick, frantic, inspired, having vain Apparitions. A Visionary, that fancies he has Revelations and Inspirations.

Fane, (*Greek*) a Weather-cock, which as it turns shews what way the Wind stands; also a Temple, from *Fanum*.

Fanfaron, (*French*) one that brags of his Courage, Birth and Wealth, when for the most part he has none of all this.

Fanels, a kind of Ornament, anciently worn by Priests.

Fantafie, Imagination, a Determination of the Mind to believe or desire things, according to the Impressions of the Sense. Also Humour, Capriccio. In Music, a Fantafie is a Piece of Composition full of Harmony, but which cannot be reduced under any of the regular kinds.

Fantastick, imaginary, unlikely, humourfome, vain, full of whims.

Fantom, a Specter, a Chimera, a vain Apparition, which we think we see, and which troubles and terrifies us, tho' it be nothing in reality. Said of one so lean, that he looks like a Ghost.

Fanus, a certain Deity, representing the Year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.

Fapstmo, a word by which Legions denote the fourth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a

Cartago-

Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the second an Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Faquir, certain Religious Counterfeits among the *Indians*, that voluntarily undergo most horrid and incredible Penances.

Farwandan, in the Practice of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim or Stranger.

Farced, stuffed.

Fardel, the half part of a Nook, or the eighth part of a Yard-land.

Farce, (from the *Latin*, *Farcio*, to stuff) the stuffing of Meat. Also a sort of Comical Representation, less Regular than a Comedy, but stuffed with rambling and extravagant Passages of Wit.

Farcy, (*Ital*, *Farcina*) such a Distafe in Horses as is equivalent to the Elephantiasic or Leprosic in Men.

Fard, Painting for Women's Faces. Figuratively all manner of Artifice made use of to disguise a thing and make it appear other, or more beautiful than it is.

Fardingal or **Fardnel of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market-Town with a strong Castle, in *Barshire*, remarkable besides, for the Fort raised by *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, against *King Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate Assaults.

Farinaceous, any thing made of Corn, or any thing mealy or brittle.

Early things, ancient, or of yore.

Farraginous, belonging to a Farrago or Mixture of several Grains together; which they call a *Maslin*.

Farreation, a Ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrier, one whose Employment it is to shoe Horses, and cure them when they are sick or lame.

To Farrow, to bring forth; from the *Latin* Word *Parere*: It is spoken of Sows.

Farfang, (*Parafanga*, a *Persian* Word) signifying a League, which is three English miles.

Farvndale, see *Fardingdeal*.

Farf, see *Persia*.

Farrelling a Sail, is the wrapping it up close together, and so binding it with the Caskets to the Y-ard.

Farrelling Lines, small Lines made fast to all the Top-sails, Toppallant-sails, and the Mizen-yard Arms.

Fascination, the effluxes of Atoms transmitted from the Body bewitching into the Body bewitched, or a Charm which hinders from seeing things as really they are. Figuratively spoken of the Trouble of Mind or Senses, by some violent Passion.

To Fasciate, to bind, from *Fascia* a swath.

Fascines, (*French*) Faggots of small Wood, which the Soldiers make use of in a Siege to secure a Lodgment or fill up a Moat.

Fashion Pieces, (a term in Navigation) are pieces of Timber like a Pair of Horns, to which

all the Planks that reach to the after-end of the Ship are fastened.

Fast-freight, (*old word*) full-freight.

Fasti, Kalandars among the *Komans*, wherein were set down, Day by Day, their Festivals, their Plays and Ceremonies.

Fastidious, breeding a loathing.

Father, he that has begot a Male or Female Child. Father of the Family, the Head of the Family. The Prelates of the Primitive Church are called Fathers; as also the Superiors of Convents among the Catholics: And the same Title is given to persons venerable for their Age.

Fathom or **Fadoms**, (*Orygia*) the Measure of six Foot, generally measured by the utmost expansion of both Arms; and by this Measure all Ropes and Cables at Sea are measured, and the depth of any Part of the Sea is founded. Whence comes the Metaphorical Expression to *Fathom*, i. e. to found or try the depth of a Man's Capacity or Understanding.

Fat, (*old word*) is a Measure containing eight Buishels.

Fat, figuratively 'tis in good case, plump, abundance, wealthy.

Fate, a Decree from God, and fixed Sentence, whereby God most accurately distributeth to every one their Lot, and circumscribes all things with himself within certain Bounds. Divine Fate is the Providence of God, which is the most constant Moderatrix and Governess of all things and all People.

Fatality, the necessity of an Event, of which we know not the Cause, which the Ancients have attributed to Destiny.

Fatidic, foretelling the Decrees of the Destinies.

Fatigation, Wearisomness.

Fatigue, Labour that tires and wears the Body.

Fatuity, sottishness, stupidity.

Faventia now *Faenza*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Romania*, under the Pope's Jurisdiction. This Place is eminent for the making of white Earthen Fruit-dishes.

To Falter or **Falter**, to fail or be defective in Speech; from the *Italian Falta*, a Fault or Defect.

Favour, a Kindness or good Office done to any Person. It is also opposed to Rigour especially in Matters of Justice: Approbation, Esteem, the Good-will of a Superior, the Credit an Inferior has with a great Personage.

Favourite, one that enjoys the Good Will of his Prince, of his Superior, of his Mistress.

Favonus, the Son of *Satura*; he civilized Mens Manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of *Italy*.

Favoniar, belonging to *Favonius* or the West Wind.

Fausst, lucky.

Fautor, a cherisher or favourer.

Fausstbraye, in Fortification, a second Wall or Rampart below the first, that runs round about the Place, for the Defence of the Moat.

Favon,

Fauxbourg, the Suburbs of a City, the Street and Building without the City.

Fawn, a Buck or Doe is called the first Year a Fawn.

To *Fawn*, to glaze, to flatter, to glaver upon.
Fay, (old word) Faith.
Fayours, Vagabonds.

F E

Fearly, from the French Word *Feaulte*, i. e. Fidelity. An Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feasible, easie to be done.
Feasting, extraordinary Entertainment of Meat and Drink, attended with Ceremonies.

Feather, to cut a Feather, for a Ship to make the Water foam before her. Feathers are the Coverings of all Fowle, by means of which they fly and support themselves in the Air.

Febriuation, a falling sick of an Ague or Fever.

Febriuge, a specific Remedy against an Ague or Fever.

February, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, a *Februius Expiatorius*, or Sacrifices for purging of Souls; for the second Day of this Month, a Feast was kept and Sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the Souls of their Ancestors.

Feburation, a praying for the Souls of the Deceased.

Fecial, or *Facial*, an Herald or Ambassador of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were Twenty in Number; and the principal of whom was called *Pater Patratus*.

Feculent, or *Faculent*, full of Dregs.
Fee, in *Latin Feodum*, it is taken in Common Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

Feeble, weak, without Strength, applied to the Mind and Understanding.

Fee-farm, in Common Law, is Land held of another to himself and his Heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized, with these general Words; To us and our Heirs for ever.

Fee-tail, or condition, hath this Limitation; To us and the Heirs of our Body.

Felation, a Word by which Logicians denote the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

Felicity, happiness, the enjoyment of Blessings which are sufficient to satisfy both Body and Mind.

Fell, this Word has various Significations. *He Fell down*, the preterperfect of the Verb to *Fall*; to *Fell*, to knock down with a Man's Fist. *Fell*, cruel, outrageous.

Fellon, a Blister or Wheel on the Body, from the *Latin Word, fel*, Cholera.

Felmonger, one that dealeth chiefly in Sheep's Skins, and parreth the Wool from the Pelts, which

is either dressed to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Felo de se, a self-murderer.

Felson, in Common Law, is any Offence which is next to Petty-Treason; as Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houses, &c.

Feminine, see *Feminine*.

Fence-month, the Month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. It begins about the ninth of *June*, and continues to the ninth of *July*.

Fenders, pieces of old Cables, Ropes or Billets of Wood hung over a Ship's Side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it, called also *Fend-bolts*.

Fennel, (*Lat. Feniculum*) a common Herb, good against the Stone, and to provoke Urine.

Fenny-flower, (*Orchis Palmata*) a Plant somewhat of the Nature and Kind of the *Cynos Orchis*, or *Dog-stones*.

Fenugreek, an Herb which hath been growing in great abundance, in several Parts of *Greece*.

Fodary, or *Feudatory*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Exchequer at the finding of any Office; and also to Survey and Value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common Law, is the Gift or Grant of any Honours, Castles, Mannors, &c. unto another in Fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by Word or Writing.

Feneratim, (*Lat.*) a putting out Money to Use.

Feracity, fruitfulness.

Feral, dangerous or deadly.

Feral signs, are *Leo*, and the List part of *Sagittarius*; not only because they are called and painted as Wild Beasts, but because they have really some kind of Savage Influence. The Moon is also said to be *Feral*, when she has separated from one Planet, and applies to no other while she remains in the same Sign.

Ferocoff, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship or Boat.

Fere, (*old word*) a Companion.

Ferofare, an Acquittal of a Man to go into the Ways.

Ferdinando, a proper Name of Men, called by the *Spaniards Ferdinando*; by the *Italians, Fernando*; by the *French Ferrant*. Some think it derived by the *Saxon Words, Fred rano*, i. e. pure Peace. Others think that the *Spaniards* have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bevranda*, i. e. fair and pure. Of this Name there have been two *German Emperors*, two Kings of *Aragon*, five of *Castile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferdit, an Acquittal of a Murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* so called, a *ferendis spoliis*, i. e. from Spoils taken in War.

Feriation, a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from Work, Idleness.

Ferite, Brutish, Beastly, Wild.

Ferio, a Word used in Logic, to denote the third perfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is

is an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative; as, *No foolish Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are foolish Authors, Therefore some Poets are not to be commended*.

Ferison, the sixth Mood of the third Figure, wherein the Propositions are answerable to *Ferio* in the first Figure; as, *No severity pleaseeth, Some severity is good, therefore Something which is good pleaseeth not*.

Feriy, Salvageness, Brutishness.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Leaf-Parol.

Ferriannagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, the People whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (*Lat.*) a swelling with Ferment or Leaven: The Natural or Artificial Ebullition of Vegetals, which is caused when their Juice is heated by the Action and Reaction of their Salts, and when their Acid combats against their Alkali. In Chymistry, it is a ripening or resolving of any thing into it self, whether it be done by any Ferment added to it, or by digestion only.

Fern, (*Filix*) a Plant very common in dry and barren Places, and distinguished into Male and Female; it is otherwise called *Brakes*.

Ferocity, (*Lat.*) Fierceness, a savage nature, properly said of Wild Beasts; figuratively of Men that are cruel and difficult to be dealt with.

Ferrara, one of the principal Cities of *Romania* a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, once a Dukedom, now under the Pope's Dominion.

Ferret, from *Ferax*, to pierce; or *Furari*, to steal; a little Beast called in *Latin Viverra*, made use of for the catching of Rabbits.

Ferry, a Passage over the Water, from the *Greek word Phero*, to carry.

Ferruginous, like Rust of Iron, of an Iron Colour.

Ferrumination, a soldering together of Metals; a Word used in Chymistry.

Fers, the Queen in *Chess*-play.

Fertility, Fruitfulness, abundance.

Fervecy, Earnestness, heat, zeal.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, hot; by a Metaphor, eager or vehement, zealous.

Ferula, an Herb growing in *Africa*, called in *English*, Fennel-Gyant.

Ferule, a kind of Chastising Instrument; called also a *Palmer*.

Fesse, one of the most considerable Kingdoms of that part of *Africa*, called *Barbaria*. The King whereof is also King of *Morocco*.

Fest-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a Line going through the middle of the Escutcheon, called the Girdle of Honour: It comes from the *Latin word Fescia*.

Festination, a hastning or making Speed.

Festimo, a Word used by Logicians to denote the third perfect Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is

an universal Negative, the second a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative. As *No Wickedness is excusable, Some Faults are not Wickedness; therefore Some Faults are excusable*.

Festival, a Solemnity or Day of Rejoycing, observed in the Church or among the People, in honour of some one.

Festivity, Mirth, rejoycing, solemnity.

Feston, in Architecture seems to be that kind of Flower-work or Frutage which is called *Encorpo*, about which the *Voluta* wreaths in manner of a Fascia, or Garland.

Festucous, (*Lat.*) having a tender Sprig, or Branch.

Fetid, smelling ill, or stinking.

Fetife, (*old word*) handsome.

Fetlock, a Horse's Ankle-joint.

Feu, the Name of an extraordinary high Mountain, near the City of *Knochen*, in the Province of *Quangung*, in the Kingdom of *China*.

Feda, *Feda*, or *Faid*, a Combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with Hatred or Revenge.

Feverfew, (*Lat. Parthenon, Matricaria* and *Ebrifuga*) an Herb of a cleansing and opening quality, counted excellent for all Distempers of the Mother, and good against Fevers.

Faversham, or *Faverham*, a flourishing Town in *Kent*, where King *Albephane* assembled the Nobles and Learned Men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which he himself, *Mauds* his Wife, and *Eustace* his Son, were Entombed.

Femmett, a term in Hunting; the Dung of a Deer.

F F

F Fa ut, the seventh or last Note of the two first Septenaries of the *Gam Ut* (the last reaching no farther than *E*) being also the *Cliff Note* of the *Bassus* or the lowest part.

F I

Fiants, or *Fuants*, the Dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibers, slender similar Parts of a living Body, generated out of the Seed, for the Benefit and Motion of the Flesh. The Fibers of a Plant are similar parts of it, extended in length through the whole Substance of it.

Fibrous, full of Fibers.

Fibulation, a buttoning, or joining together.

Fibile, made of Earth.

Fiction, a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, feigned, invented.

Ficus, the *Pile*, or *Hæmorrhoides* in the fundament.

Fid, is a little Okum put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, made like a Nail, and covered with thin Lead bound about it to keep the Powder dry in the Piece. Also **Fid**, or **Fidler**, in Navigation, is an Iron-Pin made tapering and sharp at the end, to open the Strands of the Ropes when they splice two Ropes together.

Fidelity, observance of Oaths and Promises; also sincere and exact Truth.

Fidjijfor, a Pledge or Surety.

Fiducula, commonly called **Lyra**, and by some **Vultur Cadens**, or the falling **Vultur**, one of the Northern Constellations. See **Lyra**.

Fiduciarj, (*Lat.*) Trusty, also a Feeoffee in Trust.

Fierabras, fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judicial Writ that lieth for him that hath recovered in an Action of Debt, or Damages.

Fiery Triplexity, are such Signs of the Zodiac as excel the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. Heat and Driness, as **Leo**, **Aries** and **Sagittarius**.

Figole, a noted Town of Italy, under the Dominion of the Great Duke of Tuscany.

Fife, a County of Scotland, shooting far into the East; between two Arms of the Sea, **Forb** and **Tau**.

Fifteenth, a certain Tax, which used to be levied by the Parliament, and imposed upon every City or Borough through the Realm.

Fights, in Navigation, are the Waist-cloths which hang round about the Ship, to hinder Men from being seen in Fight, or any Place wherein Men may cover themselves, and yet use their Arms.

Figment, a Fiction or fained Tale.

Figuration, see **Etopoia**.

Figurative, spoken by a Figure.

Figure, (in Grammar) is a distinguishing of Words into simple and compound. In Rhetoric it is a shape or Frame of Speech finer than usual. In Logick it is a due Disposition of the middle term of a Syllogism with the two Extreams, and according to this triple Disposition a Figure is threefold; the first Figure is when the middle term is the subject of the Major, and the predicate of the minor Proposition; the second, is when it is the Predicate in both Premises; the third is, when it is the Subject in both. In Geometry Figure is a Superficies included under such Terms or Bounds, as a plain Figure, a Spherical Figure, &c. But in Astrology it is taken for a Scheme or Draught of the Heaven at some determinate Time.

Figurato, a kind of Stuff so called from the Flowers or other Figures which are wrought upon it.

Filaceus, (*Lat.*) full of Filaments, which are the small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filander, a sort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: Also Nets for wild Beasts.

Filanzers, (*French*) certain Officers belonging to the Common Pleas, who make out all Original Processes, real, personal and mixt.

Filiale, or **Filk-ale**, a kind of Entertainment made by Bailiffs for those of their Hundreds, &c. their Gain: It is also called **Sohale**.

File, in Latin **Filicium**, a Thread or Wire, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are fastned: Also in Heraldry, it is one of the Modern ways of differencing Coat-Armours; also, in Military Discipline, it is a certain Number of Men standing in Depth one behind another.

File-leader, (a Term in the Art Military) every one in the first Rank is a File-leader.

Filial, relating to a Son.

Filiavon, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son.

Filipendula, see **Drapport**.

A **Fillet** in Heraldry, is made, or constituted, by adding one Line to the Chief underneath it; the Content whereof is the fourth part of the Chief. In Architecture, Fillet differs from the Astragal only in this, that the Fillet is flatter.

Filly-foot, a Mare Colt.

Film, a Membrane or thin Skin, wrapping the Brain, and several other Parts of the Body, and also the Infant in the Womb, of which there are three sorts, **Chorion**, **Amnios** and **Allantois**.

Filon, a common Thief, a Cutpurse.

Filozella, a kind of Stuff.

Filtration, a straining through a course Cloth; in Chymistry it is the separation of any Liquid Matter from its Fæces, by making it run through a brown Paper made like a Tunnel.

Fimishing, the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts, most probably from the old *French* Word **Fimaison**.

Fimbriated, (a Term in Heraldry) edged or bordered with another Colour.

To **Fin** a Chevice, to carve it.

Final, (*Lat.*) having an End, brought to an End.

Final Cause, in Logick, is that Cause for which a thing is that which it is.

Final, that which is the last in any thing: **Final** is first in Intention, the last in Execution.

Financer, a Receiver, or Teller in the Exchequer, from the *French* Word **Finance**, Wealth or Treasure.

To **Find**, after some Search, to meet again with what we have lost, or what we seek for. Such a one first found out such an Invention, that is, was the first Author of it.

Finders, a Word often usen in Statutes, and it signifies the same with those that we call Searchers, employed about the Discovery of Goods imported or exported without Custom.

To **Find** the Ships Trim, a Term in Navigation to find how the will fall best.

Fine, or Mult or Penalty; also a formal Conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge.

Five force, a *French* Word signifying absolute Constraint.

Finess, Subtily, Craft, Canning or Deceit.

Finite,

Finite, limited, bounded.

Finitor, the Horizon or great Circle, dividing the Upper Hemisphere from the Lower; so called, because it bounds our Sight.

Finnmarkia, a Province adjoining to Norway, and under the Dominion of the King of Denmark.

Finnia, or **Finlandia**, one of the Four Provinces, into which the Kingdom of Sweden is divided, the other Three being **Bornia**, **Lappia**, or **Lappenland**, **Gothia**, or **Gothland**.

Finnours, of Gold or Silver, are those that purifie those Metals, by Fire, from the Dross.

Fionia, (*Funen*) one of the Two chief Islands, the other being **Silandia**, which are a part of the Kingdom of Denmark.

Fire boot, an Allowance to maintain competent Fire for the use of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery Meteor, ingendred of a hot Exhalation inflamed between Two Clouds.

Firkin, a sort of Measure containing Nine Gallons.

Firma, in the Practick of Scotland, is the Duty which the Tenant pays to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin **Firmus**, i. e. *Solid*) the first Heaven; it is turned about the Crystalline-Heaven, being both of a uniform Motion, and finish their Course in 250000 Years; which Motion appears not, but by the Observation of sundry Ages. For 430 Years before Christ's time, the first Star in **Aries**, was in the Vernal Interfection; which still keeps that Name, though now removed almost 29 Degrees; so that in more than Two thousand Years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from West to East, so much as one whole Sign of the Zodiac.

Firmus, a Roman Emperor, of that vast strength, that bearing himself up from any Place with his Arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his Breast, he could endure the Smiths beating upon it for a long time.

First fruits, the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year; in ancient Time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Firsh, a Bugbear or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in **Somerss Glossary**; haply from the old Saxon **Fyrsho**, Terror or Astonishment.

Fisgal, belonging to a Fiske, i. e. a Treatory or Exchequer.

A **Fish**, any Piece of Timber made fast to the Mast or Yard, to strengthen it when it is in Danger of breaking; also the **Fish** by the Strap of the Block, at the end of the Davy, by the Strap of the Block, in which there is a Runner hooked at the end; which hitching the Flook of the Anchor, they hale by the Fall that belongs to it, and so raise the Flook to the Bow or Chainwal of the Ship.

Fissure, a Cleft or Division.

Fistick-Nut, see **Pistacia**.

Fistulary, belonging to a Pipe, or to a Disease called **Fistula**, which is a kind of Ulcer, eating into the Body, with a long narrow Passage, like a Pipe.

Fisch, the Fur of the Polecat.

Fished, (from the Latin **Figere**) a Term in Blazon, as a Cross Fished, i. e. sharp at the End.

Fitz, (*French* **Fils**) a Word commonly added to the Surnames of several great Families of this Nation, descending from the Norman Race; as, **Fitz Herbert**, **Fitz Walter**, i. e. the Son of **Herbert**, or the Son of **Walter**; it being answerable to **Ben** in Hebrew, **Bar** in Chaldee, and **Ap** in Welsh.

Fisefonger, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters, when they open, and sucks them out. By the Law of the Admiralty Court, a great Penalty is laid upon those that destroy not this Fish, or throw it into the Sea.

To **Fix**, to fasten, to prefix, to appoint.

Fixation, a fixing; also in Chymistry it signifies a making any volatil spiritual Body to endure the Fire, and not flee away, whether it be done by often reiterated distillations, or sublimations, or by the adding of some fixing thing to it. Properly a Preparation of **Mercury**, is so fix it as to make it endure the Hammer, without any Alteration or Exhalation.

Fixed Signs, are **Taurus**, **Leo**, **Scorpio** and **Aquarius**, because the Sun passes them respectively in the middle of each Quarter, when that particular Season is more settled and fixed than under the Sign that begins and ends it.

Fisgig, a kind of Dart, wherewith Mariners strike Fishes as they swim.

F L.

Flabellation, (*Lat.*) a fanning with a Flable, or Fan.

Flaccid, dropping or flagging.

Flagellante, a sort of Hereticus, which went up and down scourging themselves, and begging Alms, they were so called from **Flagellum**, a Scourge.

Flagitation, an earnest begging.

Flagitious, hainous, wicked.

Flagrancy, a lightsome Burning; also a Vehement Desire.

Flageolet, (*French*) a certain Musical Instrument, being a kind of Pipe or Fluit, but somewhat less.

Flag-worm, a certain kind of Insect, so called, because it is found and bred in flaggy Ponds, or Sedgy Places, hanging to the small Strings or Fibres that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are usually found in a yellow or reddish Husk or Case.

Flair, when a Ship is somewhat howled in near the Water, and the Work above that hangs over again, and is laid out broader aloft, the Work is said to **Flair** over.

Flambeau, a kind of Torch.

Flaminia, that part of *Italia Cispadana*, which is at at this Day called *Romania* or *Romandiola*. In this Province is the ancient City and University

of *Bononia, Ravenna*, the Seat of the ancient Exarchs, *Ferraria*, once a Dutchy, but now under the Pope's Dominion. *Ariminum* once an ample Port with other Towns and Cities of Note.

Flame, is the most subtil part of Fire, ascending upward in the Form of a Pyramid. Others will have it to be Snoak inflamed, more rarified, and with a swift Motion forc'd upward by the ambient Air. Figuratively we say, such a one burns with an innocent Flame for such a Virgin. Such a one by false Reports has put all the House in a Flame.

Flamines, certain Roman Priests instituted by *Pompius Numa*, so called from the *Filamines* or Coifs, which they wore upon their Heads.

Flammens, flaming or flame coloured.

Flanch, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the Corner of the Chief, and compalling with a swelling Embossment toward the Nombrit of the Escutcheon.

Flandria, (*Flanders*) the chief of those Ten Provinces of the *Low Countries*, remaining in the King of Spain's Dominion, and which synecdochically gives denomination to all the rest. The chief City of this Province is *Gant*.

Flank, the Side, properly of Horses and Oxen. In Fortification, is that part which runs between the Curtain and the Face of the Bastion, and serves to defend as well the Curtain as the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank, (a term in the Art Military) is the Side of the Company from the Front to the Rear, the Right-side being named the Right-flank, and the Left-side the Left-flank.

Flaring, a Term in Navigation, see *Flair*.

Flash of Flames, (*old word*) a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a Term in Blazon, being an Ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line drawn somewhat distant from the Corner of the Chief, and swelling by degrees, toward the midst of the Escutcheon.

Flat Key in Musick, see *Cliff*.

To *Flatter*, to attribute to a Person those good Qualities which he has not. To indulge those whom we ought to chastize. To disguise a Truth that would be displeasing to him that is concerned therein. Figuratively we say, Musick and Perfumes flatter the Ears and Smell.

Flattery, fawning, false Praise.

Flatulent or *Flatuous*, windy.

Flatulencies, effervescencies excited in the Body from Wind let in, or from flatulent Matter.

Flavins Josephus, an eminent Historian of the Jewish Nation. very highly esteemed both by his own Countrymen and by the Romans, who thought him worthy to have his Statue erected in Rome, and his Books preferred in their Publick Library. He wrote in the Greek Tongue the Jewish Antiquities; as also a particular History of the Destruction of *Jerusalem*.

Flavours, (*Oxgala, Lacticia*) Milk-Meats or Dainties made of Cream; a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Flavour, a certain Relieth proper to Wine.

Flabane, (*Coniza*) a whitish Herb growing by Ditch-fides, so called from its vertue in driving away Fleas.

Flaccor, (*Lat. Pylleum*) an Herb so called because the Seed thereof resembles a Flea, both for Colour and Bigness.

Flabring, (*old word*) slander.

Fleched, a Term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.

Fledrin, a Saxon Word, signifying in Common Law an Outlawd Fugitive, coming to the Peace, and discharged from Amerciament.

Fleet, a Prison in London, so called because it stands upon the River *Flota*, or *Fleet*.

Fleet, a number of Ships sailing together, whether upon the score of War, or Merchandize.

Fleme, a Chyrurgions Instrument to lance the Gums with.

Flemed, (*old word*) daunted or frighted: From the *Old Saxon Fleam*, flight.

Fleminis or *Fleckenis*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to fly away, signifieth in Common Law, a Liberty to challenge the Cattle, or Amerciament of ones Man; a Fugitive.

Flemburgh, a very eminent Port Town of *South Jutland*, in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Flesh, in Herbarism, is all that Part or Substance of any Fruit, between the outer Rine or Skin and the Stone, or between the Skin and the Core, or that part of any root that is edible.

Fletcher, a maker of Arrows.

Flexanimous, (*Lat.*) having a flexible or easie Mind.

Flexible, ready to comply, obedient; that which from a straight Posture may be reduced to a crooked.

Flexibility, easines to bend.

Flexion, a bending.

To *Flie*, to raise it self in the Air, to move it self there, and support it self there with Wings, as the Birds do. Figuratively, Time is said to flie, and so many several Things be said to do, that pass lightly away.

Flight, is the Action of flying; also the running away of a vanquish'd Enemy.

Flint, the Name of a Castle in *Flintshire*, begun by King *Henry the Second*, and finished by King *Edward the First*. Here King *Richard the Second*, being circumvented, was delivered into the Hands of *Henry of Lancaster*, Duke of *Hereford*, who shortly after claimed the Crown.

Flittermouse, (*old word*) a Bat, otherwise called a *Rearmouse*.

Flitting, a removing from one Place to another; it is spoken of a Horse eating up his Role, when the Grains round within the compass of his Rope, which he is tied to a Stake.

Fluxweed, (*Lat. Thalictum*) a drying astrigent Saturnine Herb which grows by the Hedge-fides and in High-ways. It is called by some *Sophia Chyrurgerum*.

Fl,

Flo, (*old word*) an Arrow, or Dart.

Floam, in Navigation, is said of any of the Sheets not haled home to the Blocks.

Floodon, the Name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*: Memorable for the Battle fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James the Fourth* King of *Scotland*, who was vanquished and slain.

Floa, a Goddess among the *Romans*, called *The Goddess of Flowers*.

Florant, (*Lat. Amaranthus*) a Flower, called *The Flower of Love*, *Passiflora*, *Purple Velvet flower*, or *Flower gentle*.

Florin, a kind of Coin, valuing about three Shillings of our Money.

Florence, (*Lat. Flourishing*) a Proper Name of a Woman; also *Elorenia* or *Florence*, the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

Florey-blaw, a kind of blew Colour used in Painting or Limning, being the Scum of boiled *Glasflum* or *Wood*, dried and beaten to Powder.

Floard, (*Lat.*) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

Florida, a Country of *Northern America*, adjoining to *Virginia*. It is called *Florida*, because first discovered on *Palm-Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Pascua de Flores*.

Flotes, certain pieces of Timber joyned together with Rafters overthwart, which serve to convey Burthens down a River with the stream.

Flasfon or *Floram*, Goods that being lost by Shipwrack, lie floating upon the Sea; which with *Yerfon*, i. e. Goods cast out of the Ship being in danger of wreck, and beaten to shreds; *Lagam* or *Ligam*, those which lie at the bottom of the Sea, and *Shares*, i. e. Goods divided among many, are all given to the Lord Admiral.

Flank of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the Ground.

Flower delise. See *Orrace*.

Flower gentle. See *Floram*.

It flows Tide and half Tide, a Term in Navigation, that is, it will be half flood by the Shore before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Fluctuation, a rising or swelling of Waves, a tossing too and fro; also a wavering in Opinion. That sort of Sadness whereby the Mind of Man in a doubtful and difficult Matter finds it self weak and unable to chuse any certain means which way to act or do; Hesitation of Mind.

Flutivagan, tossed on the Sea, wandering on the Waves.

Flutlin. See *Speckvel*.

Fluent, flowing, copious.

Fluidity, aptness to flow, easines to move it self.

Fluores, the Mineralists call such kind of Stones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious Stones.

Fligh fore and aft, Decks in Ships laid level from Stern to Stern. See *Deck*.

Flute, a Musical Wind-Instrument; also a sort of Vessel of about 300 Tuns, built on purpose for carriage of Goods.

Flutings, the hollow'd Channels in a Column, which the common Workmen call *Greaves*.

Fluxing. See *Salivation*.

Flexibility, aptness to flow.

Fluxion or *Flux*, a flowing, also a *Flux*, a loofness.

Fly, that part of the Compass where the Thirty two Points of the Winds are described.

Fly-bait, a Vessel of no great burthen, but swift and light, built for sailing.

To *Fly Grests*, in Falconry, is said of a Hawk when the fies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geese, &c.

Facillation, (*Lat.*) a comforting or cherishing.

Focus, the Navel, or two Center-points to draw the carved Figure called *Ellipsis*, much like an Oval in form.

Foder or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Wachten*, to feed, a course kind of Meat for Cattel; also a Prerogative that a Prince hath to be provided of Corn for his Horles toward any Expedition. Also *Fodder* is taken for Two thousand pound weight of Lead.

Faculent, full of dregs.

Facundity, fruitfulness.

Facility, fithness.

Famena, in Chymistry, signifies Sulphur.

Feminine, of the Female Sex.

Feminine Gender, in Grammar. See *Gender*.

Feneration, a practising of Usury.

Fogo, an American Island which casts forth sulphurous flames.

To *Foine*, (*French*) to prick, to thrust at with a Sword.

Foives, a kind of Fur which is black at the top, taken from a little Beast of the same Name.

Foison, abundance.

Foist, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Foix, a small Province, which is also an Earldom, with its chief Town of the same Name in *Aquitaine France*.

Foliage, branched Work; a Term in Sculpture and Architecture.

Foliantes, a certain Religious Order of Men

Folio, a Book is said to be in *Folio*, when it is of a large Volumm, consisting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but two Leaves apiece.

Folkland, (*Sax.*) Cophhold-land.

Falkmoor, from the Saxon words *Folk*, i. e. People, and *Gemetan*, to meet, signifies either the County Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Follicle, a little Bladder, or Purse.

Follick of the Gall, a little Bladder fastened to the Concave-part of the Liver that receives the Coler, that in proper time empties it self into the *Duodenum*.

Fomen, (*old word*) Enemies.

Fomen

Fomentation, a cherishing in Physick, it signifies the often applying of warm Cloaths dipped in some Liqueur to the Body.

Fond or Fund; (*Lat. a Bottom or Foundation*) among Bankers or Money-changers, a Stock or Bank of Money. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time; also to **Fond** (*old word*) to contend.

To **Fony**, (*old word*) to take.

To **Fomes**, (*old word used by Chaucer*) to be foolish.

Fons Jolie, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boiling Water.

Font-out, an artificial Issue made in a Man's Arm or Leg, to carry away some peccant Humor out of the Body; it is so called as resembling a little Fountain.

Fontainebleau, a retiring place of the Kings of *France*, built by King *Francis* the First.

Fool, one that has not the right use of his Reason, and therefore commits many absurdities.

Foolish, ill advised, imprudent, credulous.

Foot of a Verse, a certain number of Syllables two or three or more, long, short or mixt; which serve for the more exact measuring of any Verse, every Verse consisting of a certain number of Feet, those of two Syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Jambus*, &c. those of three the *Molossus*, *Dactyle*, &c. some of four, as *Choriambus*, *Epiriuntus*, &c.

Foot-geld. See *Foin-geld*.

Foot-note, (*old word*) straight-way.

Foot-books. See *Futtocks*.

Foguien, one of the six Maritime Prefectures, or Provinces of *China*, having its chief City of the same Name; the rest are *Camam*, *Chequatam*, *Nanquin*, *Xanton*, and *Paquin*.

Foraminous, full of holes.

Foramious, pertaining to a Court, or Market-place.

To **Forbar**, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, signifieth unlawful violence.

Forcers, a Chyrurgion's Instrument to pull out Teeth.

Forchers, a word used by some *Venatick* Writers for the *Vertebra* or *Spondyles* of the Backbone of a Deer.

Force, Strength and Health of Body that enables a Man to carry Burthens, and overcome Resistance. Power, Violence, Necessity, Constraint, Virtue, Natural Faculty.

In the plural Number, *Numerous Forces*, signifies a Great Army.

Forcible Entry, is a violent Actual Entry into any House or Land.

Forcipated, bending or hooked.

To **Fordece**, (*old word*) to kill.

Forcastle, in Navigation, is the forepart of the Ship above Decks, over the Bow.

Foregoers, Purveyors going before the King and Queen in Progress.

Foreign Answer, a Matter not triable in this or that Country.

Foreign Attachment, the Attachment of a Foreigners Goods found within any Liberty.

Foreign Matter, a Matter triable in another Country.

Foreign Officer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be opposed of their Green Wax; and to be opposed or examined upon their Eitreats.

Fore-judge, in Common Law is a Judgment whereby a Man is put by the thing in question.

Fore-knight and Main-knight, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man fail bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

Foreland or Forevein, an ancient word used for a Promontory, which jutteth out foremost.

Forelock bolts, in Navigation, are Bolts that have an Eye at the end; whereinto a Forelock of Iron is driven to keep them from starting.

Forlorn, in hunting is, when a Hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Forest, (*q. Foresta*, i.e. a station of wild Beasts) a large extent of Ground cover'd with Wood, and is defined to be a safe Harbor, or abiding-place for Deer, or any sort of Beasts, that are wild and delicate in Woods. Also a Province of *Gallia Celtica*, the chief Town whereof is *Athenrijon*.

Forefaller or Reqrater, one that buys Ware before it comes to the Market, and sells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (*old word*) forlorn.

To **Forfeit**, to lose an Employment or Estate for want of doing his duty, or for some crime committed.

Forfeiture, in *Latin* *Forisfactum* or *Forisfactura*; signifies the transgressing of a Penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forfeiture of Marriage, is a Writ that lies for the Lord by Knight service against his Ward, who refuseth a convenient Marriage offered him by his Lord, and marries another within age, without the Lord's assent.

Forlorn, lost; from the *Dutch* word *Verloren*; whence *Forlorn-hope*, a Party of Soldiers put upon the most desperate service. In some old *English* Writers, *Forletten* signifieth the fame.

Fore-reach, when two Ships sail together, or one after another; she which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

Forestaff, an Instrument at Sea for observing the Sun and Stars, with one face toward the object.

Forge, a large Furnace, where the Iron Oar is melted when it comes out of the Mines; the word is particularly apply'd to Forges where Smiths beat their Iron to make it malleable.

To **Forge**, to frame, and metaphorically to counterfeit.

Forippolo, a pleasant Town of *Flaminia* or *Romanivola*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

Forletten, (*old word*) abandoned, or forsaken.

Forli,

Forli, see *Forum Livii*.

Form, is that by which every Body is constituted in a certain Species, is distinguished from all other things, and operates agreeably to its own Nature. Or the second Principle, which being joined to Matter composes all Natural Bodies.

Formal, belonging to Form.

Formal Cause, in Logic, is that which gives an inward Effluence to Substances and Accidents.

Formality, outward Shew, Ceremony, Preciseness, Formalities, Robes of Magistracy and Dignity.

Formation, a forming or fashioning.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law for him who hath Right to Lands or Tenements by virtue of an *Entail*, so called, because it contains the Form of the Gift.

Formicans Pulsus, a weak Pulse, beating extreme thick; and yet so feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Pismire, as the Name imports.

Formeth or Scateth, a Term in Hunting, applied to a Hare, when it squats in any Place.

Formidable, to be feared.

Formosity, Beauty, fairness.

Formulary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Form; also used in the Substantive, for a President, or proceeding in Law. Also a Writing containing the Form of an Oath, which is given upon certain occasions.

Formication, an Arching or Vaulting. The Sin of Fornication between Persons unmarried; also metaphorically taken for Idolatry.

Forens, see *Foreland*.

Forfs, (*Greek* *Catadupa*) Waterfalls.

Forflagen, (*old word*) slap.

Forfspeak, (*old word*) an Advocate.

Forfwonk and Forfwat, (*old English*) over-labored and Sun burnt.

Fortitude, Valour, or stoutness of Mind, or rather a Virtue, by which a Man in the midst of the greatest Adversities does only that which Reason commands, without any Care or sollicitude for himself.

Fortitudes, certain Advantages that Planets have to make their Influences more strong, by being fortified, qualified or affected.

Fortis, signifieth in Common Law, a little Fort, or Place of some Strength.

Fortress, a general Name for all Places fortified, whether by Art or Nature.

Fortuitous (*Lat.*) accidental, or coming by Chance.

Fortunes, the two Benevolent Planets *Jupiter* and *Venus* are generally so called by reason of their kind and friendly nature.

Fortune was formerly a Pagan Divinity that was said to be the Cause of all extraordinary Events. Now we call Fortune that which happens by Chance and unexpected. Wealth, Honour and other inconstant and perishable Blessings of this Life, are said to be the Blessings of Fortune. Also Credit, Advantage, Settlement in the World.

Fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a Tile on Horseback with Launces; a Sport much used here, in old times.

Forum Corneli, see *Imola*.

Forum Livii, (*Forli*) a richly seated Town of *Flaminia* or *Romania*, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*.

Forwelked, (*old word*) dried.

Forwyned, (*old word*) withered.

Foster, a little long Coffin or Chest; from the *Latin* Word *Fossa*, a Ditch.

Fossile, that which is digged out of the Earth.

Ffifway, a High-way digged out, and made passable. See *Ikneild*.

Fother or Foder, a Twenty hundred Pound Weight.

Fotheringbay, a Castle in *Northamptonshire*, kept by *William* Earl of *Aumar*, against King *Henry* the Third, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotior, a cherishing.

Fougade, a kind of Fire-work.

Foul-water, in Navigation, is when the Ship comes into the shallow Water, and raiseth the Sand or Ouzze with her way, but toucheth not the Ground.

Foulk, (*Lat. Fulco*) a proper Name, from the *Dutch* Word *Wolg*, i.e. Noble.

Foundation, the lowest part of a Building, generally laid upon Ground. A publick Building, erected for pious Uses.

Founder, is when a Ship by an extraordinary Leak becomes full, or half full of Water.

Founder, he that erects or endows a Church or College, or leaves an annual Stipend for the Saying of Prayers or preaching a Sermon. Also he that uses the Art of Melting or Dissolving Metals, and making any thing thereof by Casting in Molds.

Fowers, (*old word*) Devices.

Fourche, (*in French* a Fork) signifieth in Common Law a Delaying or putting off an Action. In Heraldry *Crofs Fourche*, cross forked at each End.

Fourgeld, signifieth in the Forest Law, an Acknowledgment for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the Forest. To be quit of *Fourgeld*, is a Privilege to keep Dogs unexpeditated or un-lawful without Control.

Foxgloves, (*Lat. Digitalis*, *Virga Regia*, or *Campanula Sylvestris*) a Martial Plant, bitter in Taste, hot and dry, and having a Cleansing Quality. The *Italians* call it *Aralda*, upon which they use this Proverb, *Aralda inter piaghe salda*: *Aralda* is a Salve for all Sores.

Foxes evil, see *Alopecia*.

F R.

Fracid, rotten ripe.

Fraction, (*Lat.*) a breaking; also a Dissention among Parties. In Arithmetick, it is taken for a number,

number, having two Denominations

Fracture, a breaking; in Chyrurgery it is taken for the breaking of a Bone in any Member or part of the Body.

Fragility, aptness to break, brittleness, the same as Frailty.

Fragment, (*Lat.*) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancy, (*Lat.*) an odoroufness or sweetness of Smell.

Fraile, a Basket of Ruffes or such like Material, to pack up Figs, Raisins, &c.

Frailly, Spiritual Weakness, aptness to sin. To *Frain*, an Old Scottish Word, to ask or desire.

Frashieur, (*French*) freshness, coolness, liveliness.

Frank, a French Coyn of about the Value of two Shillings.

Franchise, (*French*) Liberty; Franchises Priviledges, Immunities granted to a City or Corporation: It is taken in the Common Law for a Priviledge, or exemption from an ordinary Jurisdiction: Also an immunity from Tribute, or Toll granted by the King to a Person and his Heirs. This in some Statutes is called *Franchise Royal*.

Franci, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of *Germany*, who entered into *Gallia*, under the Conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom; whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

Francis, (*Franciscus*, *Francisca*) a proper Name of Men or Women; from the German Word *Frank*, i. e. free, not servile; answerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*. And for the nicety of distinction between the Man's Name and the Woman's, it is vulgarly thought fit to call the one *Francis*, and the other *Frances*. Of this Name there have been two Kings of *France*.

Franciscans, an Order of Fryers instituted by S. *Francis* in the Year 1198. They were enjoined Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, and many other strict Rules of Life and Conversation.

Fraughle, ease to be broken.

Frank, free, open-hearted; whence *Frankness*, Freedom in Demeanour, Sincerity in Word and Deed.

Frank Almoin, (*French*) signifies in Common Law, such Lands and Tenements as are bestowed upon those People that give themselves up wholly to the Service of God for pure Alms.

Frank bank, such Copihold Lands as the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath after her Husbands Decease, for her Dowry.

Frank-close, a Liberty of Free Chace in a Circuit annexed to a Forest, whereby all Men, though they have Land of their own within the Circuit, are forbidden to cut down Wood within the View of the Forester.

Frankendale, (*Francodolium*) one of the chief Towns in the Territory of the Prince Palatine of the Rhine.

Frank-fee, that which is in the Hand of the King, or Lord of the Mannor, being Ancient Demefn of the Crown, whereas that which is in the Hand of the Tenants, is Ancient Demefn only.

Frank-form, is Land wherein the Nature of Fee is changed by Feoffment out of Knights-service, for certain yearly Services.

Frankincense, an odoriferous Gum issuing from an Arabian Tree of the same Name, in Leaves and Bark like unto the Laurel. It is used in Physick, and also for the perfuming of Rooms and Garments; it is most plentiful in that part of *Arabia* called *Panchain*.

Frank law, is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Priviledges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

Frankling, a diminutive from *Frank* (*Lat. Municeps*) a Free-Citizen, a Burgess, a Freeholder. There is also a fort of red-legged Bird, fit for Hawking, which some call a *Franklin*, or rather *Frankolin*.

Frank-marriage, a Tenure in Tail special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service, but Fealty to the Donor.

Frank-pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Free-men.

Frankford, a famous City upon the River *Manus*, being the chiefest Mart-Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine*. There is also another *Frankford* upon the *Oder*, in that part of the Circle of the Empire, which is called the Marquifate of *Brandenburg*.

Francia, a Country in the East part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*; being one of the Ten Circles of *Germany*, and otherwise called *Francia Orientalis*.

Frantick, see *Phrenetic*.

Fraternel, brotherly, as fraternal Union; fraternal Friendship.

Fraternity, a Brotherhood; also a Company of Men entered into a firm Bond of Society or Friendship.

Fraticelli, a fort of Hereticks, instituted by one *Harmannus*, in the Year 1304. They preached Communism among Christians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governors one over another.

Fraticide, the killing of ones Brother, or one that kills his Brother.

Fraud, concealed and subtle Decit, close and perfonal Cunning.

Fraudation, (*Lat.*) defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulness, craftiness.

Fraudulent, one that acts deceitfully, or any Writing that contains any Fraud.

Fraxinella, a Plant like a little Ash, with very beautiful Flowers, good against Obstructions, Stone, and Strangury.

To *Fray her Head*, a Dear is said by Hunters, when the rubbeth it against a Tree, to renew it.

Fret,

Frea, the same as *Friga*.

Freameth, is said by Hunters of a Boar making a noise in Rutting-time. In Agriculture it is a Term for Arable Land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

Fredrick, (*German*) Rich Peace: Of this Name there have been three Emperors of *Germany*, and three Kings of *Denmark*. For *Fredrick*, we commonly use *Frey* and *Fery*.

Fredrickburgh, a most noble and strong Castle belonging to the King of *Denmark*, in his chief Island of *Selandia*. It was begun by King *Fredrick* the Second, but perfected by *Christians* the Fourth.

Fredfmid, (*Sax.*) very free, a Woman's Proper Name.

To *Free the Boat*, in Navigation, is to cast out Water.

Free-boster, a Soldier that makes inroads into an Enemies Country for Cattel, or any other Commodity from the Enemies Country: It cometh from the Dutch words *frang*, i. e. free, and *boest*, i. e. prey; the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

Free-Chappel, a Chappel founded within a Parish, over and above the Mother-Church; unto which it is free for the Parishioners to come, or not to come.

Freehold, (i. e. The Stool of Peace) a certain Chair of Stone, erected by King *Abelgian*, in honour of *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, to which offenders used to fly for sanctuary.

Freehold, Free Tenure of Land, which a Man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the least for term of life.

Free-waren, (in Latin *Libera Warren*) the power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chase, in such or such Lands.

Freeze, a sort of Woollen Cloth, probably so called, as first made or invented by the *Frisons*; also the same as *Frisse* in Architecture.

Fregate, a Man of War, somewhat lower and longer than others, a nimble sailer, and not having above two Decks.

Fremad, (*old word*) strange.

Fremund, (*Sax.*) Free Peace, a Proper Name.

Frendels-man, in the *Saxon* Tongue, signifieth an Out-law.

Frieborgh or *Friedburgh*, the same in the *Saxon* Tongue as *Frank-pledge* in *French*, a Surety for the Peace, or Good-behavior.

Frequent, often, usual, ordinary.

To *Frequent*, long in the last syllable, to visit often, to be very familiar with.

Frequenative, a Term in Grammar, said of Verbs that denote the repetition of an action.

Frey, a Proper Name of a Man, contracted from *Fredrick*, which signifieth in the *Saxon* Tongue Rich Peace.

Frescades, shady cool Walks, or other Refreshments against the heat of the Summer.

To walk in *Fresco*, (*Ital.*) to take the fresh Air; also to drink in *Fresco*, to drink fresh Liquor. Also to Paint in *Fresco*, to Paint upon bare Walls, Ciclings, or the like, before they be dry.

Fresh Diffisim, in Common Law, is that *Diffisim*, that a Man may feek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or the Judges.

Fresh Force, a force done within forty days.

Fresh-gale, in Navigation, is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

Fresh sea, it is, when any great River comes into the Sea, so that it is fresh Water for a Mile or two.

Fresh-spell, in Navigation, is a relieving the Rowers in the Long-boat with another Gang.

Fresh-sure, is such an earnest following of an offender, as never ceaseth from the time of the offence committed, until he be apprehended.

Fretors, a sort of Hereticks not much different from those which are called *Adamites*.

Fretted, in Heraldry, is said of a Field, or Bordure, when several Lines run crossing one another; it is otherwise called *Diapered*.

Freyberg, a Town of *Schedwitz*, one of the Seventeen Principalities of *Silesia*.

Friable, that may be crumb'd between the Hands or Fingers; ealie to be reduc'd to powder.

Friars Minors, *Augustine* Preachers, and *Carmites*, (which are the three principal Orders) see in their proper places; to these also belong *Friars Observants*, *Conventuals*, *Capuchins*.

Friars-Cowl, (*Arifurum*) a biting Herb somewhat of the temper of Wake-Robin.

Fricasse, a kind of fried Meat, generally said of Chickens, Rabbits, Scotch Collops, &c.

Frication, a rubbing or chafing, either dry, with the Hands or dry Towels; or moist with Waters, Oyls, Ointments, &c.

Friedburgh, another Town of *Schiednitz* in *Silesia*.

Friga, a certain Goddes, anciently worshipped by the *Saxons*, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigefaction, a making cold.

Frigeratory, a place to make or keep things cool.

Frigidity, Coldness, Inability for the Sports of *Venus*.

Fripiper, in Latin *Interpolator*, one that clea-feth old Apparel, to sell again.

Fripery, the place where these kind of Fripipers drive their Trade. In Architecture it is that part which is between the Architrave and the Cornich.

Frisomorum, a word by which Logicians denote the fifth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a Syllogism; in which, the first Proposition is a Particular Affirmative, the second a Universal Negative, the third a Particular Negative.

Frisia or *Friesland*, is either *Frisia Orientalis*, or East *Friesland*, a Province of *Germany* in the Circle of *Westphalia*, or *Frisia Occidentalis*, *West-Friesland*, a Belgick Province, one of those belonging to the United States; also *Friesland* an Island in the Western Ocean.

Frieth, (from the Latin *Frenum*) a Strait Sound or Narrow Sea.

Friethsen or **Friethsone**, a Liberty, Privilege or Power of having *Frank-pledge*. From the Saxon words *Frid* or *Frieth*, i. e. Peace; and *Sone*, i. e. Privilege or Liberty.

Fritillary, (*Fritillaria*) a Flower made after the fashion of a BOX, out of which Dice are cast, and is therefore so called from the Latin word *Fritillus*, it is many times very finely veined.

Fritillency, (*Lat.*) the chirping of a Swallow.

Friuli, (*Forum Julii*) a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, the chief Town whereof is *Uinum* or *Udent*.

Frivolous, vain, of little worth.
Frog-bit, (*Mosius Rana*) an Herb much of the nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.
Froise, from the French *Froisser*, to bruise; or the Latin *Fricare*, to fry; a kind of Pancake with Bacon.

Frondefoy, a flourishing with green Leaves, being just under the Architrave.

Frontale, belonging to the Forehead; also used substantively for an Attire of the Forehead; called also a *Frontlet*.

Frontispiece, the Forefront of a House; also a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, the Borders or Limits of any Kingdom or Province.

Frontinack, a kind of sweet luscious French Wine.

Front-stall, a part of a Horses Bridle.
Frontals, certain Medicaments to be applied to the Forehead in Distempers of the Head.

To Frote, (*old word*) to rub.

The Frounce, a Disease in a Hawk's Tongue, called in French *Barbillon*.

To Fructify, to bring forth Fruit.
Fruity, (*Lat.*) thristiness, springiness in expenses.

Fruzzin, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruits, all that the Earth produces for the nourishment of Man and Beast.

Fruity, a place for Fruit.
Fruitage, Branched Work, or the Representation of Fruit in Sculpture or Painting.

Fruitful Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo* and *Pisces*; because that if the Moon and principal Significators be in any of these Signs, and strong, there is no doubt but the enquiring Party will have Issue.

Frumeny, Potage made of Wheat, from the Latin word *Fumentum*, i. e. Wheat.

Frumgid, Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Person in recompence of the Murder.

Frustrate, in vain, frustrate.

Frustration, a making vain, a deceiving; in Astrology it is used when a light Planet would come to a Conjunction with one more heavy; and before it doth accomplish it, the more weighty Planet is joined with another.

Frustrulent, (*Lat.*) full of *Frustra*, or small pieces.

Frustrum, the Frustrum of a Cone, is a part or piece of it.

Frustration, a sprouting, or shooting forth of young Branches.

Fry, to prepare Meat in a Frying-pan. Also substantively, the multitudes of Fish newly spawned.

Fryth, (*old word*) Wood.

Fucation, a mending the Complexion by Drugs, or Artificial Colour.

Fugalia, certain Feasts celebrated by the ancient Romans, in remembrance of the expulsion of their Kings out of Rome.

Fugue, a Term in Musick, when two Parts answer one the other in the same Point, or several Points follow one another in the same part in several Keys.

Fugitive Goods, the Goods of a Fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeited to the King or State. One that is forc'd to fly the Country where he was fetter'd to avoid the punishment of his Crimes.

Fuir, or *Fuer en feu*, is, when a Man doth corporally fly. *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County, he appeareth not until he be Out-lawed.

Fulbert, Full-bright, a Proper Name.

Fulciments, Props, Supporters.

Fulda, a great Abby in *Buchovia*, in the Circle of the Rhine or *Alsacia*.

Fulgency, glitteringness or brightness.

Fulguration, a lightning, or flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder. In Chymistry it is an Operation by which all Metals, excepting Gold or Silver, are meteorized or reduced into Vapors, Exhalations, and Fumes, by the help of Lead in a Copel, through the violence of a well-kindled animated Fire.

Fulgented, (*Saxon*) perfect.

Fulgiginous, sooty, or full of smook.

Fuller's Earth, an inconcrete Substance mixed with Niter, which makes it and the Water that comes from it abstergent like Sope; it is digged out of Pits about *Brickhill* in *Bedfordshire*, (whence it is carried to most parts of the Nation) and in some other places. Being dissolved in Vinegar, it dissolves Pimples and Tubercles, repelles Inflammations, and cures Burnings.

Fullonick, pertaining to a Fuller or Scourer of Cloath.

Fulmination, (*Lat.*) a striking with lightning; also metaphorically taken for threatening: Also in Chymistry, it is a metallical gradation, causing a sudden and bright light.

Fulvid, of a kind of dusky Colour.

Fumets, by the Hunters used for the Ordure of a Hart.

Ewvi-

Fumidity, smookiness.

Fumigation, a perfuming with the smook of Sweet-wood, or other Matter, either for qualifying the Air, or helping some kind of Distempers. In Chymistry it is the calcining of Bodies by the fume of sharp Spirits, whether vegetable or mineral, the Bodies being laid over the mouth of a Vessel wherein the sharp Spirits are.

Fumitory, a kind of Herb called in Latin *Fumaria*, in Greek *Kavias*, in Spanish *Palomilla*; it is of a biting quality, and hot in the first degree.

Funambulator, a Dancer on the Ropes.
Functio, the performance or exercise of any Duty or Office.

Fundamental Diagram, or a Projection of the Sphere in Plane, &c.

Funebrous, sad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

Funen, see *Fionia*.

Funeral, belonging to a Burial, as Funeral Pomp, Funeral Oration. Taken also substantively for the Burial it self, especially if accompany'd with Pomp and Ceremony.

Funeft, deadly, tragical, unfortunate to a high degree.

Fungosity, sponginess, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Mulberry.

Funnel, an Instrument very small at one end, to convey Liquors into any narrow-mouthed Vessel. Some think it contracted from the Latin *Infundibulum*.

Furacity, (*Lat.*) an inclination to steal or pilfer.

To Furbish, to polish, or make bright.

Furcation, a putting into the fashion of a Fork.

Fury, a violent Transport caus'd by the disorder of the Wit and Reason; kind of Anger, when excessive and immoderate. Attributed also to inanimate things, as the Sea, Tempests, Torrents, Winds, &c.

Furies, feigned by the Poets to be the three Daughters of *Acheron* and *Night*, *Alcio*, *Megea*, and *Typhone*, whose Office was to torment the minds of transgressors. We say of a terrible scolding Woman, That she is a meer Fury.

Furibund, mad or raging.
Furina, a Goddess among the Romans, who was held to be the Patroness of Thieves.

To Furl the Sails of a Ship, to fold or wrap them together.

Furling-lines, certain small Lines made fast to the Top-fail, Top-gallant-fail, and the Mizzen-yard Arms.

Furlong, a certain Measure, containing twenty Poles in length; being the eighth part of a Mile, or forty Rods.

Furniture of a Dial, such are the Parallels of Declination, length of the Day, Azimuths or Points of the Compass, the Planetary, *Babilonish* and *Jewish* Hours.

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamshire*, who hold their Lands by this

Tenure; namely, to find the King upon his Coronation-day, a Glove for his Right-hand, and to support his Right-arm, while he holds his Sceptre.

Furle, (*French*) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the Night, by some called *St. Hermes* Fire.

Furrs, which are of several sorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foins, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the first Planks of a Ship, and putting other Timbers upon the first, and so putting on the Planks upon the Timbers, which are call'd Plank upon Plank.

Furrs, (*Lat. Gerth. junca*) a prickly Bush well known, it opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helps in the jaundice; provoketh Urine, cleanseth the Kidneys from Gravel or Stone ingendred in them.

Furstenberg, a Town in *Ukera*, which is a part of the Marquitate of *Brandeburgh*, giving Title to a Count or Earl.

Furvice, done by stealth, secret.
Furibility, (*Lat.*) aptness, or easiness to be melted.

Fursh, a Spindle; also a Term in Heraldry, being the resemblance of a Spindle in a Coat of Arms. Also a kind of short Musquet with a Firelock.

Fusileer, a Soldier who is armed with a Fusil.

Fusion, (*Lat.*) a melting. In Chymistry, it is the melting, or making fluid of Metals, or Minerals.

Fustian, in Latin *Xylinum*; a kind of Stuff made of the Down of a certain Fruit growing in the upper part of *Egypt*.

Futility, vanity, lightness.

Futcocks, or *Footbooks*, those compassing Timbers which are scarfed upon the Ground-Timbers, and give breadth to a Ship, of which those next the Keel are called the Lower-Ground *Futcocks*, the other are called the Upper *Futcocks*.

Future, that which is to come: also the Future Tense is a Term in Grammar. See *Tense*.

Futurity, the time to come.

Fyre levin, (*old word*) Lightning.

Gaal, (*Hebr.*) Abomination, the Son of *Ebed*, who moved the *Sechemites* against *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by force.

Gabala, a Town of *Cyria Carva*, which is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (*old word*) to prate, or lie.

Gaberline, (from the old French word *Galvaraine*)

dine) a Shepherd's courfe Frook or Cloke made fubftantially Irong and thick to bear out the rough-
eit Weather.

Gabbries, Mockeries, Gibings, wily Deceits.

Gabel, any kind of Tribute, or Impoft, particularly upon Sale.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of Baskets filled with Dirt.

Gable, Rent, Duty, Cufom or Service yielded or done to the King or any other Lord.

Gable end of a Houfe, a Term in Architecture, fignifying the top of a Houfe. Some take it for the forepart, or Frontifpiece, called alfo *Delicia*.

Gabranovitch, the Name of an ancient People of Britain, who inhabited fome part of *Yorkshire*.

Gabriel, (*Hebr.*) the ftrength of God, an Angel who appeared upon the Prophets *Daniel* and *Zachary*, and to the Virgin *Mary*.

Gabroferium, an ancient Frontier Station of the *Romans*, kept by the fecond Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have ftood in that part of the Bifhoprick of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, where now *New-castle* and *Gateshead* ftood.

Gad-fly, (*Aflus Tabanus*) a certain Infeft which flings Cattel, called alfo a *Brie*, or *Gad-bee*.

Gad, (*Hebr.*) a Troop or Band, the Son of *Yaacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes; alfo a Prophet who converted with *King David*.

Gad of Steel, a fmall piece of Steel to heat in the fire and quench in any fort of Liquor.

Gadara, a confiderable Town of *Calofyria*, one of the four parts of *Syria*, properly fo called.

Gades, fee *Cadix*.

Gadling, (*old word*) ftragling.

Gadues, a Medicinal Stone that fmells like *Brimftone*, and kindles immediately; black, fatty, crufty and very light.

Gage, in Common Law, fignifieth a Pawn or Surety; alfo to Gage Deliverance, or to Wage Deliverance, fignifieth to put in Surety.

To Gage a Ship, to fteck a Nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby to know how much Water the Ship draws. The Ship's Gage, is fo many Foot of Water the Ship draws.

Weather-Gage, is when one Ship has the Wind of another.

Gaging-rod, an Inftrument to measure Veffels of any fort of Liquor.

Gaiety, Cheerfulnefs, Gallantry.

To Gain, to make a profit of, to vanquifh, to reduce, to have the advantage over any one, to win. To gain the Wind, to gain Time, are proper Phrases.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the bafier kind of Soke men, or Villains.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where anciently the *Danifh* Ships lay at Road, and where *Sweene Twifgate*, a *Danifh* Tyrant, after he had miferably haraffed the Country, was flabbed by an unknown Man.

Galatite, a kind of precious Stone, fo called, becaufe it is as white as Milk.

Galanga, a Plant growing in *China* and the *Eaft-Indies*, whence it is brought over, whole Root is almoft of the fame form and operation with *Ginger*.

Galatia, one of the four Mediterranean Regions of *Afia* the lefter, the other three being *Phrygia Major*, *Pifidia* and *Lydia*.

Galaxie, a broad white Circle in the Sky: which is made by the Light reflected from a great Company of little Stars. It is called the *Milky-way*.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum iffuing out of a Plant called *Fennel-Cyant*, growing in *Syria*.

Gale, when the Wind bloweth gently, fo that a Ship may bear her Top-fails astrip, it is called a Loom-gale; when it is much Wind, a Fresh, a stiff Gale. In fair Weather, when there is but little Wind, that Ship which has moft Wind and fails faireft, is faid to Gale away from the other.

Galeges, or *Galages*, (in *French Galloches*) a kind of outward Shoes, worn in dirty Weather, which hath been anciently in ufe among the *Gauls*, from whence the word is derived. They are vulgarly called *Galfovoets*.

Galena, the ancient Name of a Town in *Berkshire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galeni, a famous Phyfician of *Pergamus*, who flourifhed in the time of the Emperor *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes, which are extant.

Galenic Phyfic, the Phyfic which is built upon the Principles of *Galeni*, and therefore they term themfelves *Galenifts*, who embrace thofe Foundations of their Art, which are fetch'd from *Galeni* and the Philofophers, prov'd by Reason, and confirm'd by Experience.

Galeon, or *Galleon*, a greater fort of Galley made ufe of in War, confifting of four Decks, and only ufeing Sails.

Galeote, a fmall Gally.

Galilea, a Region of *Syria*, bordering upon *Samaria*, the chief Towns of this Region are *Nazareth*, where our Saviour fojourned, *Bethfaide*, *Cana*, and *Capernaum*.

Galingale, the Aromatick Root of the Rufh *Cyperus*, called *Acorus*.

Galla mofchata, a fweet fmelling Confection fold at the Apothecaries.

Galleaffe, a great double Gally.

Gallery, the beautifying Frame which is made upon the Stern of a Ship without board, where-to there is a Pallage out of the Captain's Sleeping-room.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe*, anciently inhabited by the *Gauls*, now called *France*.

Galliard, lufty: alfo fubftantively taken for a kind of Dance, or lufty jovial Air.

Galliardife, Luftinefs, livelinefs.

Gallififm, a fpeaking after the Idiom of the *French Tongue*

Gallie-fift. See *Fift*.

Galligafkins, or *Galligafcoines*, a kind of Breeches, frft in ufe among the Inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gafcoin*.

Galli-

Gallimafray, a kind of Meat made up of feveral forts of Meats minced together. It was fo called, either becaufe it was allotted to the *Gally-flaves*, or elfe becaufe it was invented by the *Gauls*.

Gallipolis, vulg. *Callipolis*, a Town of *Terra di Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Galloches. See *Galege*.

Gallon (*Congius*) a Measure containing two Pottles or four Quarts.

Gallop, the Swiftest Pace of a Horfe: We fay a Man rides a Gallop to the Gallows or the Jail, when he takes lewd Courfes.

Gallowdaia (*Argolis*), a County of *Scotland*, the People whereof were anciently called *Novans*; in this County is the utmoft Promontory of *Scotland*. There is alfo a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*, by fome called *Galloway*; but more truly *Galloway*.

Galls, certain rough fpurious Fruits which grow upon glandiferous Trees, as upon many Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain*, on whole Trunks and Boughs they often adhere without footstalks; they are very astringent, contracting loofe parts, and ftrengthening the weak ones, and reftraining Fluxes.

Gallon, (*Fr. Galon*) a kind of Lace for the binding of the outfides of Garments.

Gallows, a Frame of Wood, upon which to hang Malefactors.

Gally-worm, a fort of hairy Worm.

To Galpe, (*old word*) to belch.

Galnes, in the practice of *Scotland*, fignifies any kind of fatisfaction for slaughter.

Gamahcz, in *Arabic*, fignifieth certain Figures, or Images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (*Hebr.*) God's reward.

Gambado, from the *Italian* word *Gamba*, a Leg, a kind of Boot made of Leather for a Man to put his Legs into when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or Tricks, which are in ufe about *Chriftmas-time*, from the fame Original *Gamba*, becaufe usually thofe that fhew Tricks of Activity have occafion to tofs up their Legs.

Gambra, a River in *Guinea* abounding with Crocodiles, River horfes, Torpedoes, Running-fifhes, &c.

Gammot, an Incifion-knife.

Gammot, the frft Note in the ordinary Scale of Mufick: alfo the Scale it felf is ufually called the *Gam Ut*.

To Ganch, to put Men to death as they do in *Turky*, by letting them fall from a high place upon fharp Hooks.

Gang, a Company, a Crew. The Company of Men that are put to man a Ship's Boat.

Ganges, a very great River rifing out of the *Seybian* Mountains, and running through the middle of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flourifheth in Proceffion or Rogation-week, by fome called *Rogation-flower*.

Gangiators, or *Gangiators*, fignifies in the practice of *Scotland*, thofe that examine Weights and Meafures, mark Cloth, &c.

Ganglion, a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a fall, froke, or otherwife.

Gangrene, a beginning of Putrefaction, or a cadaverous mortification of a Member, being a dreadful Symptom of a Difcafe in any Member of the Body, caufing an Inflammation with fuch intolerable pain, as if there were a Fire-coal burning therein, the grieved part fwelling into a great Tumour, and appearing for the moft part of a dusky or livid colour. Figuratively fpooken of Errors and pernicious Doctrins, the *Gangrenes* of true Religion.

Gang-week, (*Anbarvalia*) the next Week but one before *Whitfunday*, from the old word *Gang* to go, becaufe at this time Perambulations are every-where made for the furveying of the Bounds of Parishes. See *Rogation-week*.

Gantler, or *Ganulier*, (*French*) a certain Military Glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a punifhment ufed among Soldiers; the offender being to run with his Back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a Lafh from every Soldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the *Dutch* word *Lope*, which fignifies running.

Gargmed, the Son of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with. Alfo it is metaphorically taken for an *Angle*, or Boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a People of *Lybia*, fo called from *Garamus* their King, the Son of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a Sheaf of Corn, from the *French* word *Corbe*, a Bundle; alfo handfomnefs, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*; alfo a fharp piquant relifh in Wine or Beer. In Heraldry, *Wheat-heaves* are call'd *Garbes*, and fignifie Plenty or Abundance.

Garbel, or *Garbord*, a Plank next to the Keel of a Ship.

To Garble, (*Ital. Garbellare*) to purifie, to fort out the bad from the good, an Expreffion borrowed from Grocers, who are faid to garble their Spices, i. e. to purifie them from the dross and dirt.

Garbol, tumult or trouble.

Garbord, (in Navigation) is the frft Plank on the outside next the Keel; the *Garbordfrake* is, the frft Seam next the Keel.

Garvifer, in the practice of *Scotland*, fignifies a Boy that ferves in the Mill.

Garda-robe, a kind of Herb, otherwife called *Poets Rosemary*. Alfo the fame as *Wardrop*.

Garden, a Plot of Ground behind a Houfe curiously manur'd, partly to give it air, partly to walk in, and partly for ornament.

Gardmanger, a Store houfe, or Cellar for Meat.

Gare, a kind of very courfe Wood.

Gargarifm, a liquid Medicine to wash or cleanse the Throat and Mouth, by holding the Head backward, and gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Palate.

Garga-

Gargaria, the Top of the Mountain *Id.*
Gargaria, the Name of a great Gyant or
Monstr, from the *Spanish* Word *Garganta*, a
Throat.

Gargolon, an old Term in Hunting for the chief
part of the Heart in a Deer.

Gawland, an Ornament of the Head made of
Flowers, in Form of a Crown.

Garnement, (*French*) vulgarly *Garnishment*,
a warning for any one to appear for the better
clearing of the Cause, and informing of the
Court.

Garnesfi, an Island, not inconsiderable in the
British-Sea, toward the Coast of *Normandy*, to
which both this Island and the adjoining Island
of *Jersey* formerly belonged; but though that
Dutchy hath been loff many Ages since; yet they
have all-a-long continued, and do yet remain under
the Dominion of the King of *England*.

Garnet, a Tackle to hoist Goods into a
Ship.

Garnish, a Fee which Prisoners give their Keep-
ers at their Admittance into Prison: Also Money
spent upon their Fellow-prisoners.

Garnishee, a Term in the Court of *Guild-Hall*,
signifying the Party in whose Hands another Mans
Money is attached.

Garnison, Preparation or Furniture.
Garniture, Furniture of a Chamber; Trim-
ming of a Suit with Ribbons. A Garniture of
Diamonds or other precious Stones, instead of
Ribands, is also proper.

Garonne, see *Garonna*.
Garre, a kind of Disease incident to Hogs.
Garrison, (*French*) a Town or strong Hold,
fortified and kept by Soldiers. Also taken for the
Soldiers that defend the Garrison.

Garrulity, much talking or prattling, Loquacity,
the extreme of Taciturnity; Incontinency of
Speech

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at Arms;
also half a Bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Garonna, (vulg. *Garonne*) one of the grand
Rivers of *France*, which rising in the *Pyrenean*
Mountains near the Town of *Guadalupe*, passeth
by *Toulouse*, *Agin* and *Bordeaux*, and at last falls
into the *Aquitainick-Sea*, near the Town of
Cordan.

Gashound, a certain sort of Dogs of an ex-
cellent hunting-kind.

Gastensis, (old word) Terror.
Gasty, looking frightfully, like a Ghost.
Gastrilique, one that speaketh from his Stomach,
and counterfeith a Hobgoblin.

Gastromyth, one that speaketh inwardly, as it
were out of his Belly.

Castropioick-Vein, see *Vein*.
Gate, a Passage or void Space, made on pur-
pose in the Walls of a City to give Entrance
into it.

Gather-bag, the Bag or Skin, inclosing a red
Deer in the Hind's Belly.

Gaude, (old word) a Toy or Trifle.
To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to scoff at.

Gaudy days, certain Festival Days observed in
Colleges, or the Inns of Court.

Gavellet, an ancient kind of *Cessavit* used in
Kent, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind shall
forfeit all his Lands and Tenements to the Lord
of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due
Rents and Services.

Gavel-kind, from the three *Saxon* Word *Gife*
Eal Cyn, i.e given to all the Kin, signifieth in
Common Law an equal Division of the Father's
Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands
of a Brother deceased among his Brethren, if he
have no Issue of his own.

Gaunt, in *Latin* *Gaudavum*, the chief City of
Flanders, which is said to have 20 Islands, and
48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gandy-days, see *Gaudy-days*.

Gamen, see *Waldwin*.

Gangweaters, the same as *Gangators*, they are
also called *Gagers*.

Gays, addicted to Mirth and Jollity.

Gazet, a certain *Venetian* Coin; also a brief
general Relation of the Occurrences or Affairs of
the World. Metaphorically we call a Woman a
Gazet, that picks up all the News of the Town,
and spreads it about where ever she goes.

Gazul and *Sibir*, two *Egyptian* Weeds, of
which, being burnt to Ashes, they make the finest
sort of Glasses, which are called *Venice* Glasses,
because they are made at *Venice*.

G E

Geat, or *Gett*, a sort of precious Stone or solid
Bitumen, otherwise called black Amber, and
thought by some to be the same with *Gazator*,
whence it is derived.

Gedaliah, (*Heb.*) the Greatness of the Lord:
the Son of *Pashur*, constituted Governor over the
Remnant of the Jews in *Jerusalem* during the
Babylonish Captivity.

Geórofia, a Province bordering upon *Drangiana*,
in the Kingdom of *Persia*; it is now called *Rhe-
stmar* and *Gushette*, its chief Cities are *Parfis* and
Cawi.

Gebenna, a certain Valley, where the *Israelites*
sacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for
Hell.

Geld, (*Sax.*) Money or Tribute; it is also cal-
led *Guld* or *Guld*.

Geddable, one of the three Parts into which
Suffolk is divided; the other two being *S. Ed-
mund's* Liberty, and *S. Andrew's* Liberty.

Geldria, *Gelderland*, one of the United Pro-
vinces, (anciently a Dutchy) in the *Low-Coun-
tries*.

Gelicide, an Isle.

Gelidity, Icynefs, Coldnefs.

Gelones, a certain ancient People of *Scythia*,
who paint their Faces that they may appear the
more terrible in War.

Gelown, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which
there are two Fountains, of that Nature that the
Waters

Waters of one make Women Fruitful, the other
barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel or precious Stone of
a small Body, hard in Substance and stony, which
is either Transparent, or glitters with some il-
lustrious Colour. Also a Bud or Blossom.

Gemination, a doubling.
Gemels, in Heraldry, is said of so many Bars,
or the like, when they are double.

Gemells, or *Gemini*, Twins; also, one of the
twelve Signs in the Zodiack, into which the Poets
feign that *Cassor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Tyndarus*
and *Leda* were changed.

Gemies, a kind of precious Stone.

Gemme Sal, a sort of Common Salt which is
taken out of Pits, and shines like *Chry-
stal*.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-
houfe.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemony, a Place in *Rome*, where Malefactors
were kept headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemom-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked
with two or more Links.

Gendarme, (*French*) a Horseman compleatly
Armed.

Gender, in Grammar the difference of Words,
as they are declined, either with a Masculine Ar-
ticle, as *Hic* in *Latin*; which is chiefly appropri-
ated to the Names of Men, and Male Creatures,
and those Words are said to be of the Masculine
Gender. Or with a Feminine Article; as, *Hic*
in *Latin*, which is chiefly appropriated to the
Names of Women or Female Creatures, and those
Words are said to be of the Feminine Gender; Or
with the Neuter Article *Hoc*, which is appropri-
ated to neither, and those Words are said to be
of the Neuter Gender; but those Words which
denote things inanimate, or capable of no Sex,
are declined with any of the three Articles as it
happens, and some both with the Masculine *Hic*,
and the Feminine *Hec*; others indifferently with
either, and all Adjectives have all three Genders.

When one Gender that is either Masculine or Fe-
minine, is indifferently applied to both Sexes, it
is called the *Epicene* Gender.

Geneatibund, (*Sax.*) approached.

Genealogy, (*Greek*) a compendious History of
the Race and Alliances of an illustrious Family,
whether in a direct or collateral Line.

† *Genealogissum*, (reck G) the Muscle which
catcheth the Tongue to proceed beyond the Teeth
and Lips.

Generation, a natural Action whereby one Animal
begets another.

Generosity, Grandeur of Soul, of Courage, mag-
nanimity, Bravery, Liberality, &c. That sort of
Toil, whereby Human Mind Embraces the Li-
berty of Man, and those things which are truly
proper to Men, to that degree, that he readily
rejects all other things, tho of the greatest Mo-

ment, which as common to others cannot be
taken from us.

Genesis, (*Greek*) the same as *Generation* from
the *Latin*; also the Title which is attributed to
the first Book of *Moses*; because it treats of the
Beginning or Generation of the World. *Genesis*
or *Geniture*, is used for the Figure of Heaven
artificially erected for the Moment of Time when
an Infant is brought into the World.

Genethiaques, (*Greek*) Books which treat of the
foretelling of Men's Fortunes, by the Calculation
of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of Fur, which is taken from a
Beast of the same Name.

Geneva, a fair Emporial Town upon the Lake
Leman in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzer-
land*. It was once governed by a Bishop who
was the Prince of the Place, but ever since *Calvin's*
time hath had the Government of a Common-
wealth.

Genial, (*Lat.*) festival, joyful, helpful to *Gen-
eration*.

Geniculation, a joynting.

Genital, apt to ingender or beget; also *Geni-
tals* are taken substantively for the Members of
Generation.

A *Geniung*, (*Pomum Præcox*) a kind of Apple,
which is first ripe of any others.

Geniive Case in Grammar is the second of the
six Cases, by which is chiefly implied Property or
Possession. In the Modern *European* Tongues it
is known by the præfixing of an Article, as *del*,
du, and in *English*, &c. but in the *Latin* and
Greek, and other ancient Tongues, by varying its
Termination from the Nominative Case; as *Domini*
from *Dominus*.

Genius, the Good or Evil Spirit attending on
every Man, or proper to each several Place:
also a Man's Nature, Fancy or Inclination to one
thing more than another.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; fam-
ous for Traffic; and for the Magnificency of its
Buildings called *Genoa Superba*.

Genesiorum, a King of the *Vandals*; he took
Carthage, spoiled the Temple, and made Stables
of them for his Horses.

Geni, (old word) proper, handsome.

Genian, (*Lat. Geniana*) an Herb found out, as
some say, by *Genius* King of *Ilyrium*; it is other-
wise called *Filivort*.

Geniifim, Heathenism, or the Belief of the
Genities.

Geniifial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Kindred, or
Ancestors.

Geniti, (*Gallula, Termes*) a sort of Insect, cal-
led a Maggot, used for a Bait to catch Fish.

Genities, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns
which betoken a Man's being of such or such a
Country; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

Genileman, a person of worthy Extraction,
who is beholding for his Nobility neither to his
Employment nor the Patents of his Prince.

Genius,

Genna, see *Genoa*.

Genflexion (*Lat.*) a kneeling, or bending of the Knee.

Gemine, natural or proper.

Genus, a kind, stock or lineage; also one of the five Predicables in Logic, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser Considerations; also in Grammar a Gender.

Geocentrick, any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the same Center with the Earth.

Geodesia, (*Greek*) the Art of Measuring of Land.

Geography, the exact Description of all the Regions and Countreys of the Earth.

Geomancy, a kind of Divination by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, the measuring of the Earth; but it is commonly taken by the Synecdoche for the Art of Measuring in general.

Geoponical, belonging to Tilling or manuring Ground.

George, a proper Name, signifying in *Greek* Husbandman. The chief of this Name was *George of Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Dioclesian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast, to have been devoured; and therefore is by some supposed the same with our *S. George of England*, of whose Chivalry and Knight Errantry, so many *Romanick* Stories are delivered.

Georgians, a People inhabiting *Georgia*, a Country by *Asia* the Less, the more Westernly part whereof was anciently called *Iberia*, the more Easternly *Albania*, calling themselves Christians, though differing in many Points from us, and honouring *S. George* as their Patron. Also a Sect of Hereticks instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, That both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for Salvation.

Georgicks, Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

Geornick, (*Sax.*) willingly.

Gerab, an Hebrew Measure, being the twentieth Part of a Shekell.

Gerard, (*Saxon*) all-towardliness, a proper Name: For *Gerard* we frequently use *Garret*, and sometimes *Gerard*.

Gerfalcon, a kind of Bird, which is between a Vulture and a Hawk, of the greatest Strength next to an Eagle.

Germander, *Lat. Triflago*, and *Quercula Major*, *Gr. Chamadyr*, an Herb called *English-Treacle*, being a received Remedy against Hardness of the Spleen, and Difficulty of Urine.

Germanity, a Brotherhood, Sisterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, is when the Bark puts forth Leaves, the Boughs, Buds, Flowers, Fruits and Seeds by a happy propagation of the Fibers.

Gerfa serpenmaria, a kind of Ceruus made of the Roots of *Aron* or *Cuckow-Pint*.

Cerr, is when the Cable is so taut that upon the Turning of a Tide a Ship cannot go over it.

Cerrade, the proper Name of a Woman; from the *Saxon* Word *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Cerrvadberg, the Town of *Cerrvade*, a Town in *South Holland*.

Cervuse, a Proper Name of Men; from the *German* Word *Cersalt*, i. e. All fast, firm or sure, answering to the *Latin* Word *Constans*; others contract it from the *Greek* *Cervusies*, i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this Name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Milan*.

Cervuds, in Grammar are certain Parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both Active and Passive; they are proper to the *Latin* Tongue, and are threefold, ending in *Di*, *Do*, and *Dum*: As for the vulgar modern Tongues, the *Italian* and *Spanish* imitate the *Latin* in the *Gerund* in *Di*.

Ceryon, a certain King of the *Spanish* Islands, called *Baleares*; who is feigned by the Poets to have had three Bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Cesamund, (*Sax.*) alsembled, a proper Name of Men.

Cessant, in Heraldry is said of a Lion's-Head born over a Chief.

Gestation, a carrying.

Gesticulation, the using of undecent Postures or Motions of the Body; the Vice of Orators and Preachers.

Gestion, (*Lat.*) a doing, or carriage of any Business.

Gestis, (*Lat.*) great Actions, or exploits performed.

Getaled, (*Sax.*) numbred.

Getbild, (*Sax.*) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous People; who were the first Inhabitants of *Africa*.

Gengaws, or *Gengaws*, trifles for Children to play with; derived as some think from the *Latin* Word *Gaudere*, to rejoice.

Gheta, an Earthly Mineral not long since found in *Turky*.

Gheus, an ignominious Term heretofore given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the Word signifying as much as a Beggar.

Ghuitar, a sort of Musical Instrument, heretofore very much in use among the *Italians* and *French*,

French, and now of late among the *English*. Some derive it from the *Latin* *Cithara*.

Ghiteren, a sort of Musical Instrument, for the manner of playing not much unlike a Cittern.

Gibbet, two pieces of Wood like a Half Gallows, set up upon occasion for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gibbosity (*Lat.*) a bunching out still more and more towards the middle, but more especially taken for a bunching in the Back; also the Moon's being three parts full of Light.

To *Gibe* (*old word*) to mock, to flout, to scoff.

Gibelines. See *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, a Town of *Andalusia*; whence the Straits of *Gibraltar* are denominated. See *Streights*.

Gibbere, a Pouch, a Word used by *Chaucer*.

Gideon or *Gedeon*, (*Hebr.*) a Breaker, or Destroyer, he was the Son of *Josab*, and being constituted a Judge over *Israel*, defeated a mighty Host of the *Midianites* with Three Hundred Men only.

Gifta (*Sax.*) Marriage.

Gifu, (*Sax.*) Grace.

Gigantick, Big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (*Greek*) the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet or *Giglot*, a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (*French*) a small part cut off from a Joint of Meat.

Gigt, swellings with black Heads growing in the inside of the Lips of Horses.

Gilbert, a proper Name of Men, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Godlike bright; others write *Gislebert*, i. e. Bright Pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain Religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnshire*, An. 1145. They first feated themselves at *Sempringham*, and consisted of Seven hundred Fryers, and One thousand One hundred Nuns.

Gild. See *Geld*.

Giles, a proper Name of Men contracted from *Agidius*.

Gillet, a Woman's Name, contracted in like manner from *Agidia*.

Gillingham, a Forest in *Dorsetshire*, where *Edmond Ironside* overthrew the *Danes* in a great pitch Field.

Gilliflower, a Flower well known, of which there were some that have the Sent of Cloves; therefore called *Clove-Gilliflowers*.

Gill-go-by-Ground. See *Alcebof*.

Gilthead, (*Awata*) a kind of Fish so called from its Golden colour.

Gimlet, a Piercer to pierce any Barrel of Liquor withal.

Gimmel. See *Gemow-ring*.

Ginger, a Root that creeps along upon the Ground, with knots and joints, having a taste like Pepper. It is brought hither from *Calecut*, both dry, and preserved green with Sugar.

To *Gingreat*, to chirp like a Bird. From the *Latin* *Gingrite*.

Ginne, a Snare.

Gippus, a certain *Roman*, who using to feign himself asleep, while his Wife lay with other Men: One time he started up and cried, *Nos omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men. Whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (*French*) a kind of short Calfcock or Coat.

Gips, (*Gyffum*) a kind of Chalk or Mortar.

Girajol, (*Leucopetanon*) a sort of Stone or Gem of a whitish shining colour, and sending forth a golden splendour toward the Sun; and therefore commonly called the *Sun-stone*.

Girls, a term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Girons, a term in Heraldry. See *Cyron*.

Girt, (a term in Navigation) a Ship is said to be *Girt*, when the Cable is so Taught, that upon the turning of the Tide, she cannot get over it with her Sternport.

Girhol, in the Praeick of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girovi, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cumbria*, &c. The word signifying Fen-dwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call *Bifarms*.

Gisbert. See *Gilbert*.

Giste, (*French*) a Couch or resting place: Also *Gists* of the Kings Progress, a writing which contains the names of the Towns or Houses, where he intends to lie upon the way.

Gite, (*old word*) a Gown.

Glacis, the Parapet of the Corridor, about fix or seven foot high, that slopes with an insensible descent on the Field-side about two Fadoms in length. The same with *Eplanade*.

Gladdon or *Gladwin*, stinking, *Lat. Spatula fetida*, an Herb whose flower resembleth the *Flower-de-Luce*. It is otherwise called *Spruge-wort*.

Glade, (*Interlucatio*) an open and light passage made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way.

Gladiator, (*Lat*) a Sword-man, or Fencer, from the *Latin* word *Gladius*, a Sword.

Gladiuse (*British*) the proper name of divers Women, from *Claudia*.

Glaive, a sort of hacking, hewing Sword.

Glandules, in *Anatomie*, soft, fat, spongy Substances that serve to preclude and strengthen the separation of the Veils, to suck up superfluous humours, and moisten other parts.

Glandage Maltage, or the season of feeding Hogs with Malt.

Glandulous, (*Lat.*) full of Kernels, or *Glandules*; from the *Latin* word *Glanis*, a Kernel.

Glancoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumbur-land*, Garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Marians*; so called, because it stood upon the Bank of the River *Uenta*, now called *Waitsbeck*.

Glass, a diaphanous or transparent Body made

by Art, made of white and glittering Flints mixt with *Sal Alkali* or Herb *Glaswort*; or Salt of Fern *Althes* for common Glafs.

Glasgow, the chief City of *Cleidsdale* in *Scotland*.

Glasterbury, a famous Abby founded, as the Legends report, by *Joseph of Arimathea*.

Glaucoma, a difease in the Eye so called from changing the Christalline humour of the Eye, into a grey or Sky-colour.

Glaucus, the Son of *Hippolocus*; he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan War, and taking *Diomedes*'s Brazen Arms for his own, which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*; and his Body being carried into *Lycia* by the Winds, was changed into a River.

To *Glaze*, to vernish.

Glebe Land, Land belonging to a Parsonage, from *Gleba*, a Clod, or Turf.

Gled, (old word) a hot Ember, or Coal; also a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, Joy or Mirth.

Gleer, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing or trembling light.

Glim, (old British word) a Dale.

Globe, a solid Body, exactly round, contained under one surface, such as the Bodies of the Planets, the Earth, &c. But now the word is usually attributed to two Artificial Representations of the Heaven and Earth, of which the one is called the Celestial, the other the Terrestrial Globe.

Globosity, (Lat.) being round like a Bowl, or Globe.

Globous, (Lat.) round like a Globe, which in Geometry is a solid Body, round every way, in fashion of a Ball.

Glocester, the chief City of *Glocestershire*, it was called by the Saxons *Glewcester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Britains *Caer Glove*, i. e. Fair City. It is also called by some *Claudio Cestria*, from the Emperour *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulously reported, married his Daughter *Genissa* to *Arviragus* the British King.

Glocester-Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John Lord Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Gloome, (old word) a bottom of Thred.

Glomeration, (Lat.) a rolling or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky, or dark.

Glorification, said of the Elevation to Eternal Glory which God has granted to his Elect.

To *Glorify*, to admit into Eternal Beatitude.

Glory, a Testimony expressed by great and evident signs, which we give to another for some egregious Achievements, or for some notorious benefits received. It is also taken for the Majesty of God, the fight of his Grandure and his infinite Power.

To *Glory*, to boast, as to glory in wickedness.

Glossary, a Dictionary Serving for the explication of the obscure and barbarous words of a corrupted Language.

To *Glose*, (old word) to flatter.

Glossator, or *Glossographer*, he that makes a Glose or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words or things.

Glossopetra, (Greek) the name of a Stone, so

called from its resemblance of a Tongue, vulgarly *Tongue-stone*.

Gloshade, a well fortified City, and the chiefest next to *Hamburg*, in the Circle of the Lower Saxony.

Glutination, (Lat.) a joyning together with Glue.

Glutton, a Gourmandizer, a Greedy Eater.

Glyster. See *Clyster*.

G. N.

Gnarr, or *Gnurra*, a hard knot in Wood; also a Churl.

Gnathomical, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. A parasite, or deceitful fellow.

Gnat-snapper, a certain Bird, otherwise called a Fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnawing, (Lat.) a being industrious, active, or vigorous in any business.

Gnesna a Town of *Calisch*, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*, and the Metropolitan See of all *Poland*.

Gnaw, (old word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old word) a Churl, a Fool.

Gnomonick, (Greek) belonging to a Gnomon, which in Geometry is one Diagonal with two Complements of any Parallelogram; it is vulgarly taken for a Carpenters Square, or the Style or Cock of a Dial. *Gnomonic* signifies also sententious, as the *Gnomonic* Poets, writers of sententious Verses.

Gnosticks, from the Greek word *Gnosis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125. They affirmed to themselves a great degree of knowledge, denied the Day of Judgment, and held two Supreme Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurra. See *Gnarr*.

G. O.

Goa, the bravest and best defended City in all the East Indies, where the Viceroy of *Portugal* keeps his Residence and Seat of Justice.

Goar. See *Gove*.

Goaring, in the Sea-mans phrase, Cut sloping; spoken of a Sail.

Goats-beard, (Greek *Tragopogon*) an herb with long staring leaves; the Root of it is held to be restorative in Consumptions.

Goat-sure, (*Galiga*) an Herb with leaves somewhat like the leaves of Vetches, but of a lighter colour: It prefereth the heart from Palpitations, and melancholy vapours, and resisteth Poyson, Pestilence, and the small Pox.

Goavoo Tree, A Tree growing in *Jamaica*, which has several Bodies growing from one Root 7 or 8 Foot high, with Leaves of a yellowish green, a round Fruit like a Grape, but bigger.

Goblet, or Drinking Cup, of a round Figure, without Feet or Handles.

Goblins, Familiar Spirits, that are said to do good Offices in Houses, as to help to dress the Horfes, &c.

Gobonated, a term in Heraldry, as a Bordure Gobonated

Gobonated, is, when it is divided into two colours, in such sort, as if it were cut into small gobbits.

To *Go to God*, signifyeth in Common Law to be dismissed the Court.

Godard, A proper name of Men, signifying in the German tongue, Godly disposition.

Godfrey, another proper name signifying God's Peace, the most eminent of the name, was that famous Champion in the Holy War; who after the taking of *Jerusalem*, was first chosen King thereof, but refused to be crowned with a Crown of Gold in a place where the Saviour of Mankind had been crowned with a Crown of Thorns.

Godwin, (German) Victorious in God.

Goety, (Greek) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goffin (old word) fottish.

Gog, (Hebr.) a Root of a House, the Son of *Shemaiah*. Also a people, who together with *Maggog* are mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that shall be persecutors of the Church: Also among certain Writers (though I doubt little better than fabulons) of the ancient British History, there is mention made of a certain Giant called *Gogmagog*, twelve Cubits high, who inhabiting this Land at the coming of *Brutus*, was by *Corineus*, thrown down a steep Rock in *Cornwall*, ever since called *Gogmagogs Leap*.

To be *a-Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: also to be put up with Pride.

Goggle-eyed, having great full eyes flicking out of the head like a sort of Pudding made of a Sheeps Paunch stuffed, called in French *Gogue*.

Golden-number or *Prime*, a number which beginneth with one and increaseth yearly one, till it cometh to nineteen, and then beginneth again; and therefore is called *Circulus Decemnovatis*, as being a circle or revolution of nineteen years, in which the Aspects between the Sun and Moon, have been thought to return to the same place, they were at nineteen years before, because in that space of time the Dragons-head made its Zodiacal revolution. The several parts of it are called the Golden numbers, because it hath been formerly written in Calendars in Golden (though now commonly in Red) Letters, or haply by reason of the Golden rule thereof; the use of it being to find the Change, Full, and the Quarters of the Moon.

Gold, a yellow Metal, the most glittering, the most ductile, the most weighty, and the most precious of all Metals. Fulminating Gold or *Aurum fulminans*, is a powder dissolved in *Aqua Regalis*, and precipitated with Oyl of *Tartar*. For then there remains a powder in the bottom, which being dried of it self, or in a Mary's Bath, is fixed not only by Fire, but by a moderate heat, and burns all underneath it, quite contrary to Gunpowder that burns upward.

Golden Fleeces, small Grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of Sheep-skins with the Wool on. Of these Grains there were great plenty upon the *Colchian* shore, which gave occasion to the Fable of *Jason*, and his *Argonauts*.

Golden Rod, (Lat. *Aurea Virga*) a reputed Herb of *Venus*, of a cleansing altringent quality.

Golden Rule, the Rule of Three in Arithmetick

is so called by way of excellency, teaching from three numbers known to find out a fourth unknown.

Goldfil, Leaf Gold.

Golgotha, a place hard by *Mount Sion*, full of Malefactors bones: It signifyeth in the Syrian tongue, a place of dead Mens Skulls.

Goliath, (Hebr.) a Giant of the *Philistines*, who defying the Army of the *Israelites*, was incourted by little *David*, and slain.

Golerdies, (old word) ravenously mouthed.

Golp, (Span.) a flourish or blow.

Goman, (Sax.) a married Man.

Gomer, (Hebr.) Confusing, the Son of *Japhet*; from him divers Authors affirm to have been defended the *Cimbri*, a warlike people, who originally posselt a very large part of *Europe*: Also an *Hebrew* measure containing the quantity of one Gallon, or somewhat more.

Gomphosin, (Greek) the joyning together of a Bone.

Gomagra, (Lat.) the Gout of the Knees.

Gondola, or *Gondolor*, a kind of flat long Boat much used at *Venice*.

Gonfannon, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Popes Army.

Gonfannoner, The Popes Standard Bearer; claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of *Parma*.

Gonfannon, (old word) a little Flag.

Gonorrhea, (Greek) a difease which causeth a frequent emission of the Genial Seed, without any erection of the Yard; and comes not always from a Venereal cause, but sometimes from a sprain or wrench; it is vulgarly called *The Running of the Reins*.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, signifyeth in Common Law, an exact carriage of a Subject toward the King and his Liege-people.

Goodmanchester, a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, so abounding in Tillage, that Kings in time past, coming that way, were received in Country fashion with one hundred and eighty Ploughs.

Goods, *Estate*, Goods conficcate.

Goose-bill, a Chyrurgions Instrument, serving to the same purpose as the *Crowbill*. See *Crowbill*.

Goose-grass, (Lat. *Aparine*) a sort of Herb otherwise called *Cleavers*; good to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Liver.

Goosling, in Navigation, is a fitting up the Sail, so as the Ship may go before a Wind or Quarter-wind, with a fair fresh gale.

Gorbely, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

Gorvum, a Raven.

Gorvum, a noted Town of that part of the *United Provinces*, which is called *South Holland*.

Gordianus, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* is said to have rested after the Flood.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple as a memorial, which being tied in an intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promised to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with his

his Sword. Whence the Gordian Knot came to be a Proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a term in Blazon, and consists of two Arch-lines drawn from the sinister Chief, and bottom of the Escutcheon, and meeting in a sharp Angle in the Fess point. This signifies a Rebatement of Cowardice.

Gorge, in Faulconry is that part of the Hawk that first receive the Meat, and is called the Claw or Crap in other Fowls.

Gorge, the Entrance into the Bastion, or outworks belonging to the Bastions that are upon the Angles. That which remains on the side of the Polygon of the place, after the Curtines are taken off: And the Demigorge is that part of the Polygon, which is from the Flank to the Center of the Bastion.

Gorget, that part of a Compleat Armour that serves to cover the Throat.

Gorgons, gallant, sumptuous.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys*, *Medusa*, *Stheno*, and *Euriale*: With *Medusa* *Perseus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a stone. Also particularly taken for the head of *Medusa* in Astrology.

Gorlais, a Prince of *Cornwal*, whose Wife *Uther* *Pendragon* fell in love with, and enjoying her by the means of his Magical delusions, begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (*French*) to play the gourmand, i. e. a glutton or great devourer.

Gormancester, a Town in *Huntingdonshire*, the same with *Godmanchester* above mentioned. It was called *Gormancester*, from *Garmon* the Dane; unto whom, after an agreement of Peace, King *Afred* granted this Town with the adjoining Territories; it is thought to have been the same Town with that which was called in old times, *Duroloponce*.

Gorinthians, a Sect of *New England* Hereticks not much different from our Quakers, set up by *Samuel Corieth*, banished out of *England* in 1646.

Gospel, a Saxon word, signifying Good-faying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four *Evangels* in the *New Testament*. Also a Portion of the *Gospel* read in the Common Prayers, at the reading of which the People stand up.

Gos-bank, *quasi* *Gros-bank*, a kind of Hawk called like little Stars.

Gossip, one that undertakes for a Child in Baptism, the word signifieth in the *Saxon* tongue, Spirituality of kin.

Gossomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like exhalation which hovers in the Air at the beginning of Autumn; if it fall upon the ground (as oftentimes is doth) and Sheep eat thereof, the Country people conceive it will rot em; and therefore they will not let them out of their Fold, if they can chuse till it be gone. It is called in *Latin* *Fila Virginitis*.

Gottenburgh, one of the chief Towns of that part of the Kingdom of *Sweden* which is called *Gothia Occidentalis* or *West Gothland*; there be-

ing also *Ostro Gothia* or *East Gothland*, in which is *Lincoping*, and *South Gothland*, called also *Sma-landia*, in which are the Towns of *Wexo* and *Calmar*. And doubtless out of this whole Country of *Gothia* or *Gotland* it was, that those *Gothi* came, who in former times over-run the greatest part of *Europe*.

Gothic, made or built after the *Gothic* manner, or as the *Goths* were wont to build. *Wincchester*, Cathedral is a *Gothic* building.

Goule (old word) *Ulury*, from the *Latin* word *Gula*, i. e. the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of Plant somewhat like a *Cucumber*; also used by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Gout, (old word) steth.

Gout, a Distemper occasioned by the Defluxion of a sharp humour upon the Nerves and Tendons, and which is very painful.

Goutwort, otherwise called *Herb-Gerard*, *Ashweed*, *Jumpabout*, an Herb, whose property it is to help the cold *Gout*, and *Sciatica*; as also *Joyn* aches, and other cold griefs, *Latin*, *Podagraria*, *Germanica*, and *Herba Gerardii*.

To Govern, to command, to rule with Power and Authority.

Government, an Employment which gives a Man power to govern, to command in a Place, in a City or Province. Also the manner of Government, as *Democratical*, *Aristocratical* Government.

Goyavier, a sort of Fruit growing in the *West Indies*.

G. R.

Grain, See *Strigivomum*.

Grabat, a little Bed without Curtains,

Grace, a favour done by a Superior to an Inferior without having deserv'd it. Opposed to Justice and Rigour, it signifies Pardon, Remission, Composition.

Graceful, added to way of speaking, way of behaviour, way of painting.

Graces, the three Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddesses of Elegance and handsome conversation.

Gracility, (*Lat.*) slenderness.

Gradation, (*Lat.*) an ascending by degrees. In Rhetoric it is the same figure of sentence, which by a *Greek* name is otherwise called *Climac*.

Gradatory (*Lat.*) a place to which we go up by steps; particularly an ascent from the Cloister to the Quire in some Churches.

Gradual, (*Lat.*) by degrees: also substantive. ly taken for that part of the Mass, which useth to be sung between the Epistle and Gospel: Also a certain Book of Offices in the *Roman Church*. Also the *Gradual* Psalms, those 15 Psalms from 118 to 133 gradually sung on the 15 steps of *Solomons* Temple.

Graduate, (*Lat.*) he that hath taken a degree at the University.

Gracia, a famous Country of *Europe*, the Nursery of Learning, and of all the Arts; this Chief Regions are *Atica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, &c. *Graffer*,

Graffer, is used in some of the Statutes, for a Notary or Scrivener, from the *French* word *Graffer*.

To Graff; in Husbandry is to place a Cyon upon a Stock, so as the Sap may pass from the Cyon without any impediment.

A *Gray*, (*Melis*, *Taxus*), a Beast called a *Brook* or *Badger*.

Grain, a little Body or small parcel of a Body pulverized. Metaphorically we say such one has not a grain of wit, a grain of sense.

Grains of Paradise, a certain Plant, otherwise called *Cadamomum*.

Grave (old word) sorrow, mishap, or anger.

Gravery, from the *French*, *Grandmerci*, i. e. Great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineal Crown. See *Crown*.

Grammar, the Art of teaching to decline conjugate, consist, and spell Nouns, Verbs, and other parts of Speech. Also a Book which contains the Rules of Grammar in every Language.

Grammatician, he that teaches Grammar.

Grammatical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Art of Grammar, i. e. the method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

Grampus, a sort of Fish somewhat like a Whale, but less.

Granada a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*, having its chief City of the same name.

Granadillo, (*Spanish*) a Diminutive of *Granado*, which signifieth a Pomegranate; also a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a Piece of Ordinance.

Granary, (*Lat.*) a place to lay Corn in.

Granate, (*Lat.* *Granatus*) a sort of precious stone, so called because it is like the stone of a Pomgranate; it is an imperfect kind of red Ruby or Carbuncle, but somewhat darker and less elaborated by nature.

Grand, an Aggravation of great.

Grandevity, (*Lat.*) *qu*, greatness of Age, Antiquity, Seniority, Eldership.

Grand Cape, in common Law, is a Writ that lieth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant appears not, but maketh default upon the first Summons.

Grand distrefs, in Common Law, is a Distrefs taken of all the Lands or Goods that a man hath within the County or Bailiwick.

Grande of Spain, one that is allowed to be covered in the Kings Presence.

Grandeur, the Grandeur of a Prince betokens Ample Power, and Magnificence. *Grandeur of Soul* despises Injuries; all the Grandeurs of this World are but Vanity.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur* (*Spanish* and *French*) Greatness of State, or of Spirit.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquy*, (*Lat.*) Majesty or height of Style.

Grandimonitors, a Religious Order, erected in the year 1075. by one *Stephen of Avern*.

Grand Sargeanty. See *Sargeanty*.

Grange, from the *Latin* word *Grana*, a Building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great Battle fought near it, between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Perfians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (*Ital.*) a kind of speckled Marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Granteffer. See *Gron*.

Granulation, (*Lat.*) a reducing of Bodies, especially Metallick and Mineral, into *Granule*, or small Grains, by throwing them into cold water when they are in fusion; it is a word peculiar to Chymistry.

Granule, (*Lat.*) a little grain.

Graphical, (*Greek*) curiously described, or wrought.

Graphometer, a Mathematical Instrument being half a circle divided into 180 Degrees with an Alhidade, Sights, and a Compass in the middle, to measure heights, &c.

Gratia Dei, a Plaister, made of Wax, Rosen, Suet, Turpentine, Mastic, and Olibanum.

Gratings, crooked Irons that hold Ships together; they are called also *Grappels*.

Grassiation, (*Lat.*) a spoiling or laying waste.

To Grate, to crumble Bread, or reduce solid Bodies into Powder, by rubbing them upon a Grater, or Utenfil made of Tin, with holes in it, and rough on the back-side. Also to fret or gall: Such a Reply graded upon or gall'd him.

Grates, a sort of Iron Lattices, and serving instead of Windows, in Prisons and Popish Cloysters.

Gratie Expeditiva, certain Bulls whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical Livings.

Gratianople. See *Grenoble*.

Gratification (*Lat.*) a rewarding or making amends.

Gratings, small Ledges of saw'd Plank, laid cross one into another like a Port-cullice; which serve for a good defence in a clofe fight.

Gratiofa, one of the *Azores* Islands. See *Azores*.

Gratis, (*Lat.*) freely, for nothing.

Gratitude, a Vertue whereby we make a Retaliation for a Favour liberally bestow'd.

Gratuitous done for nothing, without any consideration of Interest.

Gratuity (*Lat.*) a free Reward.

Gratulation, (*Lat.*) a rejoicing in anothers behalf; also a thanking.

Grave, serious, majestic, composed in Countenance.

Grave, the Place of Entermment for dead Bodies; taken also for Hell; and Hell reciprocally taken for the Grave.

A *Grave*. See *Greve*.

To Grave a Ship, to preserve the Calking by laying over a mixture of white Tallow or Train Oyl, Rosin, or Brimstone.

Gravolenticis, (*Lat.*) a smelling rank or strong.

Graver, a small piece of Steel used in Graving, formed Lozange, or Diamond-square; there are different sorts of graving. See *Selegraving*. Also

a Barber Chirurgeons Infrument for the taking Scalls off from the Teeth.

Gravidity, (*Lat.*) a being with Child.

Gravily, (*Lat.*) heaviness or weight, being applied to Bodies; also graveness, or soberness in behaviour. The center of Gravity is a Point upon which the Weight of a Body or Ponderosity bears, or is equally poised.

Gravit, in Common Law is a gift in Writing of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

Gravice, (a term of Hunting) the fat of a Boar, or Hare: The Fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called *Broy-gravice*.

Gravch-breach. See *Griibbreach*.

Great Circle, such as divide the Globe into two equal parts, and are six in Number. The Horizon, Meridian, Equinoctial, Ecliptick, and the two Colours.

Great Circle, (*Sailing*) which directs a Ship the nearest Course between two places in the Arch of a Great Circle.

Greaves, (*French*) Armour for the Legs.

Greave, to greave a Ship, to bring her to lie dry aground, to burn off her old Filth.

Grecian, a Native of Greece,

Grecijn, (*Greek*) a speaking after the *Idiom* of the *Greek* tongue.

Gree, willingness, from the *French* word *Gree*: also in Heraldry it is used for a step or degree.

Grenadier, a Soldier that carries a Pouch full of Grenados, to throw with the hand.

Green, the colour which Nature has given to Grass, Plants, and Leaves. Green must be first dyed blew, there being no Ingredient in Nature which alone can die a green Colour.

Green-cloath, the name of a Court of Justice that sits in the Counting-house of the Kings Court.

Greenberr, a term used in the Forest Laws, signifying every thing that groweth green within the Forest: It is also called *Ferr*.

Green-wax, a word used in Statutes, and signifies the Eiltreats of Issues, Fines, and Amercements, in the *Exchequer*, and delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of the Court, to be levied by them in their several Counties.

Greenwich, (*qu. Green Creek*.) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at Rode a great Fleet of the *Danes*, under *Thinfil* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealpbeg*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This place is famous for a Royal Palace built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and by him named *Placeance*: He also built here upon a high Hill, a pleasant Tower famous in *Spanijh* Fables.

Greefe, a fair, or step, from the *Latin* word *Gressus*.

Gregory, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* Watchful, answering to the *Latin* *Vigilius*. Of this name there have been fifteen Popes or Bishops of *Rome*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap so called, as the Invention of one *Gregory* a Barber. Also *Gregorian* Accompt, a correction of the Kalender by Pope

Gregory the Thirteenth, making the year to consist of Three hundred sixty five days, five hours, forty nine minutes, and twelve seconds. Whereas before, according to the *Julian* Accompt, *i. e.* That which was instituted by the Emperor *Julius Cæsar*, it consisted of Three hundred sixty five days and six hours.

Grenoble, (*Gratanopolis*) a Town in *France*, the chief City of the *Lower Delphinat*, built doubtless, as the name imports, by the Emperor *Gratianus*.

Gresham College, a fair House in the City of *London*, once the Habitation of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who constituted it a College, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaing of Professors of Divinity, Law, Physick, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick. The said Sir *Thomas Gresham* built also a stately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

Greve or *Grave*, a word of authority among the *Low Dutch*, signifying as much as Lord or Governor.

Grey, a Colour between white and Black.

Gridiron, a Kitchen Utensil serving to broyl several eatable Things over the Coals.

Griff-graff, (*French*) by hook or by crook.

Griffith. See *Gryffith*.

Griffon, a Bird of Prey like an Eagle.

A Grig, a young Eel.

Grillade, (*French*) a kind of Meat broiled upon a Gridiron.

Grimace, (*French*) a making of wry faces, either through anguish of pain or contempt, and mockery of any one. Also Hypocrisy.

Grimbold or *Grimmaid*, a proper name of Men, signifying in the *German* tongue, Power over Anger.

To *Grind*, to reduce into powder between two Stones.

To *Gripe*, to lay hold on rapacioudly, with the Fingers crooked like a Claw.

The Ship *Gripe*, that is, turns her head to the Wind more than the should.

A *Griph* (old word) a Riddle.

Griphild (*Germ.*) the proper name of divers Women, signifying Grey-Lady, in *Latin* *Grifa*.

Grisons, a people of *Rhebia*, Neighbours to the *Switzers*, and like them a Common wealth Cantoned into several Confederacies.

A *Grit*, a kind of Fish, otherwife called a *Grampole-Fish*. Also *Grits*, Atoms of Sand or Gravel.

Griib-breach or *Gieb-breach*, a breach of Peace; *Griib*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue Peace.

Griozie, between black and grey.

Grobiansijn, (*French*) rovenly behaviour.

Gronments, in Navigation, are little Rings made fast to the upper side of the Yard, to which the Caskets are fastned.

Gormel or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called also *Pearl-plant*.

Grop, a *Saxon* word signifying a Fenny place, whence some derive *Grondester*, a Town in *Cambridgeshire*.

Groninga, (*Groningen*) one of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, under the States General. The chief City whereof is *Groning*, said to

to be built by one *Gramnius*, descended from the Kings of *Frisland*.

Grønlandia or *Grønlandia*, (*Greenland*) a great Island, in the Northern or *Hyperborean* Sea, always under the jurisdiction of the Kings of *Norway*; and consequently now under the King of *Denmark*.

Gross, large, foul, notorious, as a gross Error: In gross, summarily, without particulars.

Grueso, (*Ital.*) a kind of mixt, or confuted piece of Painting or Sculpture, Antick work: Hence it is taken for any rude mishapen thing.

Groveling, A Lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the Ground. Also a term in Hunting; the Deer is said to feed Groveling, when she feeds upon her belly, being tired with the Chase.

To *Ground a Ship*, to bring her on the Ground to be trimm'd.

Ground-pine, (*Chamepitys*) a kind of Herb which creeps upon the Ground, and hath resemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundsel, a certain Herb, called in *Latin* *Senecio*, because it quickly decays.

Groupade, (*French*) a term in Horfmanship, being a lofty kind of management, and higher then the ordinary Curvet.

A *Gromm* an Engine to stretch Woollen Cloth with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*, the Foresters say, A Buck Growneth, when he makes a noise at Rutting time.

To *Grumble*, to murmur, to mutter between the Teeth, to signify Displeasure tho' unwilling to declare the Cause.

Grumosity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick mass or clod.

Gryph. See *Griff*.

Gryffih, an Old *British* name, signifying strong faithed.

G. U.

Guacatane, a kind of *Indian* Pilewort.

Guadalajara, a Town of *Castilla Nova*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kings.

Guadaluquivir, a River of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*; anciently called *Betis*.

Guadiana, another River in *Spain*, now called *Ans*, which runs fourteen miles under Ground: Whence they boast of a Bridge whereon Ten thousand Cattle may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying Wood, which is good against the Venereal disease. It is brought out of the *West Indies*, where the disease is said to have been first known.

Guaina, one of the Four Provinces of *Southern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*; the other three being *Rio de la Plata*, *Brazilia*, and *Nova Andalusia*.

Guancher, the ancient Natures of the Canaries, who embalm'd their dead by wrapping them in Goats skins.

Guastala, he that hath the custody of the Kings Manfion-houses. *Casselen* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastaliens, a Religious Order of Men and

Women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Custalia*.

Guatemala, one of the six Provinces of *Northern America*, upon the *Mar del Nort*, the rest being *Canada*, *Nova Francia*, *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *Nova Hispania*.

A *Gubbin*, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernatim, (*Lat.*) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgion, a white River Fish, somewhat like a *Smelt*. The fame word is appropriated to a Fool a *Ninnie*, one that is easily trasspanded.

Gudgions, Rudder-irons to Ships.

Guephes and *Gikelines*, two great Factions in *Italy*.

Gueniana, a valiant Lady, the Wife of *Griffin*, Prince of *Wales*; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her Son *Morgan*, slain in the Battle.

Guerdon, a reward. The Recompence of a good office.

Gugams. See *Gungams*.

Gudge, Money paid for safe conduct, through a strange territory.

Guide, a Conduçtor in a difficult and unknown way. A director of Youth.

Guidon, a Cornet of a Troop of Horse, that is, either the Colours or Banner it self, or he that carries it.

Guidhal, a place where the Magistrates of any City meet to consult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Grand Affair. *Guid*, being a Society Incorporated, from the *Dutch* word *Gueth*, *i. e.* Money.

Guies, a Province of *Gallia Aquitania*, the chief City whereof is *Bordeaux*.

Guiford, (*Sax. Geggford*) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Manfion in times past of the *English-Saxon* Kings, who had twenty five Hages, *i. e.* Houses, wherein remained one hundred seventy five Men. Here *Elfred*, the Son of King *Ethebred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*; who contrary to his faithful promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harald* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his Men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales*, commonly called *South Wales*; it is also called *Penedotia*.

Guiny, a Kingdom of *Africa*, heretofore called *Nigritarum Regio*; the two most noted places whereof are the Castle of *Mina*, built by the *Portugals*, and the Promontory called *Serra Lioma*.

Gulpiscoa, one of the Divisions of *Cantabria*, (the other is *Biscaya*) a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Gulfe, a Mode or Manner.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing among Corn, called in *Latin* *Mameleta*. Whence came the Law of *Mameleta*, ordained by King *Kemeth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suttered his Land to be overrun with Weeds, he should forfeit an Ox.

Gules, in Heraldrie Red or Vermilion Colour, and signifies Nobleness of Courage, Magnanimity, Charity and Generosity.

Gule of August, the first day of *August*, other-

wife called *Lammas-day*, in old Almanacks *S. Peter ad Vincula*; it cometh from the French word *Guel*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain Maid having a Difeafe in her Throat, was cured by kissing the Chains that *S. Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf or *Gulph*, (*Profunda Maris*) is a strait passage between two Seas: A depth in the Sea which cannot be fathom'd. Metaphorically spoken of things that put men to vast Expenses. War is a *Gulph* of Money. He has run himself into a *Gulph* of Misery.

Gullet, the Windpipe. A little Stream, or accidental Running of Water, which deserves not the name so much as of a Rivulet.

Gulosity (*Lat.*) Gluttony.
Gulwim, an Old Saxon word, signifying an amends for Trespasses.

Gurora, a famous Norman Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheeshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the Honor of *Montgomery*, by the Service of giving to the King a Barbed-headed Arrow, whenever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Corndon* Chase.

Gurwale, a piece of Timber in a Ship, which reacheth from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (*Lat.*) an ingulphing or swallowing up.

Gurward, (*Cuculus*) a kind of Fifth so called.
Gurlet, an abatement in Heraldry, formed of a Travers Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extrem Base parts, or contrariwise.

Gush, in Navigation, is a sudden Wind.

Gusto, (*Ital.*) a right relish, favour, or taste of any thing.

Gutta Roseacea, a preternatural redness in the Nose and Cheek, and sometimes in all the Face.

Gutta Serena, a sort of dis ease in the eye, where in there is an appearance of a clear speck or drop, which nevertheless hinders the sight of the eye.

Gutteral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the throat.
Gutteral Letters, Letters that are pronounced in the Throat.

Guzarate. See *Gadrofa*.
Gweez, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the ye.

Guy, a proper name of Men, in *Latin Guido*.
Guy, a certain Rope used in a Ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

G. Y.

Gy, (*old word*) a Guide.

Ogyes, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shewn his Wife naked, he animated him to kill the King; which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnastarch, (*Greek*) the chief Governour of a *Gymnasium*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of Mind and Body.

Gymnosophists (*Greek*) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in Deferts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus*, helieving *Babylon*, cut into forty six several Channels.

Gynghimos, (*Anat.*) the joyning of a Bone, when the same Bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypsiation, (*Lat.*) a Plastering with Mortar.
Gyration, (*Lat.*) a fetching a compass; from *Gyrus* a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry is an Ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from several parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Fess Point of the same.

Gyfarme, the same as *Gisfarme*.

H. A.

H *Abakkuk*, (*Hebr.*) a Wrestler, a Prophet whom God appointed to carry food to *Daniel*, and whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haberadsher, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a Man indicted before Justices of the Peace, and laid in Prison, may have out of the *Kings Bench*, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois. See *Averdupois*.

Habergeon, a Diminutive of *Haubert*. See *Haubert*.

Habitament, Cloathing; also Armor.

Hability, (*Lat.*) an aptness, or capacity.

Habit, (*Lat.*) custom or use. Philosophically defined, it is an adventitious Quality of a thing to do or suffer. Or a constant and absolute Perfection of the Body or Mind in something. Also the attire, or cloathing of the Body. It is also the last of the Ten Predicaments in Logic, and is of Bodies or of those things which are adjoining to Bodies, as Cloaths, Ornaments, Armour.

Habitabile, in a condition to be dwelt in.

Habitatio, or *Habitacle*, (*Lat.*) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (*Lat.*) growing to an habit, or custom.

Habitudo, (*Lat.*) an Enticive by which something is to something. Also the Temperament and Constitution of Human Body.

Hables, (*French*) a Haven or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the *Turks* bestow on God which signifieth Truth; as also *Faldbeamaw*, High Truth. Also to hew, to cut in pieces.

Hacbee, or *Hach*, (*French*) a certain *French* Dish made of sliced meat.

Hadad, (*Hebr.*) Rejoycing, a King of *Edom*; also *Ishmaels* Son.

Hadaracer, or *Aderacer*, (*Hebr.*) Beautiful help, a King of *Zobab*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made tributary.

Haddock, (*Asinus*) a kind of Fish called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, or *Adrian*, the name of a great Roman Emperor, who gave name to *Adrianiopole* where the Great *Turk* keeps his Court.

Hæmorrhoides,

Hæmorrhoides, (*Greek*) spitting of blood coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhagy, (*Greek*) a violent burbling of blood out of any part of the Body, either by reason of the burbling of the Vessels, or through the thinness of the Blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (*Greek*) a certain dis ease called in *English* the Piles, which proceedeth from an abundance of Melancholy blood; by which the Veins of the Fundament are distended.

Hæmus, a great Mountain dividing *Thestaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the Fields of *Tempe*: It was so called from *Hæmus*, the Son of *Boreas*, and *Orythia*.

Hærede abhæto, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæresiarcb, the chief Broacher and Maintainer of a Heresie.

Hæresis (*Greek*) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental Points of Religion.

Hæstiation, (*Lat.*) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Hafnia, (*vulg.* *Copenhagen*) the chief City, not only of *Selandia*, but of the whole Kingdom of *Denmark*; being moreover a rich and pleasant Port-town upon the *Baltick Sea*, and also remarkable for the *Kings House*, the *Armory*, the *Academy*, and other stately structures.

† *Haga*, a word used in some old Writs for a House.

Hagar, (*Hebr.*) a stranger, or chewing the Cud, *Sarabs* Hand-maid, who conceiving by *Abraham*, and bringing forth *Ishmael*, despiseth her Mistress and is sent away; From her descended the *Hagarim*.

Hagard (*French*) untamed, unruly; also a *Hagard Hawk*, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Haggai, (*Hebr.*) pleasant, a Prophet of the *Jews*, whose Book of Prophecies is extant in the sacred Scriptures.

Haggale, (*Tomaculum*) a kind of Pudding, made of Hogs flesh.

Hagiographer, (*Greek*) a Writer of holy things.

Haguemaw, an Imperial Town, in that part of *Germany* called the *Circle of the Rhine*, or *Alatia* A strong place, and serving the King of *France*, (in whose hands it is) for one of his chief Magazines.

Haise, from the *French* word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies; which is commonly pitched under Hedges.

Hail, a word of Salutation, from the *Saxon* word *Hæil*, i. e. health.

Haimanah. See *Hannonia*.

Haimbaladatio Castellorum, signifieth in the Practice of *Scotland*, a seeking restitution for Goods wrongfully taken away.

Haire, is when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the Earth, or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the night time under the Earth.

Hakewm, a Jacket without Sleeves, *Chaucer*.

Halberd, a kind of Weapon offensive, well known, called in *Spanish* *Halabarda*.

Halbrostad, a Town in the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.

Halcyon, (*Greek*) a Bird, called a *Kings-fisher*, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Seashore, about the Winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen days, wherein the Weather used to be very calm; whence, by a Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times, are called *Halcyon-days*.

To *Hale*, the same as to pull. To over-hale, is when a Rope is haled too stiff, to hale it the contrary way, thereby to make it more slack.

To *Hale* a Ship, is to call to her Company to know whether they are bound. Also to salute a Ship with Trumpets or the like is called *Hailing* or *Hailing*.

To *Hale* up the *Brails*. See *Brails*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oswald*, King of that County, in a great pitch Field against the *British* King *Cadwall*, having erected a Cross unto Christ, obtained the Victory and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of Coyn valuing six fillings eight pence.

Half-seal, is taken for the Sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an Appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime Causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artemisia*.

Halidoms, (*Saxon*) Holy Judgment; whence, By my *Halidoms*, used anciently to be a great Oath among Country People.

Halienicks, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Art of Fishing.

Halifax, signifying in *Old English*, *Holy Hair*; a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called from a Maids Head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree, as a holy Matter, was had in great veneration by the people; who gathering of the Sprigs off the Tree, took it for her Hair.

Halimire, (*Greek*) a kind of Mineral, commonly called *Salt-peter*.

Hallage, (*French*) a Fee due for Cloaths brought for sale to *Blackwell-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for Commodities vendred there.

Hallandia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark* continuous to *Scandia*, one of the chief *Peninsulas* of that Kingdom.

Halehjab. See *Alelejab*.

Halibut, a Fish like a *Place*, but much longer.

Hallucination, (*Lat.*) error, or blindness of judgment.

To *Halm*, to shake the Stacks of Corn, from the Ear to the Root.

Halfter, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halfter or Cable, wherewith Boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo (*Greek*) a Circle about the Sun Moon, and others of the Stars, with a seeming Brightness like Rays, being thick Vapours not resolved, but gathered together into that part of the Air about

B b b which

which the Star is, and so enlightened by its Beams, appears like a bright Ring about the Body of the Sun or Star.

Halonius, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which was defended by Women, when all the Men were slain.

To make *Halt* (*French*) to make a stop, a term of War.

Halyards, in Navigation, are those Ropes which serve to hoist all the Yards up, except the Cross-Jack, and the Sprit-Sail Yard which are flung.

Halyote. See *Healgenote*.

Ham, (*Hebr.*) Crafty or heat, one of *Noah's* three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*, whence descended the *Canaanites*.

Hamadryades, (*Greek*) certain Deities of the Pagans, who as they thought presided over Forests and lived in Hollow Trees.

Haman, (*Hebr.*) making the Ruin of *Mordecai*, and the *Jews*, is caught in his own snare, and hanged upon the same Gallows he had prepared for *Mordecai*.

Hamburgum (*Hamburg*) the noblest *Emporium* and port Town, not only of lower *Saxony*, of which it is the principal City, but even of all *Germany*. Of which see more beneath in *Hanse-Towns*.

Hames, two crooked pieces of Wood, which incamp a Horse-collar.

Hamin, a kind of Pudding.

Hamling of Dogs. See expeditating.

Hamlet, a little Village depending upon another Village or Parish.

Hammocks, Hanging-beds used in Ships.

Hamor, (*Hebr.*) an Ais, or dirt, the Father of *Sechem*. See *Sechem*.

Hainpion-Court, a magnificent Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*. It was begun by *Cardinal Wolsey*, and finished by King *Henry* the Eighth.

Hangwit, is to be quit of a Thief hanged without Judgment, or escaped out of your Custody.

Hanjur, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the *Bahamas* Wives, richly beset with Jewels.

Hanaper, the Clerk of the Hanaper is an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, and so is the Comptroller. See Clerk of the Hanaper.

Hans, a part of the *Human* Body joyed to the extremity of the Arms, provided by Nature to make him capable of all sorts of Arts and Manufactures. Figuratively, we say our Lives are in the hand of God. The hand of God appeared visible in such an Act: Such a piece of news is true, had it from a good Hand.

A *Handpeck*, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance.

Hankquit (*Saxon*) a Fine laid, either for the escape, or the illegal hanging of a Thief.

Hannah, (*Hebr.*) Gracious or Merciful, the Wife of *Eliakab*, and Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

Hannonia, or *Haynault*, a Province of the *Low*

Countries; one of those belonging to the King of Spain. The chief Towns whereof are *Mons*, *Valenciennes*, and *Camerick*.

Hanseines, upper flops. *Chaucer*.

Hanse-Towns, certain Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburg*, *Magdenburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal Seats of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* signifying in the Dutch tongue, A Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (*Dutch*) the first Money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a Morning.

Hans-en-kelder, a Dutch word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a Child in the Mothers Belly.

Hanseatic, Towns, the same as *Hanse-Towns*.

Hansen (*old word*) to use, or accustom.

Haphertlet, a kind of Course Coverlet for a Bed.

Haque, a sort of Hand Gun three quarters of a yard long.

Haquetus (*French*) the same as *Harquebus*.

Haracana, or *Harocane*, a violent Whirlwind or Tempest, which hapneth once in nine years.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (*French*) i.e. High-maler, is an Officer whose Employment is to denounce War, or proclaim Peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the solemnities at a Princes Coronation, and such like. He had formerly several honourable Employments, Rights and Privileges.

Harán, (*Hebr.*) Anger, the Father of *Ló*.

Harangue, (*French*) a Speech, or Oration, made in publick. *Harangues*, are also taken in an ill sense, for long, tedious, troublesome Discourses, or for unreasonable and unbefitting Reproofs and Reproaches.

Haraphab, (*Hebr.*) a Medicine, a *phylisain*, whose Sons being Gyants, were slain by *David* and his Servants.

To *Harafe*, (*French*) to tire out to weary; to diquett; A harassed or tired Jade.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words, *het* *Prings*, i. e. Hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that alloteth those of the Household their Lodgings in time of progress; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodging.

Harbor, a Hart is said to harbor, when it goes to rest.

Hárdy, Brave, Valiant, stout, Courageous.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like a Hares-lip.

Hare-pipe, a Snate made of a piece of Elder or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares-ears, (*Eupatorium*, *Auricula Leporis*) an Herb which grows chiefly among Oakenwoods in Stony-grounds.

Hares-foot, (*Lagopus*) an Herb of a binding faculty; and therefore used in the dropping Fluxes and Gonorrhœas, and healing of Ruptures.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is when a fift is represented standing upright.

Hariolation, (*Lat.*) a sooth-saying.

Harios Service, is when a man holds Land by paying Hariot at the time of his Death. Hariot Custom, is when Hariotics have been paid time

out

out of mind. *Harios* is the best Beast the Tenant had at the time of his Death.

Harlem, a City of *South Holland*, where Printing was first invented by *Lawrence Jans*, a rich Citizen thereof, about the year 1440. Or as others say, by *John Gostenbergh*.

Harlot, or *Arlotta*, Concubine to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; in disgrace of whom, all Whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper Name of Men, signifying in *Dutch*, the General of an Army.

Harmony, a Word proper to Sounds that are made in Harmonical Proportion, which is different from Arithmetical and Geometrical Proportion. Music, or a Mixture of Sounds pleasing to the Ear. A joining of Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

Harmonious, or *Harmonical*, full of Harmony, i. e. Musical Content, or Agreement.

Harnefs, all the Accoutrements of Armour for a heavy armed Horseman; also all manner of Furniture for a Horse.

Harp, a Musical Instrument of a triangular Form, consisting of 78 Strings.

Harpe, the Name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos*, and *Persus Medusa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to strike great Fish withal, being at one end like a Barbed Arrow, and having at the other end a Cord.

Harplings, the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow.

Harprocrater, an Image used in the Ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one Hand upon his Mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, *The God of Silence*.

Harpyes, the three Daughters of *Pontus* and *Terræ*, *Ello*, *Celeno*, and *Ocyete*; they were part Women, and part Birds, having Claws like Vultures.

To *Harrafs*, to weary, to tire out an Enemy with frequent Alarms, to molest and ruin a Country with continual Incurfions.

Harrom, (*old word*) signifying away, or fyce.

† *Haske*, (*old word*) for Sign, as *Fishes Haske*, the Sign Pipes.

Hart, in the Forest Laws, is a Stag of six years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a *Hart Royal*; and if this Hart be so hunted by the King or Queen, that he is forced out of the Forest, the King caufeth Proclamation to be made, That no Person shall hurt, chase, or kill him; then he is termed a *Hart Royal* Proclaimed.

Hart Hall, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*; together with *Exeter College*, in the time of King *Edward* the Second: Who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel College*, and *St. Mary Hall*.

Harts-tongue, (*Phyllitis*, *Lingua Cervina*) an Herb with long green Leaves like a Tongue, but smooth; it is much commended for any Distemper of the Liver and Spleen, and the Passions of the Heart.

Hartwort, a pretty Plant very wholesome for

Harts or Stags to feed on; it is called in *Latin* *Seseli Ethiopicum*.

Harquebuste. See *Arquebuse*.

Hafel, (*Lat.* *Corylus*, or *Avellana Sylvestris*) a Tree well known, whence the Hazel Nuts, which are hard of Digestion, and therefore unwholſom; yet by reason of their Dryness, they are commended to be eaten after Fifth, to hinder the ingendering of Fleem.

Hafst, Eagernefs, Over-diligence, Precipitation.

Hafly, Passionate, given to Choler.

Hatches of a Ship, are Trap-doors to let things down into the Hold; they are also called *Scutes*.

Hatred, an Effect of the Mind willingly averſe to that which upon preceding Imagination seems Evil.

Havana, a Port-Town of the Iſle of *Cuba*, the most famous and frequented of all the *West Indies*.

Hawberg, or *Hawbert*, (*French*) a Coat of Mail. *Haweeck*, a certain *Danish* Foundling of the Royal Blood; who, as it is reported, was fostered by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a Scullen in the King's Kitchen, was for his Valor and Conduct in Military Affairs, promoted to the Marriage of the King's Daughter.

Haven, (*Lat.* *Portus*) the entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of some River or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Hawering, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*; so called from the fabulous Conceit of a Ring deliver'd by a Pilgrim, as sent from *St. John Baptist* to King *Edward* the Confessor.

Havre de Grâce, a noted Town or Port-Town of *Normandy*, by some called *New Haven*. It was built by King *Francis* the First.

Hawnt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in *French* *Enceinte*.

Hauriant. See *Haviant*.

Hausfines, or *Hanseines* (*old word*) Breaches or Slops.

Hauſter, the great round Holes before, under the Beak-Head, through which the Cables pass when the Ship is at Anchor.

Hawby, a sort of Loud Wind-Instrument.

Hautbergom, a Coat of Mail.

Haw, a Hedge, from the *French* Word *Hay*: Also an old Word, signifying Black; also a Dis-ease in the Eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a Keeper of the common Herd of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop Hedges.

Hawise, a proper Name of Women. See *A. wice*.

Hawkers, a certain deceitful People that go up and down from place to place, buying and selling old Brafs and Pewter, which ought to be uttered in open Market. They are now taken for a sort of People, who waiting for the first coming out of News-Books and Pamphlets, run vending them up and down the Streets like Hawks that hunt every where after Prey, whence they seem to be so called.

Hawkweed, (Lat. *Hieracium*) a Field Herb whose Leaves are jagged on the sides, like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker: It is good for all the distaffs of the Eyes, Inflammations *S. Anthony's Fire*, and such like eruptions.

Hawkes, (old word) corners.

Hawkes, (old word) inoffensive.

Hamborn, (*Oxyacantha*) White Thorn, from *Hamborn*, in Dutch signifying White.

Hay, a Town in Brecknockshire, called in British *Crathble*, i. e. A Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flourishing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebel, *Owen Glendower* dry.

Hayboot, signifieth in common Law, a permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges.

Haydigines (old word) a Country dance, or round.

Haylaks, Women-slaves, a word used among the Turks.

Hayn, (old word) hatred.

Hecadai, (Hebr.) Seeing God, one whom God appointed *Elyha* to anoint King over *Syria*, that he might take vengeance of *Israël* for their Idolatry.

Hazard, that which happens without any apparent or necessary Cause: Also Peril, Danger. In the Game of Tennis, when a Ball does not rebound according to custom, so that no Judgment can be made of it.

H. E.

Headborough, the chief of the Frank-pledge, the same as Constable, or Tithing-man; from *Hered* i. e. Head, and *Borh*, i. e. Pledge. The same as *Borough-head* and *Borholder*.

Head-land, in Navigation is a point of Land that lies farther out at Sea, than others usually do.

Head-lines, in Navigation, are the Ropes that make fast all the Sails to the Yard. *Head-sails*, are those belonging to the Foremast and Bolt-sprit, and keep the Ship from the Wind, or to fall off.

Headling, (Saxon) a captive.

Headof, (Saxon) a head.

To Heal, to cure a Soar or Wound; to convey warmth.

Healynote, or *Halynote*, a Saxon word signifying a Court Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

To Hear, to admit any Sound that Strikes into the Ear; to give Audience, to sitas Judge upon the merits of a Cause: whence we say, such a one is to have a Hearing in Chancery.

Hearse an empty Tomb, erected for the honor of the dead. A Chariot to carry a dead Corps in.

Hearts-ease, or *Pansies*, (Latin *Herba Trinitatis*) an Herb whose flowers are like unto Violets, much commended for a Rupture, as the distilled Water of the Herb and Flowers is for the Falling-sickness.

Heathpoult, (*Tetrao*) a Bird of Game, somewhat like a Pheasant. Otherwise called a *Gromp* or *Heathcock*.

Hekdomade, (Greek) the Number Seven, a Week which consists of Seven Days.

Hebe, the Goddess of Youth.

Hecabides, (Lat.) Bluntnets, Dulnefs.

Hebrews, a Name given to the *Israelites*, because they spake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the Division of Tongues.

Hebrides, certain Islands in the Decadialomian Sea, called also *Eubada*, and the Western Islands; they are Forty four in number, but the chief of them are *Levisia*, *Eufia*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the Head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his Body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecate, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ladona*, and the Sister of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the same with *Diana*, or the Moon: also the name of a famous Inchantress of *Thrace*.

Hecatombs, (Greek) a Sacrifice, wherein a Hundred Beasts were offered at one time.

Hecatopolis, an Epithet of the Island of *Crete*, which is said to have had a Hundred Cities in it.

Hecatopylle, the Name of a City of *Egypt*, otherwise called *Egyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the Name of an Engine to take Fish without, from the Dutch Word *heken*, i. e. To pick.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick-Fever, a Fever which is habitual, and which inflames the solid parts of the Body; it comes from the Greek word *hexis*, a Habit.

Hecia, the Name of a Mountain in *Island*, where there is a terrible Abyss.

Hektor, the Son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the stoutest of all the *Trojans*, long *Proteus*, and *Patroclus*; but was at length slain himself by *Achilles*. The word signifieth, Defender.

Federal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heeld, a Term in Navigation, a Ship heelds Star-board, or Lar-board, that is, leans both to that side.

Heer, and *Haze*, (old word) hoarse and harsh.

Hegira, the Epoch, or computation of Time among the Turks.

Heigbb, a Vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the Expressions are neither too swelling, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

Heigbb of a Figure, is the perpendicular Line, drawn from the Top to the Base.

Heinjarre, or *Hinjarre*, (Saxon) a departing of a Servant from his Master; from *Hein*, a House, and *Fair*, Passage.

Hemuse, a Roe-Buck of the fourth year.

Heir of Blood, in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; but Heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Dupleature.

Heirloom, signifieth all Implements of a House; which having belonged to the House for certain Descents, accrew to the Heir with the House itself. Loom, signifying a Frame to weave in.

Hekhejaites,

Hekhejaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny Christ in times of persecution: Their first Teacher was one *Hekhejaus*.

Heklypsin, the drops and gum of Silver.

To Hele (old word) to cover.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Lada*; married to *Menlaus*; afterwards being stoln away by *Paris*, and re-demanded by *Priamus* by the Greeks, the *Trojans* refused to send her back, which was the occasion of a very great War, and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in Greek, pitiful.

Heliacal, Rising of a Star, is, when a Star which was at first hid by the Light of the Sun afterwards appears. From the Greek word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

Helice, a Town of *Achaia*, a Region of the *Peloponnesus* or the *Morea*; also the utmost Northern Constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear consisting of twenty seven Stars; whereof the seven in the Tail are called *Plausfrum* or *Charles* his Wain.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill of *Pheos*, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Helioentric, Longitude or Apseids, so called as respecting the Sun, the Center of the universe, according to *Copernicus*.

Heliogope, an Instrument wherewithal to observe the Sun.

Heliocopypy, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines in *plano*, in *Cylinder*, *Cone*, *Sphere*, *Conoid*, and *Spheroid*, and their properties appertaining.

Heliotrope, (Greek) the name of a Flour or Plant commonly called *Turn-sole*, which is said always to follow the course of the Sun. Also a kind precious Stone of a green colour, and streak with red veins.

Helix, a term in Geometry, being the same in Greek, as *Spira* in Latin. See *Spiral line*.

Helibore, the name of a certain Plant, called also *Melampodium*, which is good to purge melancholy humours and vapours that annoy the Brain.

Helienistical, belonging to Greece, or the Greek Language; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helm, signifieth in Navigation a piece of Wood fastned to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat; also the Helm of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the Government of a Nation.

Heimat in *Hark Stowers*, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Helluation, (Lat.) a playing the Glutton a greedy devouring.

Helsingborgum, (*Elfsburg*) a very strong Town, with a Castle upon the *Sound*, in *Scandia*, the chief Peninsula of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helsingora, (*Elfsnur*) a very neat built Town, the third in *Scandia*, being also a noted Haven upon the *Sound*, and one of the chief Emporiums in the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Country invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill of *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhine*, and *Rhone*;

it is now called *Switzerland*, being divided into several Confederate Cantons, and under the Government of a Commonwealth.

Hematite, the Blood-stone, a sort of Stone, which Guilders make use of in Polishing.

Hematofis, Sanguification, or turning into Blood.

Hemerology, (Greek) a Kalender, or Book wherein are registred the passages of every day.

Hemicranij, (Greek) a distaste in the head, called the *Meagrim*. See *Meagrim*.

Hemi-cycle, (Greek) $\frac{1}{2}$ half-circle.

Hemington, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *Per Saltum*, *suffutem*, & *Bumbulum seu Pettum*, i. e. By this Tenure, that on every *Christmas* day before the King, he should dance, puff up his Cheeks and fart.

Hemiplegia, (Greek) the Palsy on one side only.

Hemisphere, (Greek) half the Compa of the Heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horizon.

Hemistic, (Greek) half a verse.

Hemuste, a term in Hunting for a Roe Buck of the third year.

Hemlock, a certain Plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whose juice being poyson, used to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which stands a Town called *Alcala de Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hyofoyanus*, an Herb which is counted rank Poyson.

Heinbman, or *Heinjsman*, a German word signifying a domestick servant. It is i ken among us for a Page of Honor.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hendecasyllable, (Greek) a verse consisting of eleven syllables comprehending these feet, *Dactyl*, *Sponde*, and three *Trochees*, as

Quoquo diffugas pavens Mabilii.

It is otherwise called *phaleucium*.

Hengton-hill, a Hill in *Cornwall*, where the British *Dannomni*, calling the *Dames* to assist them to drive the English out of *Devonshire*, were by King *Egbert*, totally defeated and ruined.

Hengwit. See *Hangwit*

Hengsel, the name of him who led the first Englishmen into this Isle: The word signifies in the Saxon Language *Horseman*.

Heniocbus, vide *Auriga*.

Henoch, (Hebr.) taught or dedicate, *Cains* Son of whom the City *Henoch* was so called; also the Father of *Methuselah*.

Henry, the name of seven Emperors of Germany, eight Kings of England, four Kings of France, four Kings of Castile. The word comes from the German *Einrick*, i. e. Rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, i. e. Rich Lord; or else is contracted from *Honoricus*.

To Heni, (old word) to catch.

Hepatic, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

Hephestian Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptadradical

Heptadral Figure, or *Heptadron*, a Geometrical Figure consisting of seven sides.

Heptagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Heptagon, or Figure of seven Angles.

Heptarchy, (*Greek*) a seven-fold Government, or Government of Seven Men; as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

Heraclea, a City in the *Turkish* Dominion, in that part call'd *Traluis Byzantinus*; also a City of *Pontus* in *Asia* the *Less*; also *Heracilia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*.

Heracleus, an *Ephean* Philosopher, call'd the Weeping Philosopher, because as oft as he beheld the Calamities and unfortunate Accidents hapning in the World, he still fell a weeping. He is said to have been torn in pieces by Dogs, as he lay sleeping in the Sun covered over with Horf-dung, which he took as a Remedy against the Dropie.

Herald. See *Harald*.

Herades, (*old word*) Feats of Activity.

Herbage, signifies in Common Law, the Fruit of the Earth, provided by Nature for the Cattle: Also the Liberty that a Man hath to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground, or in the Forest.

Herbivage, or *Herborow*, (*old word*) Lodging.

Herbivall, or *Herbarry*, (*Lat.*) One that hath knowledge in the Nature and Temperaments of Herbs.

Herbenger. See *Harbenger*.

Herb Christoph, a kind of Aconite bearing Berries like Beads: It is to be seen only in the Gardens of them that delight in Rarities.

Herb Paris, (*Triphylus*, *Herba Paris*) an Herb otherwise call'd *True Love*, or *One Berry*, the Leaves whereof grow like a True-lovers Knot, with a Berry in the midst: It resisteth Poyson, Peffilence, Fevers; cureth Ulcers, Inflammations, and Imposthumes.

Herb Robert, (*Geranium*) a kind of Cranes-bill with reddish Stalks; it helpeth the Stone, stayeth Blood howsoever flowing; it speedily healeth all green Wounds, and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, (*Nimmularia*) an Herb of a moderately cold and dry quality.

Herber, a Proper Name, signifying in *Dutch*, Bright Lord.

Herbipolis, now call'd *Wirtzberg*. An Episcopal See in that part of *Germany*, call'd the Circle of *Franconia*.

Hercinia, a Wood in *Germany*, of a very large extent, both in length and breadth, and abounding with Wild Beasts.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which Name was *Hercules*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Almena*.

Herculean Labours, such as *Hercules* undertook and perform'd; great and dangerous Achievements.

Hercules's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have set up, the one at *Cadix*, the other at *Ceuta*, as the Bounds of the Western World.

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-sickness.

Herd of Harts, and all manner of Deer; *Herd* of Swine, when in Companies.

Herc de Casjar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* used to compute their number of years, as we do from the Year of our Lord. It was also used in *Spain* for a great while. The word signifieth as much as, *The Monarchy of Casjar*.

Hereditary, or *Hereditary*, (*Lat.*) That which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person by Right of a Natural Succession. Hereditary Diseases, are such as the Parents had, and have always seiz'd the Children.

Hereditaments, signify in Common Law, all such things as descend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compass of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a Term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is call'd the undoing of a Boar.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently call'd *Trefawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that Tract of the Countrey call'd of old *Erwinus* or *Archenfeld*, out of the ruins of the ancient *Ariconium*. The fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *East England*; who going to woo the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, was here forsworn and murdered by the procurement of *Queenred*, *Offa's* Wife.

Herese. See *Harrese*.

Herese, or *Herese*, (*Greek*) the principal Author of any Herese, or Sect.

Heretig, or *Heretig*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the *Saxon* word *Here*, an Army, and *tega*, to draw out.

Heritity, (*Lat.*) Masterly authority.

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succession.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was Ploughed up a Brazen Vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with precious Stones (which was given as a Present to *Catharine* of *Spain*, Wife to King *Henry* the Eighth) was found.

Herman. See *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (*Greek*) a word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, i. e. *Venus*, and signifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the Story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly described in the Fourth Book of *Ovid's Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great Egyptian Philosopher, who is thought to have lived not long after *Moses*. It is now a Chymical Word, and used in these Phrases: *Hermetic Science*, the Art of Chymistry. *Hermetic Seal*, is that matter wherewith Chymists stop up the mouths of their Vessels so close, that the most subtil Spirit cannot exhale forth.

Hermitage, a solitary Place, a Dwelling for Hermites, or Persons that devote themselves to a Religious Solitude.

Hermofidius, certain Roots like Fingers, but of what Plant is so uncertain, that they are call'd *Opprobrium Herbariorum*; they are sometimes used

in

in Medicines that purge humors from the Joynts and remoter parts of the Body.

Hermotimus, a Native of *Clazomena*, whose Soul, as the tradition goes, used to leave his Body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off; his Body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his Body, burnt it; so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernia, properly the falling of the Intestins, Caule, &c. By the Processes of the *Peritoneum* dilated into the Groyn.

Hernious, (*Lat.*) Bursten-bellied.

Hero, a great and illustrious Personage, who though by Nature mortal, was by the People thought to partake of Immortality. For which Reason they rank'd him in the number of the Gods after his death.

Herod, surnam'd *Antipater*, a King of the *Jews*, created by the *Roman* Senate; who destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place.

Herodotus, an Historian of *Halicarnassus*, whose Nine Books of History, entituled each by the name of one of the Nine Muses, are extant.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (*Greek*) noble, lofty, becoming a *Hero*; whence *Heroick* Poem, that sort of Poem which sets forth the Deeds in War, and all other noble performances of Kings, Princes, and the greatest of Men.

Heroick Verse, that kind of Verse which by the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* was solely used in their *Heroick* Poems, without any other mixture. It is also call'd *Hexameter*, as consisting just of six feet all Dactyls and Spondees, but without any certain order, only in the fifth place a Dactyl (sometimes a Spondee) but in the sixth place a Spondee always. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this example.

Eurus ad Auroram Nababæaque regnâ recessit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this.

Ariaque alpe, & misser Apenninus.

Heorine, a Woman of a noble Spirit, and excellent virtues.

A Heron, a large and wild water Fowl, with a long Neck and a long Bill, that flies high, and feeds upon Fish.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythraean Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three Books of Prophecies, and being refused it, she burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left; as she demanded for all the three.

Herford, i. e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Herefordshire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town in King *Henry* the Seconds days. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Hernford*, i. e. *Redford*.

Heribus, a godess worshipp'd by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*.

Hesiodus, an ancient Poet of *Astra*, of whom it is in dispute, whether *Homer* or he were the ancienter; besides what we have extant of him, as his *Opera & dies*, *scutum Hercules* & *Theogonis*, there are mentioned of his writing several other works.

Hesione, the Daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed from a great Whale, gave her in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ransack'd *Troy*; because her Father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

To *Hesitate*, to be uncertain and Irresolute, to be at a loss what to say or do.

Helperian Gardens, places which as the Poets feign'd had Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by an always waking Dragon.

Helperus, the name given to the Evening Star.

Helperides, certain Islands in the *Atlantic* Ocean, much celebrated by the ancient both Poets and others; but which and where they were, is hard to determine. Some think they were those ten Islands over against *Cape Verde*, which the *Dutch* now call *Saint Jago*, the chief whereof is *S. Jago*, a Colony of the *Portugueses*.

Heli, (*old word*) Commands or Decrees.

Heli, (*old word*) Promised.

Herolites, in Grammar, are those sort of Nouns which are either defective or redundant, at least differ some way or other in their manner of declining from the common sort; as Verbs that do vary, are call'd *Anomalus*.

Heterodot, (*Greek*) being of another opinion or judgment, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneal; (*Greek*) being of different kind and name.

Heli, (*old word*) Fear or astonish, *Canani* Brother, of whom we came the *Fittites*.

Hete-Isians, (*Greek*) people that live between the Equator and the two Tropicks, in the temperate Zone, who have their Shadows cast on the one side and the other.

Hetruria, a Country of *Italy*; otherwise call'd *Tuscany*, or *Tusany*; the People whereof were in ancient times much given to foothering; it reacheth from *Misera* to *Tyber*. It is now under a Monarchical Government of a Prince, who is commonly stiled the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

To *Hetter*, (*old word*) to commit or dedicate

Heveningbam, a Town in *Suffolk*; which gave name and residence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Hemingham*.

Hew, (*old word*) colour

Hevmond (*old word*) shining.

Hexachord, an Interval in *Musick*; call'd a Sixth.

Hexaedron, a Geometrical figure consisting of six sides.

Hexagonal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Hexagon; or Geometrical figure having six angles or corners.

Hexameter Verse, (*Greek*) a Verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise call'd a *Heroick Verse*; because

because it is used in Heroick Poems. See *Heroick Verse*.

Hocaptate, (Greek) a Noun declined with six Cases.

Hocasticks, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six Verses.

Hocis, a Habit, or Habitude of Body.

Hoydelberg, a City of Germany, in the Territory of the Prince Elector Palatine, so called from the Dutch words *hoy*, i. e. Sweet Broom and *berg*, i. e. a Hill.

Hozekiah, or *Hizkiah*, (Hebr.) a pious King of Judah, who obtained by Prayer, Victory against Sennacherib King of the Assyrians, made great Reformation in the Temple, and had his life prolonged after a sickness unto death.

H. I.

Hibernia, a fair Island lying on the Western part of Britain: It is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt Generation.

Hobel, or *Hatchel*, an Instrument to kcomb Hemp, or Flax withal.

Hickway, a certain Bird, otherwise called a Wood-pecker, or Wryneck.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a disease in cattle, when the skin cleaveth to their sides. In Agriculture, it is a disease whereunto Trees, in like manner, by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. And metaphorically, it is applied to close fitted miserly Fellow.

Hide of Land, (from the Dutch word *hede*, i. e. A wild Field; also Heath and Broom) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land as may be Ploughed with one Plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights Fee.

Hide and Gain, the same as Gainage.

Hide, a kind of Sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hidæous, monstrous terrible to the sight.

Hidroicks, Medicens provoking sweat.

Hiera pieræ, a purging electuary invented by Galen, the Basis of which is Aloes.

Hierarchy, (Greek) a Spiritual Government; also the holy Order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominations, Principalities, Powers, Vertues, Arch-Angels, and Angels.

Hieratick Paper, fine Paper, dedicated to Religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain mysterious Characters or Images, used among the ancient Egyptians, whereby holy Sentences were exprest.

Hierograms, (Greek) sacred Writings.

Hieroglypher, a Writer of Divine things.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in Greek Holy Name.

Hieronymians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by S. Jerome. There were also certain hier-

mites so called, whose Order was founded in the year 1365, by one *Granel* of Florence.

Hierosolyme, the famous City of Judæa, vulgarly called *Jerusalem*.

High-crested, (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

High-rigged, (A term in Archery.) See *Shoulder-head*.

High, (old word) named.

Hilgra, the Rage and Fury of the Waves of *Severn* below *Glocester*.

Hilarity, (Lat.) cheerfulness, or mirth.

Hilary term. See *Term*.

Hildebert, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Dutch, Famous Lord.

Hilkiah, (Hebr.) The Lords gentleness, the Father of King *Eliakim*; also the name of several persons in holy Scripture.

To Himple, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt or go lame.

Hin, a certain Hebrew measure, containing twelve Sextaries or Logins; each Sextary or Login containing about the quantity of a Roman Pint.

Hinc or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a Servant at Husbandry; also *Hinde* is a term in Hunting for a Beast of the Forest the first year.

Hippacc, a kind of Cheese made of Mares Milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of Athens, who succeeded *Pisistratus*; and having deflowred a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton* conspired against him, and slew him.

Hippiades, (Greek) Images representing Women on Horsback.

Hippas, a Philosopher of Elca, the Disciple of *Hegefidemus*. He held content of mind to be the *Summum Bonum*.

Hippocentaurus. See *Centaurus*.

Hippocras, a kind of artificial Wine compounded of Sack, and several sorts of Spices.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Cos*; he lived one hundred and four years, and was had in great honour by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*.

Hippocrene, a Fountain of *Beotia*, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for Tiltting, or Horf-racing.

Hippolytus, the Son of *Theseus* and *Hippolitè*, torn in pieces by the wild Horses that drew his Chariot, and restored to life by *Asculapius*.

Hippomachy, (Greek) a fighting on Horsback.

Hippomaner, a famous Poison among the Ancients, being one of the main Ingredients that were put into the Composition of amorous Philtres.

Hippomenes, who because he could not abstain from lying with his Wife in the Temple of *Cibele*, was turned into a Lion, and she into a Lioness.

Hippo, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof St. *Austin* was Bishop.

Hippoboscion,

Hippoboscion, (Greek) an Herb growing upon the fullers Thorn, good for the Falling-sicknesses.

Hippocrates, the Wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus* who loved her Husband so much, that she followed him in all Dangers and Extremities.

Hircania, one of the three chief Provinces of the most Easterly part of *Persia*; the other two being *Ariana* and *Drangiana*. This Province is divided into two lesser Regions, *Margiana*, whose principal City is *Ausochia Margiana*, and *Bactria*, whose chiefest Cities are *Bactria* and *Eblusmi*.

Hircinia, (Lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (Lat.) a certain Disease in a Vine, which causeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the Left-shoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirsute, (Lat.) rough, bristly, full of hair.

Hispalis, the chief City of *Andalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly the Kingdom of *Casile*. It is situate upon the River *Bætis*, and is now called *Sevil*.

Hispantula, or *Little Spain*, as *Columbus* named it is, if not the largest, yet the fairest and goodliest of all the *American* Islands, called by the Natives anciently *Haysi*.

Hispantia, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*: *Lusitania*, now *Portugal*; and *Taracometis* which contains the Kingdom of *Aragon*, and part of *Casile*.

Hispid, (Lat.) having rough Hairs or Bristles.

Histry, a Description, or Relation of Things, as they are, or of Actions as they did pass. Applied to inanimate things, as a History of Plants, Minerals, Natural Things, &c.

Historiographer, (Greek) a Writer of Histories, a Historian.

Historiologi, (Greek) a Historical Discourfe.

Histris. See *Istria*.

Histris, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon.

Histrionical, (Lat.) belonging to a *Histris*, or Stage-player.

To Hitch, in Navigation is to catch hold of any thing with a Rope, or with a Hook.

Hithe, (Sax.) a little Haven to Land Wares out of Boats. Whence *Queen-bithe*, i. e. Queens Port or Haven.

H. L.

Hilford or *Laford*, (Sax.) a Lord.

Hleasdan or *Leasdan*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H. O.

Hoan, (from the old Saxon word *Hen*, a stone) a fine Whetstone.

Hob, (old word) a Clown.

Hobby, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*; also a little Irish Nag, Lat. *Aspuro*.

Hoblers, certain Irish Knights, which used to serve upon Hobbies.

Flock-ride, (Dutch *Wooftijd*) a High time, Latin *Feastia*) a certain Festival celebrated anciently by the English on the Monday and Tues-

day sevennight after *Easter* week, in Memory of the sudden Death of *Hardycaunte*, and with him the Downfall of the *Danes*.

Hocus-pocus, a made Word, signifying a Juggler a shewer of Tricks by: *Legier de main*, or sleight of hand.

Hodoy, (Persian) God, a word often used by the Turks.

A Hodge-podge, or *Hatch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or Flesh cut to Pieces, and sodden together with Herbs; also a Law Term, signifying a Commixtion, or putting together of Land, for the better Division of it.

Hodgee, (Persian) a Priest or Holy Man among the Persians.

Hodernal, (Lat.) belonging to the present Day, or Time.

Hogan Mogan, (Dutch) High and Mighty, a Title generally attributed to the Estates of the United Provinces of the *Neatherlands*.

Hogenbine, in Common Law is, he that cometh to a House guelt-wife, and lieth there the third Night; after which he is accounted one of the Family.

Hogs, Transcribers of Books among the Turks, to whom Printing is forbid.

Hogoe, a Word vulgarly used for a high Savor or Taste; it cometh from the French word *Haut-gout*.

Hogs-head, a Measure of Wine containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A Hogstee, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (old word) peevishness; and *Hokery* forwardly.

Hold, (a term in Hunting.) See *Covert*.

Hold off, a Term in Navigation, is when the Seamen heave the Cable at the Capstern, if it be great and stiff, it surges and slips back, unless they keep it close to the Whelps, and then they either hold it fast with Nippers, or bring it to the Jeer-Capstern.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincolnshire* is divided; from which, the Earl of *Holland*, deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Refceven* and *Lindsey*. All one of the seven United Provinces of the *Neatherlands* divided into *Norrb Holland* and *South Holland*.

Holly-tree, called in Latin *Aquifolium*, or *Agri-folium*. A Plant which is green both Winter and Summer, and therefore in great Request about *Christmajs* time, together with Ivy, for the decking of Windows.

Holm, (Ilex.) a sort of Oak.

Holocauft, (Greek) a Sacrifice which is wholly consumed upon the Altar.

Holometer, a Mathematical Instrument for the easie measuring of any thing whatever, invented by *Abel Tull*.

Holfania, quasi *Holt Saffia*, i. e. Woody Germany,holt, signifying in Dutch Wood. It is the Country of Germany, vulgarly called *Holfstein*, being under a Sovereign Duke.

Holybocks, (*Malva Hortensis*) a kind of Malloes with beautiful Flowers of several Colours, both single and double.

Hobrofe, (*Cistus, Rosa Syriaca*) a Plant with
Ccc Leaves

Leaves almost like Sage, but whiter; the Flowers whereof fall presently after they are blown.

Holy Thistle, a very wholesome Root, called in *Latin Cardus Benedictus*.

Homage, that Reverence, Respect, and Submission which is owing to a King, a Master, or a Superior. Likewise the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord; also a Jury of a Court Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee.

Homage Ancestral, where a Man and his Ancestors have held their Land of the Lord by Homage time out of mind.

Hombre, (Spanish a Man) a Spanish Game at Cards, so called, because who ever hath the better in the Game, saith *yo soy f hombre*, i. e. I am the Man.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet, called at first *Meligenes*, because he was born by the River *Melae*. He writ a Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odysses*.

Homesoken, or *Hansfoken*, an Immunity from an ameriament for entering into Houses violently, and without licence. It cometh from the Dutch words, *hous* a House, and *hanc* Liberty.

Homicide, (Lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder. *Homily*, (Greek) a Sermon, or Exhortation made to the People, and afterwards printed for the Instruction of Private Families.

Homocentric, having the same or a like Center. *Homoeonymy*, (Greek) a likeness of Parts. *Homonymy*, (Greek) a Rhetorical Figure wherein some certain similitude of any thing is collected from the parts thereof, as *Virg.*

Sic oculus, sic ille manus, sic ora tenebat. *Homocentric*, a falling out alike, a Rhetorical Figure, or Exornation, wherein divers Clauses end with like Cases; as, *Labor in negotiis, Fortitudo in periculis, Industria in agendo, Celeritas in conscientia, &c.*

Homoteleuton, (Greek) ending alike, a figure wherein divers members of a sentence end alike; as, *He is an eloquent man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, dispose orderly, figure diversly, pronounce aptly, confirm strongly, and conclude diversly.*

Homogeneous, or *Homogeneous*, (Greek) being of one and the same Nature and Kind.

Homologal, agreeable or alike to one another. *Homologation*, the Publishing of a judicial Act, to make it more valid and strong.

Homology, (Greek) a confelling, or agreeing. *Homonymous*, (Greek) things of several Natures, yet having the same Name; a term in Logick. See *Equivocal*.

Honduras, a City of *Gnatimala*, a Province of Northern America.

Honest, He that merits Esteem and Praise for being just and reasonable according to good Manners.

Honesty, purity of Manners. *Honycombed*, in the Art of Gunnery, is when a Piece is ill cast, overmuch worn and rugged within.

Honyuckle, (*Periclymenum Caprifolium*) a kind of Flower, otherwise called a Woodbind.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, (French) the Motto of the Garter, signifying in English, Blame be to him who thinketh ill.

Honour, The Testimony of Esteem or Submission which one man pays to another by his Word or by his Actions. Or to speak more generally, Honour is that Esteem which is due to Vertue and Merit.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seignoury.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon next to the Chief, it being immediately above the Fesse-point, that is to say, between the Chief and the Fesse-point.

Honorable Amends, (French) and often met with in History, is an infamous Punishment when an Offender is delivered over to the Hangman, who trips him to his Shirt, and after he has put a Rope about his Neck, with a wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, or before the next Church, where he is bound to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court, for the Offence he has committed.

Honorary, (Lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in Token of Honor.

Honorius, the Name of one of the Roman Emperors, the Son of *Theodosius*, the first, who divided the Empire between his two Sons, assigning to *Aradius* the Eastern Part, to *Theodosius* the Western Part.

Honey-moon, an Expression commonly applied to new married People, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their Affections.

Hoops of a Ship, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the Rake and Run of the Ship.

Honourary, (Pers.) a Title of the Grand Signiors; signifying a Man of Blood, or one that causeth Blood, but used for a King.

Hoord, or *Hord*, a Tribe, Clan, or distinct Company among the Tartars.

Horn Castle, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King Edward the First retired, when the *Welshmen* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caer-gule Castle*.

Hophar, a River that flows by *Haliartus*, a City of *Beotia*, formerly called *Ionomantus*.

Hoplocrysis, (Greek) the anointing of Weapons with the Weapon-salve, which is a certain Ointment applied to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any wound made by the said Sword or Weapon.

Hoops, (Lat.) *Lupulus*, a sort of Plant which runs up upon Poles, and is chiefly used by Brewers for preserving of Beer, and Dyers for some sort of Tinctures.

Hoqueton, (French) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Hours, or the Hours; they were feigned by the Poets to be certain Goddesses, the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*.

Hourly, (Lat.) hourly, belonging to the hours. *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Vennusium*, who was in high favor with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*.

Hord, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf. Also see *Hoord*. *Horismus*,

Horismus, (Greek) Definition, a defining of any thing to advantage, yet not against the common opinion. As, *The Labour of Virtue, is the true Exercise of Pleasure*.

Horizantal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, i. e. That Circle which divides the upper Hemisphere, or so much of the Heaven as we can see round about us, from the lower Hemisphere, or so much of the Heavens as is hid from our sight. There is the Natural Horizon and the Mathematical Horizon. The first is the Natural Horizon, already describ'd. The second is a great Circle which divides that part of the Heaven which we call above us, from that which is counted under us; precisely into two equal parts; whose Poles are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and in which Circle the vertical Points are numbered: Besides that our Days and Nights are measured by it. For while the Sun is above the Horizon it is Day; when under it, Night.

Horizantal Line, any Line drawn parallel to the Horizon on a plain or dial.

Horizontal Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is press'd into the plain of the Horizon and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon.

Horbeams, (*Carpinus*) a Tree whose Wood is very hard, and fit for Fowel.

A Hornet a kind of Insect called in *Latin Crabro*, which useth to infest Horses and other Creatures, and is ingendred of the Carcasses of dead Horses.

Horned Beasts, a Tax within the Forest to be paid for horned Beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Calven*, i. e. To pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kind of Dial or Instrument to shew how the hours pass away.

Horological, (Greek) belonging to a *Horologe*, i. e. An Hour-glass, Clock, or Dial.

Horologigraphy, the Art of making or treating of Clocks, Dials, and other Instruments to tell the time of the Day.

Horometry, the Art of measuring or dividing Hours, and keeping Account of Time.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours; also so much of the Firmament as lieth every hour exactly from the East; also that Celestial Figure or Scheme containing the twelve Houses, wherein is set down the Disposition of the Heaven and the Stars at a certain Moment, in order to make Predictions. It is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in form of a planisphere, invented by *John Paduanus*.

Horror, (Lat.) a fuddain Passion of the Soul which causes the whole body to tremble; which causes it to be afraid of some hurtful and terrible Object. Also a violent aversion or hatred for certain Things. Whence *Horrible*, that causes a great Dread or Aversion; and sometimes signifieth excellence; such a one has been at a horrible Expende.

Horst de Rent free, an exception to avoid an Action for Rent siffing out of certain Land, by him who pretends to be the Lord, or for some Custom or Services. For if he can justify that the Land is

without the compass of his Fee, the Action falls. *Horst*, in Navigation is a Rope fastned to the Foremast Shrouds and Spritfall Sheets, to keep the Sheets clear off the Anchor-locks.

Horst-beal, a kind of Herb otherwise called *Elcampane*.

Horst-tail, (Lat.) *Cauda Equina*, or *Equisetum*, a Saturnine Herb, good for healing inward wounds or ulcers.

Horstion, (Lat.) an exhorting, or persuading to any thing.

Hortensia, the Daughter of *Hortensius*, she so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*, *M. Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hortolan, a little but delicious Bird, less than a Lark, that feeds upon Millet; and many times burfts it with Fat.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the same with Orchard.

Hosanna, an Hebrew word, signifying, *Save I beseech thee*, being a solemn acclamation used by the Jews in their Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospitaliers, an Order of Knights, first founded at *Jerusalem*, and called *Hospitaliers*, for that they built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for the Entertainment of all such as came to visit the Holy Places, and guarded and protected such Pilgrims in their Journeys.

Hospage, (French) a pledge left in War for performance of Covenants.

Hospieler, in *Latin Hospes*, or *Hospitalarius*; a Keeper of an Hoftery or Inn; an Host.

Hospiety, (Lat.) hatred or enmity. *Hosch-pot*. See *Hodge-podge*.

Hosen, (old word) called.

Hounds, in Navigation, are holes in the Cheeks of the Malt, wherein the Ties run to hoist the Yards.

Hounds tongue, (Greek *Cynoglossum*) an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound: The Root is used both in Pills and Decoctions, to stay all hard and thin deflections of Rheim from the Head into the Eyes or Nose, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Hour. See *Lapping*. *Hour Circle*, is part of the furniture of a Globe being a Brazen Circle fitted to the Meridian, whose Center is the Pole of the World, divided into 24 hours which in a Revolution of the Globe are all pointed at with an Index for that purpose fitted on the Axis of the Globe.

Hourage, a Fee that Carrier, or any one pays for setting up any stuff in a house.

House, a Word the Signification of which is commonly known.

House, in Astrology, is the Twelfth Part of the Zodiac, being divided into twelve equal parts.

House-hote, Efflovers out of the Lords Wood, to uphold a Tenement or House, from House, and the Dutch word *Wot*, a making good. See *Efflovers*.

House-leaf, or *Senecio*, (Lat.) *Majus Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Barba Jovis*, an Herb growing commonly

commonly on Walls and House-sides, with broadish thick Leaves pointed at the End; the Juice hereof is good in hot Agues, all hot Inflammations and S. Antonius fire. It is also called *Zygreen* answerable to the *Latin Schipervivum*.

Houffes, Coverings for the Cruppers of Horses.

Hovel, a British surname, signifying Sound or Whole. Some derive it from *Helius*, Sunbright. The *Hovels* of a Ship, the Room between the Keelson and lower Decks.

The *Hovels*, the holes of the Cheeks fastned to the Head of the Masts.

To *Hovsel*, to administer the Sacrament to one that lieth on his Death-bed.

Hovse-in, is when a Ship after she is past the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

Hovsing of the Dogs. See *Expediating*.

Hoy, (*Celoz*) a fort. of swift sailing, but high built Vessel.

H. U.

Hubba, the name of a Danish Captain who in old times invaded this Island.

Hue and Cry, in Common Law is a Pursuit of one having committed Felony by the Highway, by describing the Party, and giving notice to several Constables from one Town to another.

Hugs, (*Hugo*) the proper name of a Man, signifying Comfort. Of this Name was one ancient King of France, surnamed *Capes*.

Hugonot, a Name which used to be given in Derision to those of the reformed Religion in France. So called from a Hobgoblin called King *Hugon*, who was said to walk by Night at *Tours*, where the Name was first given 'em, because they used to meet in the Night time, for the Exercise of their Devotion.

Huize, or *Huize*, (*Dutch*) a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland*.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad Ship.

Hull, a Town in *Torkshire*, situate upon the River *Hull*, anciently called *Kingsfon* (q. *Kings-Town*) upon *Hull*. It being built by King *Edward*, the First, and beautified with fair Buildings by *Michael de la Pool*, Earl of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandise.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the Body of a Ship without Masts, Sails, or Yards.

Hulling, is when a Ship at Sea hath taken in all her Sails in calm Weather.

Hullock, in Navigation, a piece of the Mizzen or some other Sail, part opened, to keep the Ships head to the Sea.

Hulstred (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (*Lat.*) the Nature and Condition of Man; also, Gentleness, Mildness, Affability, Courtesy, and Urbanity, are the Species of Humanity.

To *Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable, and familiar.

Humane, or Courteous signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an Arm of the Sea) in *Torkshire*.

Humbird, a Bird frequent in *New England*, and some other of those parts. It is no bigger then a Hornet, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird; and for Colour, is as glorious as the Rainbow, and makes a humming Noise like an Humble Bee, whence it is so called.

Humble, submissive, respectful, without Pride or Haughtiness.

Humectatin, (*Lat.*) a moistning. In Chymistry it is a softning of hard Bodies, by the sprinkling of moisture on them. It is otherwise called *Trisgation*.

Humeral Muscle, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humid, moist, said of Bodies, whose Parts are watry, fluid, and in Motion.

Humidity, Moisture.

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order of Men, so called from *Humiliate Latin*, to humble or bring low; because they led very strict, or mortified lives; they were instituted in the year 1166.

Humility, is a Vertue contrary to Pride and Superbness, which inclines us to Sublimation, and to carry our selves lowly before our Superiours and those to whom we would give Respect. Moreover it is an inward Vertue that causes us to annihilate our selves before the Grandeurs of God, and to love and bear with Injuries, Affronts, and Persecutions for the Love of God.

Humility, otherwise called *Simplicity*, a sort of Bird in *New England*; the smaller sort whereof, are no bigger then a Kite. It is most properly called the *Simplicity*, because immediately the surviving of them, pitch upon the place where the others were killed before.

Humorist, (*Lat.*) one that is fantastick, or full of humors.

Humor, (*Lat.*) moisture; also a Mans *Fanfic*, or Disposition. The three general Humors that wath the whole Body, are Blood, the Lymphs, and the Nervous Juice: Besides which there are several particular Humors, as Chyle, Bils, Pancreatic Juice, Seed, &c.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Houe-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire consisting of Ten Tithings, each Tithing consisting of Ten Houeholds, called in *Latin Decenne*.

Hundreders, Men empannelled of a Jury upon any Controversee of Land, dwelling within the Hundred where the Land lieth.

Hundredlegs, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forreit were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary*, divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Humet, a People of *Scythia*, who in the time of the Emperor *Valentinian*, overroth all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at last overcome by the Prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huming

Huntington, the chief Town in *Huntingtonshire*, in the Publick Seal called *Humorydune*, i. e. The Hill of Hunters, alluding to which Name, *Leland* calls it in *Latin Venantodunum*. Near unto the Bridge is to be seen yet the Plot of a Castle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the Year 917. and by King *Henry* the Second demolished, to put an end to the Contention which the *Scottishmen* and the *S. Lixes* had to often had about it.

Hurtlebats, or *Whirlebats*, a Game or Exercise used among the Ancients, called in *Latin Exercis*.

Hurles, certain great stones in *Cornwall*, which the People therabouts persuade themselves to have been in times past Men transformed into Stones, for profaning the Sabbath-Day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurtleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Hurricane, a violent Storm of Wind which happens oft-times in *Jamaica*, and some other parts of the *West Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; which makes very great Havock and Devastation of Trees, Houses, and all that comes in its way.

Hurts, or *Hurtis*, certain round Figures in Heraldry, always blew, resembling *Hurtle-berries*, and born by the Family of the *Baskervills*.

Hurari, *Hungarian* Horsemen; so called from the general Cry they make at the first Charge of the Horse, *Furra*.

Hurdeles, a Name given in ancient times to those that were Gatherers of the Danish Tribute.

Hurshafene, in some of the Statues is taken for him that holdeth Houle and Land.

Hurling, a Court of Common Pleas held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and it is the highest Court they have; for that Error and Attaint lies there of a Judgment or false Verdict in the Sheriff's Court.

H. Y.

Hyacinthus, a Youth beloved, and accidentally kill'd by *Apollo*, whose Misfortune *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a Flower called a *Jacinth*, vulgarly, *Crow-roses*. There is also a Precious Stone called a *Hyacinth*, or *Jacinth*, being of a Violet Colour.

Hyades, Seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, that always bring Rain, by the Poets said to be the Daughters of *Atlas*.

Hyalides, the Vitrous Humour of the Eye, contained within the Nettles and Uveous Parts.

Hyernal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Winter-season.

Hybla, a Mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hydrades, little watery Bladders in the Liver and Spleen, or some other Bowel, common to Hydropical Persons. Also an increase of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*, feigned to have a hundred Heads, slain, by *Hercules*, and afterwards placed among the Stars. It is one of the Southern Constellations

and consists of twenty five Stars, besides two un-formed.

Hydragogy, (*Greek*) a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches; from one place to another. *Hydragogues* are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts by Fermentation and Precipitation.

Hydargyre, (*Greek*) A Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hydranticks, (*Greek*) an Art which reaches how to convey Water, and the ways to raise it. Also a kind of Organ among the Ancients; into the Pipes of which the fall of Water forced the Wind.

Hydrogon, (*Greek*) a Purge good against watery Humours.

Hydrography, (*Greek*) an Art that teaches the Description and Measure of the Sea or great Waters. The Science that teaches the Art of Sailing.

Hydrokele, a swelling of the outermost skin of the Cods, proceeding from a watery Humour.

Hydromancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by Waters.

Hydromel, (*Greek*) a sort of Drink made of Honey, by some called *Methegin*.

Hydrophoby, (*Greek*) a certain Disease caused by Melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extreme dread of Waters.

Hydrophick, (*Greek*) troubled with the Dropsie. Which is a waterish Dis temper occasioned by a Scrovy Humour getting between the Skin and the Flesh, and causing the part to be affected to swell.

Hydroscope, (*Greek*) a certain Instrument of late Invention, for the discerning of the Watry Volatil Streams in the Air.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, or *Hyena*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeite Humane Voice.

Hydroscope, (*Greek*) an Instrument for discerning the Drought or Moisture of the Air.

Hylog, is that Planet or part of Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its Digestion, we judge of the Life or State of a Person.

Hylogical Places, are such as when a Planet happens to be posited therein, it may be said to be *Hylog*, or fit to have the Government of Life attributed to it. Which Places are reckoned to be Five. The Attendant; the Mid-heaven, the 7th, 9th, and 11th House.

Hymen, or *Hymenæus*, Son of *Bacchus* and *Pemus*, he was the first that instituted Marriage, and therefore by some called the God of Marriage. He hath that Name from a thin skin (called in *Greek Hymen*) which is within the Secret Parts of a Woman, and is said to be a Note of Virginity.

Hymne, (*Greek*) a Spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the Praise of God.

Hypharides, (*Greek*) one of the two Muscles which lift up the Larynx.

Hyphalge, (*Greek*) a certain Figure wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them in Construction; as, *Dare Clavibus Ausurum*.

Hyppobaton

Hyperbaton, a Rhetorical Figure, being a transposing of words very different from the Order of Grammatical Construction.

Hyperbole, a curved Figure used in solid Geometry.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, which is a Figure wherein an Expression goes beyond Truth, either by way of Excess or Diminution; as, *Qui candore nivei aniver, curfus auras*. Also a Term in Geometry, being a certain crooked Line proceeding from the cutting of a Cone or Cylinder.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern People; some say dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a People of *Sybia*.

Hypercathartica, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the Body.

Hyperclissable, a word consisting of more than two Syllables, as *Hirundo*.

Hyperion, the Son of *Cælus*, and Brother of *Saturn*; thought by some to be the first that found out the Motion of the Stars, and is oftentimes mentioned in Poetry for the fame with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verse that hath a Syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hyperphysical, (Greek) supernatural.

Hyperthyron, that which is above the Gate, being a large Table upon Doric Gates in the manner of a Frise.

Hyphæ, signifies a Building, whose Inside is exposed to the Rain and open Air. The Ancients so call'd all Temples that had no Roof.

Hyphen, (Greek) a little Stroke between two Words or Syllables, as a Note of *Continuation*, and is used, either when two Words are joined together, for the more Conciseness of Expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a Word concludes the former Line, and the other begins the next.

Hypocaust, (Greek) a subterranean Place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients.

Hypocistis, (Greek) an Excrecence of the Plant *Cistus*, as Mistle grows upon the Oak, the Juice whereof stayeth Fluxes.

Hypochondriacal, (Greek) subject to Melancholy, because under the *Hypochondria*, or sides of the upper part of the Belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the Seat of Melancholy.

Hypochondrium, the upper part of the *Abdomen* under the Cartilages of the Cheek.

Hypochyma, a depraved Sight, whereby Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, or the like, seem to swim before the Eyes.

Hypocrits, (Greek) a feigning or dissembling; a Rhetorical Figure called by *Julius Ruffinianus*, by a Latin name *Pronunciatio*. See *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, which properly signifies an Actor, or one that personates others in Comedies, and Tragedies: But generally it is taken for a Dissembler, or one that makes a false shew of Piety or Vertue.

Hypogastrick, (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrum*, or outermost part of the Abdomen

between the *Hypochondria*'s and the Navel.

Hypogon, (Greek) a great Inflammation of the Eyes with swellings. Also in Astrology the 4th House, or *Imum Cæli*.

Hypoglotian Medicines, (Greek) Medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt, to take away the roughness of the Larynx.

Hypomene, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetoric. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypostasis, Subsistence, Personality.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypostasis*, or Personal Subsistence, hid in the Mytery of the Incarnation, to signify the Union of the Humane Nature with the Divine.

Hypothensual Line, a Term in Geometry; it is that side of a right angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothesis, a Supposition or Sentence laid down and taken for granted for Argument's sake.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a *Hypothesis*, i. e. Supposition; also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logic, is that which begins with a Conditional Conjunction; If he be a Man, he is a Creature.

Hypophora, a Rhetorical Figure, being a Branch of the Figure *Prolepsis*. See *Prolepsis*.

Hypoptepsis, (Greek) a Figure in Rhetoric, which by a most lively Description represents, as it were, in a Picture set before the Eye, any thing or person; as the Description of a Temple in *Virgil*, the representation of Luxury in *Spencer's* Description of the Bour of Bliss.

Hypoptisium, (Greek) the Muscle which draws the Tongue inward, when contracted.

Hyrcania. See *Firvania*.

Hyss, a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Millet*.

Hyspan, a City of *Persia*, formerly called *Hecatompolis*, from its hundred Gates, being a Days Journey in compass.

Hyssope, (Lat. *Hyssopus*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, of temperature hot and dry in the third degree, and of a cleansing quality.

Hystrical, (Greek) belonging to the Womb; whence *Hystrical* Palsion is a certain Disease in Women, commonly called Fits of the Mother; occasioned by Vapours violently arising from those parts.

Hystron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last.

Hyttania, a part of *Attica*, formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J A

J *Jacob*. See *Jacob*.

To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk.

Jabels, (Hebr. Confusion) the Father of *Shalun*; of him the City *Jabels* Gilead took its Name.

Jabin, (Hebr.) Understanding; a King of *Assyria*, who was slain by *Joshua*.

Jacatra,

Jacatra, (now called *Batavia Nova*) a City of the Island of *Java Major*, the chief Factory of the *Hollanders* in the *East Indies*.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb growing by Hedge sides, with a broad Leaf, having the smell of Garlic; for which Reason it is called *Alliaria* in *Latin*. It warmeth the Stomach, and helpeth to digest the Crudities and corrupt Humours that are ingendred therein.

Jackal, (*Lupus Aereus*) a little black shag-haired Beast of the bigness of a Spaniel, which when the Evening comes, hunts for his Prey, and coming on the foot, follows the scent with open Cry: To whom the Lion, whose Ulther he is, gives ear, and follows to seize on it, the *Jackal* not touching it till the Lion be satisfied, and then he feeds on the Relicks.

Jacynth, the name of a certain precious Stone of a bluish Colour, also a Flower called *Hyacinthus*. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jacob, (Hebr. a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Isaac*, he purchased the Birth-right of his Brother *Esau* for a Mefs of Pottage, and beguiled him of his Fathers Blessing. He had Twelve Sons, who were the Heads of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Jacobins, a Name given to the Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick*, because their principal Convent stands near *St. James's* Gate in *Paris*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the Year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*. They used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one Nature in Christ.

Jacob's Staff, a certain Geometrical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; also a Staff that Pilgrims use to walk with to *St. James* of *Compostella*.

Jactancy, (Lat.) a boasting.

Jaculation, (Lat.) a shooting, or darting.

Jael, (Hebr. a Doe) the Wife of *Heber*, who kill'd *Sisera*.

Jæna, a Town of *Andalusia*; a Province of that part of *Spain* which was formerly a Kingdom of *Castile*.

Jalop, a Root coming from the *West Indies*, like that of *Bryony*, but somewhat less, of a black Colour on the out-side, having Circles within when it is cut. It purgeth Phlegmatick, Choleric, Melancholick, but chiefly waterish Humours.

Jallamacka, a famous place in the *Mogul's* Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jambes, (French) the Side-posts of a Door.

Jambiaux, (French) Armor for the Legs.

Jambick, (Lat.) the Foot of a Verse, consisting of two Syllables, one short, and one long.

Jambick Verse, a Verse consisting of *Jambick* Feet. Of these there are chiefly two sort, the *Diameter Jambick*, which consists of four Feet only;

O carminum dulces nota.

And the *Trimeter*, which consists of six *Jambick* Feet, as

Sûts et ipsâ Rômâ virtûs rât.

Yet sometimes, especially in odd places, a *Sponde*, *Dactyle*, or *Tribachus*, comes in instead of an *Jambus*. This Verse is sometimes called *Carmen Archilochium*; from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Jamaica, an Island of *America*, in that Sea called *Mar del Nort*, one of the first discovered places of that part of the World. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by a remnant of the *English* that were expelled from *Hispaniola* in *Cromwell's* time, and is now the most considerable of the *American* Plantations, subject to the Crown of *England*.

James, the proper Name of a Man contracted from *Jacob*, in *Spanish* *Jago*, in *French* *Jagues*. There were of this Name six Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Cyprus*, and two of *Great Britain*.

Jannog-lan, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jannizaries, *Turkish* Foot-soldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Christian Name of divers Women, mollified, as some think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much used in the North of *England*.

Janssijn, the Opinion of *Cornelius Janssenus*, Bishop of *Tyre* in *Flanders*. He was a great Opposer of the Jesuits in most of their Doctrines and Opinions.

Janus, the Name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was banished out of *Crete* by his Son *Jupiter*) and of him learned Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. He built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was also called *Janicula*. He is pictured with two Faces, and from him the first Month of the Year is called *January*.

Japygia, a Countrey upon the Borders of *Italy*, called also *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*. The narrowest entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brundisium*.

Jargon, the same as *Gibberish* or *Pedlers* French.

Jarre of Oil, an earthen Vessel, containing for the most part somewhat above twenty Gallons; yet sometimes much more, sometimes less. Also the Order of Knights of the *Jarre*, was instituted by *Don Garzia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day on hunting, and entering into a Cave, saw, as is reported of him, an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of *Lillies*; at which sight, being moved with Devotion, he founded this Order.

Jarrack, a kind of Cork.

Jasmin, or *Jesemin*, a certain Tree, with the Flowers whereof *Jesemin Butter* is made.

Jason, the Son of *Esion*, the King of *Thebais*; sent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchis*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, which he did, after he had overcome the Dragon and Brazen-footed Bull that were set to guard it.

Jasper, a Stone little differing from an *Agat*, only is somewhat softer, and more easie to be polished.

Java Major, and *Java Minor*, two Islands in the *Indian* Ocean, very much traded to by the

English

I C

English and Hollanders. The Metropolis of the Isthmus is *Bantam*, of the second *Cambaba*.

Javelin, (French) a kind of Dart or Half-pike, five Foot and a half long, which the Ancients made use of as well a Foot as a Horseback.

Jaurinum, a very considerable Town of Lower Hungary, commonly called *Raab*.

Jasch, a precious Stone of a Blew or Azure Colour.

I B.

Iberia, the ancient Name of Spain.

Ibex, or *Evick*, a kind of Mountainous Goat, in Greek called *Egeceros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* Bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worshipped in *Egypt*, which with its long Bill first taught the use of Gliffers.

I C.

Icaria, (now *Nivaria*) one of those Greek Islands lying Eastward of *Tenedos*, toward the Coast of *Asia*.

Icarus, the Son of *Dedalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his Waxen Wings, which his Father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea; which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, the People anciently inhabiting those Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingtonshire*.

Ichabod, (Hebr.) Where is Glory, the Son of *Phineas* Priest, and Brother to *Abijah*.

Ich Dien, a Motto or Device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Willes*, from the time of *Edward* the Black Prince; who observing it on the Shield of *John*, King of *Bohemia*, serving under the King of *France* at the Battle of *Cressle*, where he was slain, made use of it himself, in token of subjection to his Father King *Edward* the Third, under whom he served in that War against *France*. It signifies in the *Old Anglo-Saxon* Tongue, as much as, *I serve*.

Ichneumon, (Greek) otherwise called an Indian Rat, is a Creature that breeds in *Egypt*, about the bigness of a Cat, ador'd by the *Egyptians* as being an Enemy to the Crocodile, whose Eggs he breaks, and sometimes kills, by eating out his Bowels.

Ichthyography, (Greek) a Description, or Platform of the Foundation or Ground-work of a House, or any other Building.

Ichthyocolla, (Greek) a kind of Glew made of the Skin of Fishes, commonly called *Isonglafs*; it is much used in Lasks, and Running of the Reins; it filleth up, dries, and mollifieth a little; it is rightly mixed with Glutinative Salves, and others that take away Spots, and Wrinkles from the Face.

Ichthyology, (Greek) a Description of Fishes.

Ichthyopagi, a certain People, who feed altogether upon Fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm-tree, and build their Houses with the Bones of Fish.

Iclepele, (old word) called or named.

I D.

Icon, (Greek) a Cut, Picture, or Resemblance of a Bealt or Plant, expressing the Form thereof; also a Rhetorical Figure mentioned by *Julius Rufinus*.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a Breaker or Demolisher of Images; a Sirname attributed to several of the Greek Emperors, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *Claxen* to break.

Iconography, (Greek) a Description by Cuts, &c. In Architecture, it is the Platform or Model of a House.

Icorven, (old word) cut, or carved.

Icosaedron, a solid Figure contained under twenty equal or equilateral Triangles. And it is one of the five sort of Regular Bodies, so call'd, because all the Planes wherein they are contained are equal, equilateral, and equiangular.

Ictericus, (Greek) troubled with the overflowing of the Gall; a Disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the French word *Jauter*, i. e. Yellow, because it maketh the Skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D.

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgment for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idca, (Lat.) is the first Cogitation of Human Mind; more generally, the Representation which is formed in the Mind of something that has formerly pass'd through the Senses.

Identic, that which is the same.

Identity, (Lat.) a made Term, much used in Logic, and signifying, as it were, the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a Month, among the *Romans* were eight days in every Month reckoned backward, from the end of the *Calends*, to the beginning of the *Nones*; as, in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eighth, in other Months from the thirteenth to the sixth. It comes from the old Latin word *Idus*, to divide, because they, as it were, divided the Month into two parts.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar Phrase of any Language.

Idiopathy, (Greek) a peculiar Passion. In Physick, a primary Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

Idios, a Fool, a Changeling, one that has no Wit.

Idiotism, a Property of Speech belonging to any Language.

Idiotic, (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiot, i. e. one born of so weak an Understanding, that the King by his Prerogative hath the Government and Disposal of his Lands and Substance; and to that purpose a Wit *De Idiota Inquirendis*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the Party suspected of *Idiocy* or *Idiotism*.

Idiosyncrastic, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idol,

J E

Idol, a Creature, or the Workmanship of an Artificer representing any Creature, and ador'd as a Divinity.

Idolatry, (Greek) the worshipping of false Gods but most properly an offering of Divine Honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the Son of *Deucalion*, Grand-child of *Minos*, King of *Cret*: Who returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his Son, who was the first that met him upon Land, was driven out of the Kingdom by his Subjects.

Idumea, one of the four parts into which *Syria* properly so called, is divided; the other three being *Coemagena*, *Seleucia*, and *Celestria*. The chief Cities of *Idumea*, are *Gaza*, *Afalon*, and *Acotus*.

Idyl, (Greek) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J E.

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great Ships to hoist the Yards and Sails withal.

Jeare rope, a piece of a Hauger made fast to the Main-yard, used in great Ships.

Jebe Ackehese, the Grand Signiors Pocket Money, which he gives away by whole handfuls, to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him sport.

Jebus, (Hebr. The fire of the Lord) the ancient name of the City of *Jerusalem*, from *Je-bus*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom came the *Jebusites*.

Jeconiah, (Hebr. Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, Son of *Jehoiakim*, who was taken prisoner and carried among the rest of the Captives to *Babylon*.

Jeerit, a kind of Running Race on Horf-back, darting Launces one at another, practis'd among the *Turks*.

Jeat. See *Gaat*.

Jeboabas, (Hebr. The Lord seeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Josiah*; he was deposed, and carried captive into *Egypt*.

Jeoghil. See *Joah*.

Jeohakim. See *Joakim*.

Jeoram. See *Joarab*.

Jeosaphat, (Hebr. The Judgment of the Lord) a virtuous King of *Judah*; the Son of King *Aia*.

Jeou, (Hebr. Being) a Captain who was made King of *Israel* by *Elifha*, to destroy the House of *Abab*; also the Name of a Prophet, who prophesied against King *Boacha*.

Jeune Gut, the second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty.

Jeunty, (Lat.) hungryness; also barrenness, shallowness of Judgment or Style.

Jemets, Horfes of *Barbary* and *Spain*.

Jentaculation, (Lat.) a breaking ones fast.

Jesuit, in Common Law, is when a pleading or Issue, is so badly pleaded, or joynd, that it will be error if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words *Jay suitt*, i. e. I have failed.

J E

Jopardy, (French) Danger or Hazard, it comes from the French words, *jeu*, i. e. play, and *perde*, i. e. lofs.

Jeremiab. See *Iremiab*.

Jeroboam, (Hebr. Fighting against) the Son of *Nebat*. He rebelling against *Solomon* draws away Ten Tribes of *Israel* by Idolatry, and makes himself King; also the Son of *Josab*, a wicked King of *Israel*.

Jersy. See *Garnsy*.

Jerusalem Aricobeki, a Plant so called, but more truly *Battatas* or *Potato's* of *Canada*, because they came from *Canada*, not from *Jerusalem*, and are a kind of *Potato*, formerly of great account, but now despicable.

Jesses, in *Faulconry*, are short straps of Leather fastned to the Hawks Legs, and so to the *Varvels*.

Jesuati, an order of Monks, so called from their having the name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths; they were begun at *Sena*, or *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, now belonging to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, in the year 1265. By *Francis* *Vincenz*, and *John Columbanus*, and are termed also *Apostolici*.

Jesuites, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain Religious Order instituted by *S. Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three Vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience, the Vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the *Roman* Bishop should send them, for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesuf College, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (old word) a device. Also a spouting forth of Waters.

Jethro, (Hebr.) excelling the Father in Law of *Moses*, who came to him in the Wilderness, with his Wife and Children.

Jetton or *Jetsam*, that which being cast over board in the time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the shore, and so belongs to the Lord, as *Flotsam* is that which is espied floating on the Sea; and *Lagam*.

Jeweller, a Merchant that deals in precious Stones, or an Artift that cuts and sets 'em.

Jewiffe, reward by revenge; also a Gibbet. See *Chaucers* Expollitor.

Jews-ears, a kind of Mushrom, or Excrecence about the Root of the Elder-tree.

Jems-stone, a kind of Stone called a *Marchefite*.

I F.

Jfere, (old word) together.

Jfreton, (old word) devoured.

I G.

Ignaro, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant Fellow.

To *Ignifit*, (Lat.) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

D d d

Igni-

Ignipotent, (Lat.) powerful in Fire.
Ignis fatuus, (Lat.) a kind of flight exhalation set on fire in the night-time, which oft-times causeth Men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humor or Fancy, wherewith Men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

† *Ignivomous*, (Lat.) Fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of Fire; an Epithet proper to *Aetna*, and some other Mountains of the like Nature.

Ignoble, (Lat.) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominy, Infamy, Disgrace, Affront, and Shame to which a man is exposed in publick.

Ignominious, (Lat.) dishonourable, full of shame or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the Grand Inquest empannelled in the Inquisition of Causes, Criminal and Publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the Presentment: Which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon the party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

Ignorance, want of Knowledge, contempt of Learning.

† *Ignoscible*, (Lat.) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

I H S, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our Saviour; and the little Letter *H*, being taken for a Greek *E*. But more likely the three initial Letters of these words, *Jesus*, *Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Jesus* the Saviour of Man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I K.

Ikenild-street, one of the four famous ways that the Romans anciently made in England. It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (so the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*, were called;) the other three ways were termed *Fofs*, *Ermin-street*, and *Watling-street*.

I L.

Ilester, contracted from *Iovelcester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; it was assaulted by *Robert Maunbray*, when the Nobles of England conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set his Brother *Robert Duke of Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Ilerida, the second Town of *Estramadura*, a Province of that of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Iliades, (Greek) the title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*.

Iliada, (Greek) belonging to the *Iliad*, or small guts.

Iliac Passion, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the Wind getting into those Guts; called also *Volulus*, when the upper part of any Intestine is involved in the other; and so on the contrary.

Iliac Vessels, the double forked Vessels of the Trunks of the Great Artery, and the great Vein of the Abdomen, about the Place where the Bladder and the Womb are situated.

Iliac Musclic, one of those that bend the Thigh.
Ilaborate, (Lat.) unlaboured or done without pains.

† *Ilacrymable*, (Lat.) incapable of Weeping.
Ilaqueation, (Lat.) an intangling or insinuating.

Ilation, (Lat.) a conclusion or inference.
Illegitimate, (Lat.) Bastard, or of a base Birth unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (Lat.) dull, and unpleasant in conversation.

Illebrat, (Lat.) niggardly, without Generosity.

Illicite, (Lat.) unwarrantable or unlawful.
Illicitation, (Lat.) the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metaline, so as both retain their own substance.

Iliterate, (Lat.) unlearned.

Illumination, (Lat.) the fame; also a laying colours upon Maps or printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them.

Illusion, (Lat.) an Artifice to make that appear which is not.

Illusory, deceitful.

Illustration, (Lat.) a making clear, or setting forth.

Illustrious, (Lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned, Exalted above others by Merit, by Vertue, by Nobility, by Excellence.

Illyricum, a Country of Europe, so called from *Illyricus*, the Son of *Polyphemus*; it contains under it four grand Provinces, *Sclavonia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

I M.

Image; an Artificial Resemblance, either in Painting, or Sculpture.

Imaginative, that which is not real, nor effective, but only in Vision, or in Thought.

Imagery, (French) Painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (Lat.) a Power which is attributed to one of the parts of the Soul to conceive things, and to form such an Idea thereof, as that the Judgment may relye upon it, and preserve the Memory of it. It is also sometimes taken for Fancy, Vision, Chimera, Feigning, or Fancying; also the Faculty it self, likewise called Fancy.

Imaus, a great Mountain, dividing *Sythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Sythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Sythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (Spanish) a word used among Merchants, signifying an Arrest or Stop of Ships or Merchandise, upon any occasion.

To *Imbark*, (Ital.) to go aboard a Ship.

Imbecility, (Lat.) weakness.

† *Imbellit*, (Lat.) unwarlike, cowardly.

To *Imbellish*, (French) to adorn, to beautifie.

Imbibement,

Imbibement, a Drinking in. The Imbibement of Principles, the sucking or drinking in of Principles in our Infancy.

Imbition, (Lat.) a greedy receiving, or drinking any liquid substance, a word proper to Chymistry.

Imboudring, a Term in Heraldry, when the Field, and circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

Imbolfed Work, from the Dutch word *Imbolsteden*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in Stone or Marble.

Imbolment, the manner of that Work.

Imbrication, (Lat.) a making square, or bending like a Gutter-tile; also a Covering with Tile, from *Imbrax* a Gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (Spanish) Cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbroyle, (French) put into a Combustion, to set together by the Ears.

Imbrun, (Lat.) a thorough Moistning; also a Seasoning; also a Straining. Whence cometh our word *Embrun*.

Imitation, (Lat.) a Following or doing like another. An Act by which we do according to a Pattern. The Copy of an Original.

Imitatives, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrisfare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his Actions, Humor, or Fashion.

Immaculate, (Lat.) unspotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (Lat.) savageness, wildness, cruelty; also such a hugeness, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanurty, (Lat.) unripe.

Immediat, (Lat.) next, and presently following.

Immedicable, (Lat.) unhealable, incurable.

Immemorial, said of the Continuance of a Thing of which we know not the Beginning.

Immensity, (Lat.) Immeasurable Bigness, hugeness, exceeding Largeness, vast beyond Imagination.

Immensurability, (Lat.) a being incapable to be measured.

Immesison, (Lat.) a Dipping, Ducking, or plunging in. The Preparation of a Medicament, by steeping it in Water, to take away some Quality or ill Taste. The putting Metals or Minerals, into some Corrosive, that they may be reduced to a Calc.

Imminent, (Lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

Imminent Danger, threatening, approaching Danger.

† *Imminution*, (Lat.) a diminishing, or lessening.

Immission, (Lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (Lat.) unmoveableness, a being not to be removed. An unaptness to be removed, or transported from one place to another.

Immoderate, (Lat.) observing no measure, intemperate beyond excess.

Immodest, wanton, impudent, lascivious, malapert, saucy, unmanly.

Immolation, (Lat.) an offering up to God, a sacrificing.

Immorigerous, (Lat.) rude, uncivil, disobedient.

Immortal, not having any Principle of Corruption in it self. Absolutely said of things that last longer than People would have them, such a Woman has an immortal Clack.

Immortality, (Lat.) a living for ever, everlastingness.

To *immortalize*, (Lat.) to make immortal.

Immunity, (Lat.) exemption from any Office, Freedom, Privilege.

To *Immure*, (Lat.) to inclose, to shut up between two Walls.

Immutability, (Lat.) constancy, the Quality of not being subject to change.

Imola, (*Forum Corculi*) a Town of Romania, a Province of *Italia Cispadana*, and lying upon the River *Santernus*.

† *Impacted*, (Lat.) driven in.

To *Impair*, to diminish, make worse, to fall into a low Condition.

To *Impale*, (Ital.) to spit upon a stake, a Punishment used in the time of *Neros*; also to fence about with pales. And sometimes a term used in Heraldry.

Imparsyllabical, (Lat.) not consisting of a like number of Syllables in every Case in a Noun, or in every Tense or Person in a Verb; as, *Oriens*, *Oriens*; *Muto*, *Mutatis*, *Mutabam*. It is a word peculiar to Grammar.

Imparity; or *Imparity*, (Lat.) inequality, unevenness.

Imparance. See *Emparance*.

Impassible, (Lat.) not moved with any affection; but more especially, cold in the Passion of Love.

Impatience, the restlessness of him that suffers, or is in expectation.

To *Impe*, a term in Faulconry, signifieth to insert a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, instead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *Imp*, or *Himp*, i. e. To graft or inoculate; and is Metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken also for a kind of grafting used by Gardners.

Impcach, or *Impcach*, (French) to hinder; also to accuse one guilty of the fame crime, whereof he which *impcacheth*, is accused.

Impachment of Waste, in Common Law is a Restraint for committing of Waste upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (Lat.) an impossibility of Sinning or Offending; it is a term proper to School Divinity.

Impediment; (Lat.) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (Lat.) to thrust on.

Impendent, (Lat.) hanging over head; also ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (Lat.) impierceable, not to be pierced, not to be espied into, as the Mysteries of Faith, and Secrets of Providence.

Impenitence, a Hardness of Heart which causes a Man to persevere in Sin, and hinders him from Repenting.

Impenitent, (Lat.) who never repents, or is sorry for his Faults.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implieth a commanding.

Impetrate, (*Lat.*) That falls not easily under the action of our Senses.

Impetrate, or *Preter-Imperat*. See *Tense*.

Impetuous, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing.

Imperial, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Emperor, i. e. A Commander, or Emperor.

Impetuous, (*Lat.*) given to domineer, or insult, of a commanding Spirit.

† *Impetuous*, (*Lat.*) not to be bored thorow.

Impersonal, (*Lat.*) Verb Impersonal in Grammar, is that sort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenses is expressed only in the third person Singular.

Impertinence, (*Lat.*) any Answer or word not done or said to the purpose.

† *Impertinable*, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by strict inquiry or search.

Impetuous, (*Lat.*) through which there is no passage.

Impetigo, the Itch, of which there are several sorts.

To *Impetrate*, (*Lat.*) to obtain by earnest request or intreaty. Simply, to obtain any Favour, Gift, Privilege, or Benefice.

Impetuous, violent, rapid in Motion.

Impetuous, (*Lat.*) a driving forward with great force and violence.

Impiety, (*Lat.*) The Act of a Libertine who mocks at God, blasphemes him, and prophanes his sacred Worship.

† *Impignoration*, (*Lat.*) a putting to pawn.

† To *Impinge*, (*Lat.*) to run against any thing; also to drive fast into, as a Nail into a Board.

Whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (*Lat.*) a fattening, or making fat.

Implicabile, (*Lat.*) not to be reconciled, not to be appeased.

Implicating, a setting, or fixing into.

To *Implicad*, in Common Law, is to sue, or commence a suit.

Implicent, (*Lat.*) signifies every thing necessary about a House, or belonging to a Trade. Also a person made use of to carry on an ill business, is called an Implicent.

Implicative, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within, an intangling; also a necessary consequence. And in this last sense, we use the word to *Imply*, which is hence derived; also how it is used in Rhetoric, See *Place*.

Implicite, (*Lat.*) folded or intangled together.

Whence *implicite Faith*, is taken in a translate sense, for such a belief as is altogether upheld by the Judgment, and Authority of a great Company agreeing together. Also tacitly understood.

Implication, (*Lat.*) an humble Petitioning, a desiring any thing with great submission.

To *Implore*, earnestly to beg with Tears and Prayers, for Succor and Assistance in time of necessity.

Impolite, (*Lat.*) rough and unpolished.

Imporation, (*Lat.*) a making a balk, or ridge in the ploughing of Land.

Imporous, (*Lat.*) having no Pores, a word proper only to Philosophy.

Impotence, (*French*) moment, weight, consequence, a carrying in it some great matter.

Important, of great value, vast Consequence, Weight and Moment.

Impostunate, (*Lat.*) troublesome, or wearying with too often or unfeasonable requests.

Impostion, (*Lat.*) an imposing, or laying a strict injunction; the laying of a Tax, also the same as *Impost*.

Impostitious names, (*Lat.*) names given, or as it were, set on.

Impostor, (*Lat.*) one that imposteth in a Printing-house; it is he who imposteth the Pages into a Form for the Press, and is indeed no other than the Compositor.

Impossibility, (*Lat.*) that which cannot be done.

Impost, (*French*) a Tribute or Tax; but more especially we use it for the Tax received by the Prince for such Merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations; whereas Custom is for Wares shipped out of the Land.

Impostor, (*Lat.*) a seller of false Wares; also any kind of deceiver or juggler.

Impostume, a word commonly, but corruptly, used for *Apoplex* (*Greek*;) which is a gathering together of evil humors into any one part of the Body.

Impotency, (*Lat.*) an unableness or want of strength: it is many times taken for an unaptness to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a Pound.

Impregnation, (*Lat.*) a making fruitful, a filling, or causing to swell. In Chymistry it is when any dry body hath drunk in so much moisture, that it will admit no more. Or rather when one thing is filled with another; as when Tartar is said to be impregnated with an Emetic Virtue by Antimony.

Imprecation, (*Lat.*) a cursing or calling down some mischief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (*Lat.*) not to be won, or taken by Force.

Impress, the same as devise.

Impression, (*Lat.*) an imprinting, stamping, or making a mark. Applied to the Mind; so good Examples are said to make deep Impressions in the Mind.

Impress Money, is Money paid to Souldiers beforehand.

Imprimery, a Printing House.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; in the *Latin* *Imprimis*, i. e. first of all, a word used in the Beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods.

Imprisonment, the Restraint of a Mans Liberty, whether in the open Field, or in the Stocks or Cage in the Streets, in a Mans own House, or in the Common Jail.

Improbation (*Lat.*) a disallowing or not approving.

Improbability,

Improbability, (*Lat.*) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikeliness.

Improbity, (*Lat.*) Dishonesty, Wickedness.

Impropriation, (*Lat.*) otherwise called Appropriation, when any Body Corporate, or Private Person, has a Right, and converts the Profit of an Ecclesiastical Living to his or their own Use, only maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

Improper, a Word that does not agree with a thing, nor expresses it sufficiently, is said to be improper. A Style becomes obscure, when it makes use of improper Words.

Impropriety of Speech, is where the Speaker or Writer does not make use of a proper and significant Word.

Improvidence, (*Lat.*) carelessness or forgetfulness to provide, want of Foresight.

Improvement, an advancing of Profits, a thriving; a benefiting in any kind of Profession.

Imprudence, (*Lat.*) want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of a thing.

Impudence, (*Lat.*) Over-boldness, Shamelessness, want of Modesty, Civility, and Respect.

To *Impugne*, to contest a Doctrine or Opinion, to endeavour to destroy it by Argument.

Impugnance, (*French*) want of Strength or Means to succeed in an Affair. Inability for Generation.

Impulse, we say, by the Impulse of the Spirit, that is, by the Intification of the Spirit.

Impulsion, (*Lat.*) a driving forward, a thrusting on; also a constraining.

Impunity, (*Lat.*) a going unpunished, an exemption from Punishment.

Impurity, (*Lat.*) Uncleanness.

To *Impute*, to accuse a Man of a Fault which another has committed, upon a bare Suspicion.

Imputation, (*Lat.*) a laying to ones Charge.

Imrobor Bathaw, chief Master of the Grand Seigneur's Horse; and hath also the Charge of all his Camels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emmer-Abor*, which significth, Lord of the Stable.

Imum Celi, the fourth House in the Figure of the Heaven, called also *Fovea*, or the Ditch, and Angle of the Earth.

I. N.

Inaccessible, (*Lat.*) not to be come at.

Inadvertency, (*Lat.*) a not sufficiently observing, a want of heed or care.

Inaffability, (*Lat.*) Discourtesie, unpleasantsness in Conversation.

Inaffectionate, (*Lat.*) Carelessness, freeness from Vain-glory.

Inalienable, that cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

† *Inaniloquium*, (*Lat.*) an idle or vain-speaking.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) having no Life, without a Soul.

Inanition, the Condition of an empty Stomach that wants Nourishment. Some Flatuif-

ties come from Repletion, others from Inanition.

Inanity, (*Lat.*) emptiness, or a being void of Air, or any other body.

† *Inappetency*, (*Lat.*) want of Appetite.

† *Inargentaion*, (*Lat.*) a silvring over, a covering with Silver.

Inaudible, (*Lat.*) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (*Lat.*) The Ceremony perform'd at the Coronation of an Emperor or Sovereign Monarch, or the Consecration of a Prelate.

Inaured, (*Lat.*) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauspicious, (*Lat.*) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow and *Outborow*, in ancient times was the Office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingress and Egress to those that travelled between the two Realms of England and Scotland. This Office belonged in King Henry the Third's time to Patrick Earl of Dunbar.

Incantation, (*Lat.*) an enchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (*Lat.*) The not having Qualities or Parts sufficient and necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.

Incarceration, (*Lat.*) a putting in Prison.

Incarminad Colour, (*French*) a Flesh-Colour, or the Colour of a Damask-Rose.

Incarne, we say such a one is a Devil incarnate, that is a meer Devil in the Flesh.

Incarnation, (*Lat.*) a making Flesh to grow, or being made of Flesh.

Incarnation, in Chymistry signifies the Purification of Gold by the means of Silver and *Aqua-forts*.

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that puts things into a Flame or Combustion, or sower of Division or Strife.

To *Incesse*, (*Lat.*) to inflame, or stir up unto Anger.

Incentory, (*French*) a Censing-pan, or Church-Vessel, wherein they use to burn Incense, being a kind of rich Perfume or Gum, distilling from a Tree of the same Name; and is also called *Frankincense*.

Incentive, (*Lat.*) a stirring up or provoke-ment, a Motive.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the same as *Incendiary*; also Incentor, Accentor, and Succentor, are three sorts of Singers in parts. *Accentor*, he that sings the highest. *Incentor*, he that sings the middle part. And *Succentor*, he that sings the lower part.

Inception, (*Lat.*) a beginning or undertaking of any Business. Whence *Inceptor*, he that hath newly taken his Degree in the University.

Incessant, (*Lat.*) continual, without ceasing.

Incessuous, (*Lat.*) unchast, committing Incest, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone or *Celstus*; but it is commonly taken for a desiring one, that is near in Blood and Kindred.

To *Inchant*, to make use of Magic, or any Diabolical Art, to work some Wonder that stops the Course of Nature.

Incoation, (*Lat.*) a beginning of any Work.

Incoative,

Inchoatives, in Grammar are those sort of Verbs which express a gradual Proceeding in any Action, as *Calefo*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot. The place where two Lines or Rays meet, or light one upon another.

Incident, (*Lat.*) happening to, or falling out occasionally: It is also substantively taken in Common Law, for a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is so incident to a Manor, that it cannot be separated.

Incineration, (*Lat.*) a reducing to Ashes, or Cinders. In Chymistry, 'tis the reducing of Vegetals to Ashes by a violent Fire.

Incision, (*Lat.*) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a Gash. In Chirurgery it is taken for a making an entrance into the Skin or Flesh with an Incision-knife to open any Tumor, or widen the Orifice of any Wound.

Incisure, (*Lat.*) the Cut, or Gash it self.

Incitation, (*Lat.*) a stirring up, or provoking.

Incivility, Rudeness in Words and Behaviour.

Inclemency, (*Lat.*) Rigor, Sharpness, a being without Pity or Compassion.

Inclination, (*Lat.*) a bending, or leaning toward, a natural Disposition to any thing. It is also taken in an Amorous Sense, for the Good Will of the Person courted, to one more than another. The Inclination of a Planet is its Motion toward such or such a Point of the Heaven.

Inclusion, (*Lat.*) an inclosing, a shutting in; also in Rhetoric it is a Figure of Speech, which is otherwise called *Epanadiplosis*, which see in its proper place.

Inclusive, (*Lat.*) within such a Term or Number by way of Restriction.

Incogitancy, (*Lat.*) a not thinking, or minding, rashness, inconsiderateness.

Incognito, said of Great Persons, that come to any place without desiring to be taken notice of.

Incolunium, (*Lat.*) a being free from Danger, Safeness.

Incombustible, that cannot be burnt or consumed by Fire.

Incommensurable, (*Lat.*) holding not the same Proportion, or not to be measured with another thing. Incommensurable Quantities, such as have no *Aliquot* parts, or any common Measure that may measure them; as is the Diameter of a Square, and the side of the same Square. For tho' each of those Lines have infinite *Aliquot* Parts, as the Half, the Third, &c. yet not any Part of the one can possibly measure the other.

To *Incommode*, (*Lat.*) to cause an inconvenience, prejudice, or hurt.

Incommodious, (*Lat.*) unprofitable, unfit, or inconvenient, troublesome, offensive.

Incommunicable, (*Lat.*) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

In-compati, (*Lat.*) not close fastned, or joined together.

Incomparable, (*Lat.*) without compare, not to be compared with, excelling even to wonder.

Incompatible, (*Lat.*) That cannot abide with another without destroying it. Said of the Hu-

mours of two Persons that can never agree together; not agreeing one with another, nor enduring to be joined together.

Incompenfable, (*Lat.*) incapable of being recompensed.

Incompetent, a Judge that has not a Power to judge, or a Party that is not in a Capacity to act.

Incompossible Proposition, in Logick, is that which affirms what another denies.

Incomprehensible, (*Lat.*) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the Mind.

Inconceivable, which the Mind of Man cannot imagine or comprehend.

Inconcomity, (*Lat.*) ungracefulness, a being ill-disposed, or placed out of Order.

Incongealable, (*Lat.*) not to be congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, (*Lat.*) a Disagreeableness, an Unfitness. Figuratively said of Faults committed against Civility, against Decency, and the received Customs of the World.

Inconjunction, (*Lat.*) a not holding together: In Rhetoric it is the same as the Figure *Amblyction*.

Inconsideration, (*Lat.*) Rashness, Unadvisedness.

Inconfolable, (*Lat.*) not to be cheered, or comforted.

Inconstancy, (*Lat.*) Unstability, Fickleness, want of Resolution.

Incontinency, (*Lat.*) a not abstaining from unlawful Desires. A Vice opposite to Temperance.

Incoriding, or *Bursting*, a Disease in Horses, which happen when the Rim that incloseth the Guts is broken; so that they fall into the Cod of the Horse, which is apparent, and may be felt.

Incorporation, (*Lat.*) a Union or joining of one Body or Substance with another. In Chymistry, it is the mixture of a dry and moist Body together, so as to make a uniform Mass together.

Incorporeal, (*Lat.*) being bodiless, or without a Body, said of Spiritual Beings.

Incorrigible, (*Lat.*) obstinate, past Correction.

Incorruptible, (*Lat.*) never consuming or decaying, free from Corruption.

Incrassation, (*Lat.*) a thickning, a making grofs.

Increase'd Number. A Planet is said to be so, when by his proper Motions he exceeds his mean Motion.

Increate, (*Lat.*) not made, uncreated.

Incredible, (*Lat.*) not to be believed, surpassing Belief. Hyperbolically said of any thing excellent, prodigious, or that can hardly be expressed in Words.

Increment, (*Lat.*) an increasing or growing big. *Incrementum* in Rhetoric, is a Figure wherein a Speech ascends by degrees from the lowest to the highest; as, *Neither Silver, Gold, nor Precious Stones may be compared to her Virtues.*

Incessant, resembling the Moon not come to the Full; a term in Heraldry.

Incrustation, (*Lat.*) a making or becoming hard on the outside like a Crust; a rough cutting, or pargetting.

Incubation,

Incubation, (*Lat.*) a lying down, a sitting over, or brooding.

Incubus (*Lat.*) a certain Disease called the *Night-Mare*, which is caused by the ascending of raw Humours up into the Brain, and obstructing the Animal Spirits; it oppresth the People in their Sleep, and causeth them to imagine that some great Weight is lying upon them. There is also mention made in some Stories of certain Spirits, that having taken upon them Humane Shapes, have mixed in carnal Copulation with Mortal Persons: the Male Spirit is called *Incubus*, the Female *Succuba*.

Inculation, (*Lat.*) an often repeating and insinuating upon the same thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in ones Mind.

Inculpable, (*Lat.*) unreprouvable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (*Lat.*) lying, or leaning upon; also it is substantively taken for him that is preferred to any Spiritual Living, and is in possession of it.

Incumbrance, an Obstacle, Hindrance, a stopping up of the Way.

Incurable, (*Lat.*) not to be cured of any Disease or Malady. Applicable to the Diseases of the Mind.

To *Incur*, (*Lat.*) to run upon, or into. To fall under the Disgrace of a Superior, under the Penalties of the Law, or publick Reproach.

Incurfion, (*Lat.*) a running into, a hitting against; also an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemies Country.

Incuration, (*Lat.*) a crooking or bending.

Incusfion, (*Lat.*) a violent flaking, or dashing against any thing.

Indagation, (*Lat.*) a diligent Searching.

Inde, (*French*) a certain Mineral wherewith they use to Paint, or Die of a blew Colour; called also *Indico*, because it is brought out of *India*. See *Indico*.

Indecent, (*Lat.*) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (*Lat.*) not to be declined, or humned; also in Grammar, that Nouns is said to be indeclinable, which varies not the Cases.

Indecorum, (*Lat.*) an Unseemliness, an unhandfom Carriage.

Indefatigable, (*Lat.*) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (*Lat.*) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (*Lat.*) not to be cancelled, raced, or blotted out.

Indemity, (*Lat.*) a being sav'd harmless from Damage, Loss or Danger.

Indented, resembling the Teeth of a Saw. A *Bordure indented* is a Bearing in Heraldry.

Indenture, a Writing containing some Contract between two or more, (from the *French* Word *Enterter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (*Lat.*) a not depending upon another, abfoluteness of ones self. But it is commonly taken for that Profession or Sect of Men, who manage all things belonging to Church-Discipline within their own Congregations, and al-

low not a Dependence on a National Church. *Indeppachable*, (*Lat.*) not to be perfwaded or intrusted.

Indeterminate, (*Lat.*) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (*Lat.*) a Token or Mark, to shew, or direct; the Table of a Book. Also in Logarithmical Arithmetick, *Index* is that which represents the distance of the first Figure of any whole Number from Unity.

India, a famous and vast Country lying very far towards the East, and extremely abounding in Riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*, and the principal Division of it is into *India intra Gangem*, vulgarly *Indofan*; and *India extra Gangem*, vulgarly *Mange*, under the Dominion of the *Great Mogul*: And this part of the World is generally called *India Orientalis*, or the *East Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, or the new discovered World, called *India Occidentalis*, or the *West Indies*.

Indian Mouse, a little Beast called in *Greek* *Ichnuemon*, which creeping in at the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Intrails, and kills them.

Indication, (*Lat.*) a shewing or making manifest; also a Term in Physick, signifying the right way which prescribeth what is to be done in relation to the restoring of Health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more. See *Mood*.

Indicator, one of the Muscles extending the Fore-Finger.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian, to the King's Court.

Indico, a Shrub growing in the *Mogul's* Country, having a small Leaf like *Sena*, and Branches of a Woody Substance like Broom, which being cut and artificially laboured, is made up and dried upon the Sand, and is one sort of blew colouring material used by Painters.

Indiction, (*Lat.*) a certain Computation of Time, which came in place of the Olympiads: Every Indiction is the space of Fifteen Years, by which Compute all Publick Writings were dated at *Rome*; it signifieth also a Tribute or Tax.

Indifference, (*Lat.*) a careles, general, and unconcerned Affection. As it is taken in *Romances*, or amorous Discourses.

Indignance, (*Lat.*) Need, Penury, or Want.

Indigenus, (*Lat.*) an Indweller, or Native of any Country.

Indigestion, (*Lat.*) Crudity, want of Digestion, or Concoction in the Stomach.

Indignation, (*Lat.*) a pointing at, or shewing with the Finger.

Indignation, (*Lat.*) a being angry with.

Indignity, (*Lat.*) Unworthiness, unworthy dealing.

Indirect, said of a thing done by ill Practice, or under-hand Dealing, or by foul means, contrary to Law and Custom.

Indiscretion, (*Lat.*) want of Discretion or Prudence, the Act of a Fool, the being governed by

Passion,

Paffion, without confidering what a Man acts or fays.

Indifforminate, (Lat.) where no Separation or Difference is made.

Indifpenfible or that is, of Abfolute Necessity, that admits of no Excufe.

Indifpofition, the Alteration of Health.

Indifoluble, (Lat.) not to be diffolved, untied, or taken afunder.

Indifinifh, (Lat.) confus'd, obfcure, not to be diftinguifhed or feparated.

Individual, (Lat.) not to be divided or feparated. An Individual, or *Indivifionem* in Philofophy is taken for a fmall Particle, or Body; fo minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by fome called an *Atome*. Alfo in Logic it fignifies that which cannot be divided into more of the fame name, or nature, and is by fome called *Singulare*.

Indivifible, (Lat.) not to be divided. A Term in Speculative Geometry, which fhews the thing cannot be divided.

Indivifion, (Lat.) in Common-Law, is that which two hold in common, without partition, or dividing.

Indivifion, or *Indivifion*, (Lat.) an unaptnefs to be taught, or learn.

Indivifion, (Lat.) an inftrucing or teaching.

Indivifion, (Lat.) a being infenfible of Pain.

Indivifion, Fifth in Heraldry are faid to be born indorfed, when they are born with their Backs each to other.

Indivifion, in Common Law, is a Condition written upon the other fide of the Obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endoffave*.

Indivifion. See *India*.

Indivifion, not to be questioned, paft all Difpute.

Inducement, (French) a Perfuaſion, or drawing on, a Motive to a thing.

Inducy, (Lat.) belonging to a League, or Truce.

Induction, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing; alfo in Logic, it is taken for a kind of Argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogifm; wherein the Species is collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Whole out of the Parts.

Indulgence, (Lat.) a Gentleneſs in forbearing, a favouring, a pardoning: Alfo a Remiffion of the Punifhment due to Sin, granted by the Favour and Authority of the Church of Rome, and which exempts from Purgatory.

Indult, a favour granted by the Popes Bulls to any Society or Corporation, or to any Perfon by a particular Privilege, to do or obtain fomething contrary to the Ordination of the Canon Law.

Indult of Kings, is a Power granted them by the Pope to nominate to Confiflorial Benefices, whether by Treaty and Agreement, or by particular Privilege.

Induration, (Lat.) a making hard.

Industry, (Lat.) Pains, Labor, Diligence.

Inebriation, (Lat.) a making drunk.

Inebriated, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (Lat.) unſpeakable, not to be uttered, expreffed or comprehended.

Inenarrable, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

Inequitude, (Lat.) Unaptnefs; alfo Fondnefs, Vainnefs.

Inequality, (Lat.) Unequalnefs, Unevennefs.

Infection, (Lat.) a deceiving, as it were, a drawing on with a Bait.

Infeuchation, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold Line, representing the Shape of the Efcutecheon.

Infeufible, or *infeufible*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inexcufable, (Lat.) not to be fhunned, or avoided, which no Foreight can put by.

Inexcufable, that will admit of no Excufe.

Inexcufable, (Lat.) not to be drawn out or omitted.

Incorcorable, (Lat.) not to be perfwaded or intreated, or pacify'd.

Inexperience, the Inſufficiency of a Perfon for want of Practice.

Inexpiable, (Lat.) not to be purged, or cleaned from Sin, never to be ſatisfied for.

Inexpleable, (Lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be unfolded or explained.

Inexpugnable, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguifhable, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whoſe Stock or Lineage can never be utterly deſtroyed.

Inextricable, (Lat.) not to be wound off or diuntangled.

Inexuperable, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or ſurpalled.

Infallibility, affured Certainty in all manner of Knowledge, not to be attributed to any but God and the Univerfal Church.

Infallible, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Inſamy, (Lat.) Reproach, or ill Report.

Inſancy, (Lat.) the firſt Age of Man, which is from the firſt Year till the ſeventh.

Inſandous, (Lat.) not to be ſpoken, monſtrouſly wicked and hainous.

Inſangneſt, a word uſed in the Practick of Scotland, lignifying a Liberty to fit and decide upon any Theft committed within a Man's own Jurisdiction, by his own Servant. *Outſangneſt*, being the like Liberty, when a Theft is committed by a Stranger.

Inſantes, and *Inſantas of Spain*, all the Sons and Daughters of the King of Spain are fo called by way of Eminence; except the eldeſt, who are called *Principe* and *Princeſſa*.

Inſantery, (Lat.) the Foot-Soldiery of an Army.

Inſanicide, (Lat.) Infant-killing, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Inſatiation

Inſatiation, (Lat.) a beſotting, a making fooliſh.

Inſauſt, or *Inſauſtous*, (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

To *Inſeſt*, to communicate to another Corruption, Poiſon or Peſtilence. Figuratively we ſay, Such a one is infected with the Venom of Falſe Doctrine.

Inſeſtity, (Lat.) Unhappinefs.

To *Inſeſt*, a Law-Term, to grant in Fee.

Inſerial, (Lat.) belonging to Funerals.

Inſerior, (Lat.) lower, of a meaner Degree.

Inſerior Planets, are thoſe which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Inſernal, (Lat.) belonging to the Deep, or Hell. *Inſernal Stone*, is a Cauſtic, ſo call'd by the Surgeons.

To *Inſer*, (Lat.) to bring in, to conclude from ſomething gone before.

Inſertil, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.

Inſeſtation, (Lat.) a troubling, moleſting, or diſturbing.

Inſeſtore, (Lat.) without ſport, joy, or ſolemnity.

Inſulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Inſidelity, (Lat.) Unfaithfulnefs, a failing in the performance of a Man's Word or Oath. We alſo call thoſe Infidels, who profeſs not the True Religion.

Infinite, that is not to be comprehended either by Limit or Number; that has neither Beginning nor End.

Inſinivore, (Lat.) having no End or Meaſure: The Inſinivore Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, or Perſon, as other Moods have.

Inſirmay, an Hoſpital, a Spittle for Sick Folks, a place in a Convent where they put thoſe that are ſick.

Inſirmity, (Lat.) Weaknefs, Indifpoſednefs.

To *Inſix*, (Lat.) to falten in.

Inſlam'd, a Man is ſaid to inſlam'd with Love, with Zeal, with Anger.

Inſlamation, (Lat.) an inflaming, a ſwelling or burning with Heat. A Tumor of the Blood in the Fleſh and Muſcles, cauſing Heat, Rednefs, Beating and Pain.

Inſlate, (Lat.) ſwelling, or put up with Wind; hence, an inſtate Expreſſion, is an Expreſſion ſwelling with big Words, but to little purpoſe.

Inſeſtible, (Lat.) not to be bowled or bended, and by a Metaphor obſtinate, not to be perfwaded, cruel, obdurate.

Inſiſtion, (Lat.) a laying a Punifhment upon.

Influence, (Lat.) the effect of the Heat and Light of the Celeftial Bodies, to which Aſtrologers attribute all the Events that happen upon Earth. Alſo the Power which an Inferiour has over a Superior.

Influx, (Lat.) a flowing in.

Inſeſtivity, (Lat.) Unfruitfulnefs, Barrennefs.

Information, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known. Information for the King, is that which for a common Perſon is called a Declaration, and is not always done by the King or his Attorney, but by ſome other Perſon that ſees

as well for the King as for himſelf, upon the Breach of ſome Penal Law or Statute.

Informatus non ſum, a formal Anſwer, made by an Attorney, that is commanded by the Court to ſay what he thinks good in Defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client undefended, and ſo Judgment paſſeth for the Adverſary Party.

Informative Stars, ſuch of the Fixed Stars as are not rang'd under any Conſtellation or Form.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the King's-Bench, who complain of thoſe that offend againſt any Penal Statutes; they are alſo called *Promoters*, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Infortuner, *Saturn* and *Mars* are ſo call'd, becauſe of their malevolent Natures, and unfortunate Influences.

Infrangible, (Lat.) not to be broken or difcouraged.

Infrigion or *Infrication*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing in.

To *Infringe*, (Lat.) to break to pieces; alſo to violate or break a Law, Cuſtom or Privilege.

Inſucation, (Lat.) a laying on of Drugs or artificial Colours upon the Face.

Inſufation, (Lat.) a making dark or duſky.

Inſuſion, (Lat.) a pouring in; it is uſed in Phyſick, for a keeping of Roots or Leaves, or any kind of Medicine, in ſome liquid Subſtance for a certain time, till the chiefſt of their Virtue be drawn out.

Ingenium, (Lat.) a doubling; alſo, a repeating of the ſame Word again.

Ingeniulation, (Lat.) a bending of the Knee, a kneeling.

Ingenuity, (Lat.) Ingeniouſnefs, Wittinefs; Sincerity, Franknefs of Speech or Dealing; a natural Opennefs and Sincerity always to acknowledge the Truth. Among the *Romans* a Perſon born of Free Parents was called ingenuous.

Ingle. See *Catanite*.

Inglorious, (Lat.) without Glory, obſcure.

Ingot, a little Wedge, or maſs of Gold, from the French Word *Lingot*, becauſe it ſomething reſembleth a Tongue.

Ingrained, from the Latin *Ingrator*, a Term in Heraldry; as a Bordure Ingrained, is when the Line of which the Bordure is made, crooks inward toward the Field.

Ingrate, (Lat.) diſpleaſing, not accepted; alſo unthankful for the Benefits he has received, or for the good Offices that have been done him.

Ingradient, (Lat.) is taken in Phyſick for one of the Simples, put into a compounded Medicine.

Ingreed, (old word) in good part.

Ingreſs, an entrance upon, or going into: In Aſtrology 'tis chiefly uſ'd for the Sun's entering the firſt Scruple of the Four Cardinal Signs, eſpecially *Aries*, which they account the Annual Revolution of the World.

Ingreſſion, (Lat.) an entering or walking into; alſo a beginning.

Ingreſſion, (Lat.) a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man ſeeketh Entry into Lands or Tenements.

Ingreſſor, in Common Law ſignifies one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals, to ſell again.

E e e Inſur-

Ingratulation, (*Lat.*) a greedy swallowing or glutinous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomless Pit.

Inhabitable, (*Lat.*) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited. But the Preposition in hath not the same force in the word *Inhabitant*. This signifying a Dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhibition, or **Inhibition**, (*Lat.*) a sticking close, or cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common Law is a Perpetuity of Lands and Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs.

Inhibition, (*Lat.*) a forbidding; in Common Law it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed further in the Cause depending before him; but Inhibition is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court-Christin to an Inferiour; whereas Prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court-Christin, or to an Inferiour Temporal Court.

Inboscation, (*Lat.*) a flaming, or disgracing, a making dishonour.

Inbospitality or **Inhospitality**, (*Lat.*) a not affording Entertainment, a Churlishness to Strangers; also an unfitness for Entertainment.

Inhumanity, (*Lat.*) Cruelty, Barbarousness; as it were a putting off, and despoiling one's self of Humane Nature.

Inhumation, (*Lat.*) a burying, or putting into the Ground; also a Term in Chymistry, the setting of two Pots (the Mouth of the uppermost being well luted, and his bottom full of Pin-holes) fast into the Ground, and then covering them both with Earth, and having a Circular Fire, made for diffusatory Transudation.

Injection, (*Lat.*) a casting in; it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid Substance into any part of the Body, by Glyster or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (*Lat.*) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (*Lat.*) want of Equity, Corruption, Injustice.

Inisfen, the White Island, a Name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of *Britain*.

Initiated, admitted into any Order or Faculty.

Initiation, (*Lat.*) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty or Art.

Injunctivity, (*Lat.*) Unpleasants.

Injunction, (*Lat.*) an injoining, or commandment, as it were a joining or fastening a Command upon any one; as also a Decree out of Chancery, to give Possession to the Plaintiff for want of appearance in the Defendant, or to stay a Proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the Rigor of the Law is against Equity.

Injurious, (*Lat.*) wrongful, as it were against Right and Law.

Inke, (among Falconers) the Neck, or that part from the Head to the Body of any Bird which the Hawk preys upon.

An Inking of a matter, a small Rumor, a Hint, or whisper'd Intimation.

Inlagary, in Common Law is a restitution or

restitoring of one Outlawed; to the benefit or estate of a Subject. The word *Inlagry* signifying in the Saxon Tongue, one that is in *Frango Plegio*, that is, under a certain Law, and in *Decemni*, for till a Man be ten years of Age he is not accounted under Law.

Inlay. See *Marquetry*.
Inleaded or **Enleaded**, (*French Enlaffe*) caught in a snare, intangled.

Inmates, in Common Law, those that are admitted for their Money, to dwell jointly with another Man in his house, passing in and out by one Door and not being able to maintain themselves.

Inmate, naturally inbred.

Inmovable, (*Lat.*) not to be failed in, unpassible for any Ship or Boat.

Inns of Chancery, Eight Houses appointed for young Students in the Elements of Law; namely, *Thornes Inn*, anciently the Manfion House of *J. Tracy*, Armorer of London. 2. *Furnivalls Inn*, once the Manfion of Sir R. Furnival, afterwards of the *Tilbotts*, Earls of *Strombury*. 3. *Bernards Inn*, once belonging to *Mackworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inn*, once belonging to the English Merchants of the Staple. 5. *Cliffords Inn*, once the dwelling House of *Malcom de Hersey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now Rented. 6. *Clements Inn*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish Church of *S. Clement Daves*. 7. *New Inn*, once the dwelling House of Sir *J. Tynauls*, it hath been also called our *Ladies Inn*. 8. *Lions Inn*, once a dwelling House and known by the name of the *Black Lion*.

Inns of Court, Four Houses or Colleges for the Entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the Habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added, the Outward Temple, which was called *Essex House*.) *Lincolns Inn*, built by *Henry Lucy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own dwelling House. And *Grays Inn*, anciently the Manor House of Baron *Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innocence, the Purity of the Soul not defiled with Sin. The Condition of an Honest Man who lives conformably to the True Religion, and does no body wrong. All the being clear from any Crime of which a man is accused.

Innocents day, the Twenty eighth of *December*, wherein a particular Church Service is performed in Commemoration of the Innocent Children slain by *Herod*. It is called *Chilstermas-day*.

Innocuous, (*Lat.*) doing no hurt, harmless.

Innovation, (*Lat.*) a making new; also a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions.

Innoxious, (*Lat.*) safe, dangerless, wherein there is no hurt.

Innuendo, a Law Term, used in Pleadings, to declare a thing or person, that was mentioned before obscurely.

Innumerable, (*Lat.*) not to be numbered.

Innutriment, (*Lat.*) a nourishing inwardly.

Involfer v. d. e.

Involferable, (*Lat.*) not to be observed, unworthy of observation.

Involucation, (*Lat.*) a grafting, or inserting, a Bud or Kernel into the Bud of another Tree.

Involutions, (*Lat.*) a making to smell, a perfuming.

Involuntate, (*Lat.*) not thought of, or expected.

Involuntary, (*Lat.*) wanting Organs, or Instruments of Motion or Operation.

Inquietude, (*Lat.*) restlessness, want of repose or quiet of mind.

Inquiline, (*Lat.*) a Native, he that dwelleth where he was born.

Inquisition, (*Lat.*) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquire, into an Authority given to a person, to inquire into something to the Kings advantage.

Inquisition, (*Lat.*) a searching into, or inquiring after. Also the name of a Grand Council, instituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having subdued the Empire of the *Moor* in that Kingdom, ordered, That no *Moor* should be suffered to stay in *Spain*, but such as should be Baptized. And for inquiry into those Matters, this Council was erected, and called the Sacred Council of the Inquisition, where the Archbishop of *Toledo*, or the Archbishop of *Sevil* was President, assisted by twelve other Counsellors. Some make *S. Dominick* to have been the first Author of it, but by whomsoever it was first instituted, and though the original occasion of it hath long since ceased, yet the Power of it is still continued, or rather is increased; and with sufficient Severity exercised, not against the *Moor* now, but against Christians, under the notion of Heretics.

Inrolement, a Requiring or Recording any lawful Act in the Rolls of Chancery.

Insanity, (*Lat.*) Unfoundness of Body or Mind.

Insatiable, not to be satisfied with Meat or Drink: Figuratively attributed to the *Dsires* of Men, insatiable Thirst of Gain, insatiable Ambition.

Inscient, or **Inscient**, (*Lat.*) unknowing, ignorant.

Inscribed Bodies the five regular Bodies: See *Body*.

Inscription, (*Lat.*) a Title, Name, Character, or Narration written or engraven over any thing.

Inscrutable, (*Lat.*) not to be found out by searching, hidden, mysterious.

An Insect, the smallest sort of Animal as the Fly, Bee or Ant; some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the Head and Belly.

Infection, (*Lat.*) a railing against, as it were a following and profecuting with evil Language. The figure *Cibularimus*, in Rhetorick is by *Julius Ruffinus*, called *Infection*.

Infection, (*Lat.*) a cutting into.

Inferiate, (*Lat.*) mad; foolish, void of sense.

Inferible, (*Lat.*) not to be perceived; also, not having any sense; also the same as impassible, in an amorous sense.

Inferion, (*Lat.*) an ingrafting, a planting into.

Infection, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Infidiation, (*Lat.*) a laying Ambush, a waiting to ensnare.

Infirmulation, (*Lat.*) an acceding.

Infirmation, (*Lat.*) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into Favor by Degrees; as it were a gliding into the Bosome.

Infirmity, (*Lat.*) having no Taste or Relish, unfavorable; laid of a Treatise or Poem, that is flat and without Wit, that has not a Grain of Salt in it.

Infirmity, (*Lat.*) Foolishness, want of Knowledge or Discernment.

To **inspire**, (*Lat.*) to stay upon, to urge, to demand with Earnestness, not to desist from a Pretention.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a putting into, a grafting.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching. In Chymistry it is taken for a Digestion of any Medicinal Ingredients by laying them in the Sun.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) Pride, Arrogancy, as it were an unwonted Behaviour, or doing contrary to common Custom; want of Respect, Impudence.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a looking narrowly into.

To **inspire**, to put into the Soul supernatural Knowledge and Motions which cause it to act after an extraordinary Manner.

Inspirations, (*Lat.*) an inspiration, or breathing into. An alternate dilatation of the Chest, whereby the Nitrous Air is communicated to the Blood, to attend it by the Wind-pipe, and its vascular parts. In Divinity is said to be that Celestial Grace which enlightens the Soul, and fills it with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts and Motions.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a thickening, a making thick.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) unsteadfastness, inconstancy.

Inflation, the putting a Person into the Possession of an Honour, Employment, or Benefice.

Inflation, earnest fair or sollicitation. A new

Objection in School Divines to destroy the Solution which the Respondent has made to the first Arrangement.

Instant, a term in Logick, and also in Law; signifying neither time, nor part of time, to which yet the parts of time are conjoined; so small a particle of time that it cannot be actually divided.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a private renewing or repairing.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) a private driving a prickling on, a provoking any one to undertake a business.

To **insill**, to let fall any Liquor Drop by Drop; and figuratively, to insill false Opinions and Notions so that they may glide insensibly into the Mind.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) an infilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

Inflation, (*Lat.*) the signicity of Creatures to guide and govern themselves, and to seek what is proper for them, and which supplies the defect of understanding. Also a certain secret Motion which causes a Man to act naturally and without Reason.

To **insist**, to erect, decree, establish, appoint.

Institutions, (*Lat.*) Ordinances, Precepts, or

E e c 2 Command-

Commodians, and particularly certain Books of the Civil Law, collected by *Justinian*.

Institution, (Lat.) a Precept, Ordinance, Decree; an Establishment, a fixing up.

Insubria, a Country of Italy, anciently called *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Lombardy*; from the *Lombards*, a People of *Pannonia*, which conquered it. The chiefest part of it is now the Duchy of *Milan*, whereof the City of *Milan* is the *Metropolis*.

Infular, (Lat.) belonging to an Island, or Island like.

Infultry, (Lat.) Unfavorableness, Unpleasantness; also Folly, bluntness of wit.

To *Infultr*, to afflict one that is already afflicted. To reproach him with his Misery, to rejoice over it.

Infulperable, (Lat.) not to be vanquished. *Infulportable*, (Lat.) not to be born with, or endured.

Infulmounable, that cannot be overcome by Labour and Industry.

Infulrection, (Lat.) a rising against, a popular Tumult.

Infuldible, (Lat.) not to be touched.

Infulkers, a sort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the *Scottish* Borders, and so called, as the Receivers of such Pillage as their *Accomplices* who were called *Outparters*, used to bring them in.

Infulngible, (Lat.) the same as *Infuldible*.

Infulgers, whole, entire, complet. In Arithmetick, a whole Number.

Infulgral, whole; in Arithmetick, integral numbers are whole to Fractions.

Infulgration, (Lat.) a making whole or restoring.

Infulgrity, (Lat.) great Virtue, Uprightness, a Severity that will not be corrupted by Favour, or Money.

Infulgrum, (Lat.) a Covering, a Garment to cover with.

Intellect, that Faculty of the Soul which is usually called the Understanding. The *Active* Understanding, is that which produces Intelligible Species. The *Passive* Intellect, is that which comprehends them, and makes a Judgment of them.

Intellectual, (Lat.) that which is incorporeal, and purely spiritual; so Angels are called Intellectual Substances.

Intelligence, (Lat.) Knowledge, Understanding, Wisdom; the Union and Amity between two or more Persons that rightly understand one another.

Also the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Courts and Countreys, It is also taken for a spiritual Being.

Intelligible, capable of being apprehended, or conceived by the Understanding.

Intemperance, (Lat.) inordinateness of Life, a want of Temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts. A Vice that destroys Sobriety, Chastity, and Moderation.

Intemperance, (Lat.) unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season, and order.

Intendant, One that has the Inspection, Conduct and Direction of certain Affairs.

Intense, (Lat.) stretched to the utmost, contrary to remiss, as intensely cold, i. e. cold in a high degree; remissly cold, i. e. cold in a low degree.

Intent or *Intentive*, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

Intention, (Lat.) the End proposed in any action, the Determination of the Will in a certain Thing. In Rhetorick it is the repetition of the same word in a contrary sense, as

Una salus vobis, nullam sperare salutem.

Intercalary day, the odd Day inserted in the Leap-year, whereby the sixth of the Calends of *March*, which is the 24th of *February* with us, was reckoned twice.

Intercalation, (Lat.) an inserting, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the Month of *February*, in *Bisextile*, or *Leap-year*.

To *Intercede*, to pray for one, to make use of his power or Favour to procure one a Kindness, or some Advantage.

Intercedent, (Lat.) falling between, as an Intercedent or Intercedential day, an extraordinary Critical day, which being caused by the violence of the disease, falls between the ordinary Critical days.

Intercession, (Lat.) a praying or mediating in the behalf of another, as it were a stepping between to keep off Harm, or Danger.

Intercessor, one that intercedes for another.

Intercession, (Lat.) a cutting between, or in the midst.

Interclusion, (Lat.) a shutting between, or a stopping up the Passage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (Lat.) the distance between two Columns, or Pillars; also some kind of work placed between them. It is a term used in Architecture.

Intercostal, (Lat.) being between the Ribs, as those Veins and Muscles which run along in those parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercostal* Veins and Muscles, on either side twenty two; eleven External, and as many internal.

Intercourse, (Lat.) running or passing between

Whence the Substantive *Intercourse* is commonly used.

Intercutaneous, (Lat.) being between the Skin and the Flesh.

Interdict or *Interdiction*, (Lat.) a forbidding or debarring one the use of any thing. In Common and Canon Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Ecclesiastical Censure, prohibiting the use of Divine Rites to the person condemned. Also such persons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houses, are said to be interdicted of Fire and Water.

Interdict, (Lat.) a leading between; also a space left between full periods, in Writing or Printing.

Interit, a Verb Imperfonal in *Latin* signifieth, it concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly use it substantively for a Concernment, Right, or

Appar-

agement. Also Usury, the Use of Money lent, being, as it were, the right of him that lends.

Interfector, an interfecter or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the Eighth House (in a Nativity) either Five Degrees before the Cusp of the House, or Twenty Five after. Secondly, the Lord of the Eighth House. Thirdly, the Planet that is joined to the Lord of the Eighth House. Fourthly, the Planet that disposeth of the Lord of the Eighth House when he is not therein.

To *Interferer*, (French) to hit one Leg against another; also to exchange Blows. Also Metaphorically, when two things hit or fall foul one upon another, they are said to *Interferer*.

Interfluent, (Lat.) flowing between.

Interrogatories, or *Interrogatories*, in Common Law are Questions demanded of Witnesses brought in.

Interlocutory, (Lat.) lying between.

Interjection, (Lat.) a casting between: It is commonly used for one of the Eight undecidable Parts of Speech in Grammar, expressing some sudden Passion of the Mind, under an imperfect Voice; also a Figure in Rhetorick and Grammar, being the same with *Parentesis*, and otherwise called *Interruption*. See *Parentesis*.

Interim, an Adverb signifying in *Latin*, in the mean while; but we commonly use it Substantively for the time passing between. The means which *Charles V.* proposed for the Pacification of *Germany* till a better Composure, gave occasion to a writing entitled the *Interim*.

Interior, (Lat.) inward, being on the inside.

Interlined, written between the Lines. Interlineary Bible, when one Line of *Latin* is printed between two Lines of the Hebrew.

Interloquution, (Lat.) a speaking or discoursing between.

Interlopers, in Common Law are those that without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were *Interlepers*.

Interlucation, (Lat.) a letting in of Light between, by the cutting away of Boughs; a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (Lat.) a kind of Stage-Play; that which is sung, or represented between the several Acts.

Interlunary, (Lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or space between the old and new Moon.

Intermission, (Lat.) a passing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermediate*, (Lat.) being in the middle, or lying between. The joining together the Bones of the Fingers.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermerging (among Falconers) is from the first Exchange of the Hawks Coat till the turn white, and is so called from the first *Mewing*.

Intermission, (Lat.) a shining between, or in the midst.

Intermission, (Lat.) a putting between; also, a deserring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermissions, a Term in Architecture, the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between Pillars and Pillars.

Intermitting Pulse, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a sign of extreme sickness.

Intermisture, (Lat.) a mingling between or amongst.

Intermural space, (Lat.) a space between two Walls.

Internal, (Lat.) inward.

Internuncio, an Agent for the Court of *Rome* in the Courts of Foreign Princes, when there is no express Nuncio in the same.

Interpellation, (Lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interpolation, (Lat.) a folding between.

Interpolation, (Lat.) a fixing or inserting between.

To *Interpose*, to put himself between two Parties, in order to reconcile their differences.

Interposition, (Lat.) an interposing or putting between.

Interpretation, (Lat.) an expounding or explaining, a Translation, a Commentary.

Interpreter, he that causes the Words, Sentiments and Writings of others to be understood, when they are not otherwise intelligible.

Interpundion, (Lat.) a distinguishing by making Points or Pricks between.

Interreign, in *Latin* *Interregnum*, the space between the Death of one Prince or Ruler, and the Succession, or Election of another. Whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

Interrogation, (Lat.) an asking or demanding a question.

Interrogatives, in Grammar are certain Particles, which are made use of in the asking of a question.

Interrogatories. See *Interrogatories*.

Interruption, (Lat.) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a business. The cutting off another short in the middle of his Discourse, and hinder him from going on.

Interlineation, (Lat.) an interlining, a writing between two Lines.

Intersecans, in Heraldry are pertransient Lines which cross one another.

Intersection, (Lat.) a cutting in the midst. The Point where two Lines or two Circles cut each other.

Interstition, (Lat.) a grafting, or putting in between.

Interstition, (Lat.) founding between, or in the midst.

Interstition, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

Interstition, (Lat.) a breathing between.

Interstitium, said of the Intervals of Time which are regulated and mark'd out by the Laws.

Intertexture, (Lat.) a weaving between.

Interval, (Lat.) a Distance or Space, either of place or time. Said also of Numbers and Proportions, as well in Music as Arithmetick.

To *Intervene*, to come between, to strike into a business, in order to make an Agreement.

To

To *Invert*, (*Lat.*) to turn upside down; also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes or other great Persons, for the taking of View of each other.

Intersigilation, (*Lat.*) a watching between willies.

Intefable, (*Lat.*) incapable by the Law to make any Will, or to be taken for a Witness.

Intefare, (*Lat.*) not having made any Testament or Will.

Intestinum Tejunum, the empty Gut.
Intestinum Cecum, the blind Gut.
Intestinum Relium, the Arse Gut.
Intestinum Duodenum, the Gut next to the Stomach.

Intestina Gracilia, the little Guts.
Intestina Terre Earth-Worms.

Intefine, (*Lat.*) inward, lying within the Intestals. Whence *Intefine War*, a War within the bowels, as if it were, of a Countrey or Kingdom, between two Parties of the same Countrey.

Intubination, (*Lat.*) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (*Lat.*) a signifying, or secret declaring.

To *Intimidate*, to menace, or put a Man in fear.

Intimidation, an affighting or threatening.

Intire, (*Lat.*) whole or found, full, absolute, from which sense is nothing 't off.

Intitulation, (*Lat.*) an intituling, an adding a Title to any thing.

Intestabile, (*Lat.*) not to be born, or indured.

Intestation, (*Lat.*) the giving the Tune or Key by the Charter to the rest of the Quire.

Intestation, (*Lat.*) a poisoning, or envenoming. Also a murthering or making drunk.

Intestabile, (*Lat.*) not to be managed; wild, farge.

Intestabile, (*Spanish*) an entrance into a place.

Intestabile, (*Lat.*) inward.

Intrepid, unannounced, fearless of Danger and Death.

Intingy, or *Intivique*, (*Latin and French*) an intangleness, incumbrance, or winding like a Labyrinth.

Intrique, the highest Point of Plot and Intricacy in a Dramatick Piece or Romance, which raises the Expectation of the Spectators or Reader. Said of a Cabal of People, who by their Advice and Address make it their business to entangle and incumber an Affair, and reap Advantage by it.

Intrinsic Value, intrinsic Vertue, the inward and real Value and Vertue of a Man.

Intrinsic, (*Lat.*) inward or secret, occult.

Introduction, (*Lat.*) a leading in; also a beginning, or Preface to any Discourse.

Introspection, (*Lat.*) a going in.

Intromission, (*Lat.*) a sending inward.

Introspection or *Introspection*, (*Lat.*) a looking narrowly into the inside of a business.

Introsion, (*Lat.*) a wrongful, or unmanly thrusting in. The taking Possession of a Benefice,

or Exercise of any Employment, without having any lawful Title to it. A thrusting a Man's self into Company where he is not welcome.

Invention, (*Lat.*) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding. Whence *Inventive*, said of certain light or knowledge of a thing.

Invenescence, (*Lat.*) a swelling or rising up into a Heap.

Invenumulation, (*Lat.*) a throwing a Heap upon, a burying.

Invalida, (*Lat.*) of no force, strength, or value; wounded, maimed, sickly.

Invalidity, Nullity of an Act or Contract, Defect of Formality.

Invariable, firm, refuse, constant.

Invasion, (*Lat.*) an assailing, or setting upon another's Right or Dominion.

Invecked, from the *Latin Invehere*; a Term in Blazon, as a Ordure invecked, is when the Line of which the Ordure is made, inverts its Points not toward the Field, but into its self.

Inveck, (*Lat.*) railing, sharp, bitter in Expressions; as if were violently carried on against any one. Us'd also substantively, for a violent Declaration against any Person or Thing.

Invecke, to allure, or entice; from the *Heb.* Word *Manigien*, i. e. To call alluring Eyes.

To *Invecke*. See *Evangelize*.

Invention, (*Lat.*) a finding out, a producing something new by the strength of a Man's Brain; also the first part of Logic, which supplies Terms and Arguments for well disputing.

Inventory, (*Lat.*) a certain Writing, wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattels of a Deceased Party, which are to be prized or valued by sufficient Men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Invesion, (*Lat.*) a turning the inside out, a changing the Order of things or words; in Rhetoric it is a certain Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for him, which was alleged against him; as,

Neque enim si occidissim scelerissim.

To *Inveffe*, (*Lat.*) to give Possession, which us'd to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and admitting him an Oath; also to install with any Honor or Dignity. Also to surround a Town in order to a Siege.

Inveffigation, (*Lat.*) a making diligent Search or Enquiry.

Inveffitude, (*Lat.*) the right of putting a Feif into possession.

Investrate, (*Lat.*) grown old, rooted, and fettered by long Custom.

To *Invevigate*, (*Lat.*) to inspire Vigor, Life, and Spirit.

Invevitable, (*Lat.*) not to be conquered or overcome: Said of moral things, as Invevitable Ignorance.

Invevitable, (*Lat.*) not to be violated or broken.

To *Inveviron*, (*French*) to encompass.

Invevible, (*Lat.*) not to be seen or discerned, not within the reach of the Eye, lost from the Sight.

Invevion, (*French*) a looking in.

Invevion, (*Lat.*) a wrongful, or unmanly thrusting in.

Invevion

Invitation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony us'd to desire Persons to meet at any Solemnity or Festival, to bid to a Feast or Ceremony.

Inumbration, (*Lat.*) a casting a Shadow upon.

Inunction, (*Lat.*) an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, (*Lat.*) an overflowing with Water.

Invocation, (*Lat.*) an invoking, or calling upon. The Action of adoring God, and calling him to our Succour; applied also to false Gods, Demons and Saints.

Invoice, a particular of the Value, Custom, and Charges of any Goods sent by a Merchant in another Man's Ship, and consign'd to a Factor or Correspondent in another Country.

To *Involve*, (*Lat.*) to wrap, or fold in; to intangle, or overwhelm.

Involutary, (*Lat.*) unwilling.

Involutary, (*Lat.*) Incivility, want of Courtefise or Affability, clownish Behaviour.

To *Inure* or *Enure*, to accustom; also in Common Law, it signifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inutility, (*Lat.*) Unprofitableness.

Invulnerable, (*Lat.*) not to be wounded.

I. O.

Io, the Daughter of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*, who being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that she might not be known of *Juno*; afterward married to *Ojiris*, called *Isis*, and adored as the chief Goddess of the *Egyptians* with Pompous Sacrifices and Religious Rites. The Fiction of her being turned into a Cow, is said to have been originally grounded upon her being got with Child by a *Phenician* Mariner, with whom she fled into *Egypt*, from her Father's Wrath, in a Ship whose Stern bore the Effigies of a Bull.

Joab, (*Hebr.*) Father-hood, *David's* Sifters Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or *Jehoiakim*, an *Hebrew* Proper Name, signifying Preparation of the Lord; a Name given to *Eliakim*, *Joiab's* Son, who rebelling against *Nebuchadnezzar* was taken Prisoner.

Joan, a proper Name of Women, answerable to that of *John* in Men; it was the Name of several great Queens, as those of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Joannitiques, a certain Order of Monks that wear the Figure of a Chalice upon their Breasts.

Joab, or *Jehoadab*, (*Hebr.*) The Fire of the Lord; a King of *Judab*, preserved by *Jehoshaphat* from being destroyed by *Abhalah*.

Job, (*Hebr.*) Sighing or sorrowing; a Person mentioned in Holy Scripture for an exact Pattern of Patience. His History at large see in the Book of *Job*.

Jobin, (*French*) a Sot or Gull.

Joctel or *Joctel*, in some parts of *Kent*, a little Farm, requiring but a small Yoak of Oxen to Till it.

Joctatory, or *Jocous*, (*Lat.*) jesting, sportive, done or spoken in jest.

Jocund, (*in Latin Jucundus*) cheerful, pleasant, or joyful.

John, a Proper Name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Gracious. There have been divers great Kings,

and other famous Men of this Name; as, One King of *England*, one of *Scotland*, one of *France*, two of *Aragon*, two of *Castile*, four of *Portugal*, two of *Navarre*, two of *Hungary*, one of *Sueden*, one of *Denmark*; twenty three Popes of *Rome*; also *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Johannes Acturus*, or *Hackwood*, an *Englishman*, who performed several great Martial Exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Avellan*. *Johannes Guttenberg*, a *German*, who added to the *Art of Printing*. This Name was anciently pronounced *Juan*.

S. Johns Wort, (*Hypericum Perforata*, *Fuga Demonum*) a Herb of a very dry and astringent Quality, the Oyl whereof is well known for its healing Virtue when applied to Wounds and Ulcers.

Joyner, in Common Law is the joining of two Persons in a Suit against a third.

Joining Issue, a Term in Common Law, the referring a point of a matter depending in Suit, to the trial of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common Law are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant whereby a Husband allureth into his Wife in respect of Marriage, Lands, or Tenements, for term of her Life, or otherwise.

Jonas, (*Hebr.* a Dove) a Jewish Prophet, who being sent to *Nineveh* to Preach to those of that City, in his return was cast over-board, swallowed by a Whale, and remained three Days in the Belly of that Fish.

Jonathan, another *Hebrew* Name, signifying the Gift of God. The most eminent Men in Holy Scripture of this Name were, first, *Jonathan*, the Son of King *Saul*, a most faithful and constant Friend to *David*; he fell unfortunately with his Father in a Battle against the *Philistines*. Next *Jonathan* the *Maachabean*, a valiant Captain of the *Jews*, and the brother of *Judas Maachabean*.

Joucade, (*French*) a certain kind of Spoon-meat.

Jonica, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, having Twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief. The Inhabitants of this Countrey defended anciently from the *Greeks*. Whence their Language was called the *Jonick Dialect*.

Jonick Order in Architecture, had its Original in *Jonica*, a Province of *Asia*; distinguishing'd from the other Orders by *Volutes*, which are the Ornament particularly belonging to it, and because the Body of the Pillar is usually channel'd.

To *Peas*. See *Peas*.

Joram, or *Jehoram*, (*Hebr.*) The height of the Lord) a King of *Judab*, and Son of King *Jehoshaphat*; also a wicked King of *Israel*, and Son of King *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*Hebr.*) the River of Judgment, a River which parts *Gallilee* from *Judea*, and is so named from its two Spring-Heads, *Jor*, and *Dan*.

Jofelin, the proper Name of a Man, in *Latin* *Jostulus*; being a Diminutive from *Joff*, in *Latin* *Joffus*.

Iustus or *Jodocus*; the chief of this Name was *Jofelin* of *Lovain*, Son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Jofeph, (Hebr. Increase,) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *EGYPT*, and gave a Residence there to his Father, and all his Brethren.

Jofias, (Hebr. The Fire of the Lord) the Son of *Zephanai*; also a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Amnon*, and destroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Jofuad, (Hebr. The Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who after the Death of *Moses* governed the People of *Israel*, and was Captain of their Armies; also the same as *Jesus*, the Name of the true *Messiah*, and Saviour of the World.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the Greek Letter *Iota*.

Iota, (Greek) a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *J*; also a bad pronunciation of the same Letter.

Joweth, a Term in Faulconry; they say the Hawk *Joweth*, and not *leepech*.

Journel, (French) a Book of every Days Passages; also too much Land as may be Ploughed in a Day by one Team of Oxen.

Journelopers, Regraters of Yarn.

Journey, (French) as much Ground as a Man may travel in a Day.

Joyce, the Proper Name of a Woman, in *Latin* *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joy, an Emotion of the Soul, which causes a Dilatation of the Heart, and a sensible Pleasure at the Sight or Enjoyment of some Blessing or Benefit.

Jays of the Planets, are when they are in those Houses, where they are most powerful and strong, as *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*, *Jupiter* in the 11th House, *Mars* in the 6th, &c.

I. P.

Ipbiana, *Iphino*, and *Lispepe*, the Daughters of *Praetor*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the Goddess *Juno*, were transformed into Cows.

Iphiclus, the Son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories; also a noble *Athenian* Sculptor.

Iphigenia, the Daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*; adjudged to be Sacrificed to *Diana*, incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her Harts; but when all things were in a readiness for the Sacrifice, *Diana* accepted of a Hart.

Iphimedeia, the Wife of *Alocus*, who being ravished by *Neptune*, brought forth *Twins*, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every Month Nine Fingers in tallness, till they came to be of a very vast Stature.

Iphis, a young Man of great Beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarcte*. See *Anaxarcte*. *Iphis* is also the Name of a *Cretan* Virgin, the Daughter of *Lygus* and *Theletusa*; she was by her Mother's Prayers to the Goddess *Jfis* changed into a Man,

lest *Lygus* finding himself deceived, should be incensed; for he going to travel, and giving a strict Charge to *Theletusa*, whom he left with Child, That if she brought forth a Female Child, she should puther out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy: And as soon as his supposed Son came of Age, he provided him a Wife named *Tambe*; for whom, as it hapned, *Iphis* proved a real Husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was taken by the *Danes* in the Year 991. This Town is famous for the Birth of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butchers Son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be seen the Ruins of the old Town which was called *Gipwich*, from *Gifja*, an ancient King, or great Captain in those Parts.

I. R.

Iracundous, (Lat.) of an angry Disposition, inclinable to Anger.

Iracible, (Lat.) capable of Anger. *Iracible* Faculty, is that Faculty of the Soul from whence Anger and Passion is stirred up, and kindled in Men.

Ircinfield or *Archenfield*, that part of *Heresfordshire*, where the City of *Heresford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Ire, a Word not much in use, signifying Anger.

Iris, the Daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the Messenger of the Gods. There is a kind of Watry Meteor fo called in *Greek*, appearing in the Clouds, of divers Colours, which we call the *Rainbow*. It lignifies also a precious Stone that is hexagonal.

Irmusfal or *Ermisfal*, a certain God worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironic, (Greek) spoken in Mockery; or by that Rhetorical Figure called *Irony*, which is a Figure made use of by Orators to make a shew of praising their Adversaries, and at the same time to deride and contemn them; as, He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory. This Figure is by *Ruffians* called by a *Latin* Name *Irrisio* or *Disfimulation*.

Ironfick, a Term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship, are to eaten with Rust, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iroquois, a People of that part of Northern *America*, which is called *Canada*.

Irradiation, (Lat.) an enlightning or casting Beams upon.

Irrational, (Lat.) unreasonable. *Irrational* Lines, such as are incommensurable to a Rational Line, supposed in Length and Power, and not in Length only. So Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, may be called *Irrationals*, or *Surd*s. In like manner the Reason that is between Quantities Incommensurable, is call'd *Irrational Reason*.

Irrconciliable, at extreme odds, whose Hatred is not to be appeased or mitigated.

Irrecoverable, never to be redeemed, past recovery, never to be repaired.

Irefragable, (Lat.) undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (Lat.) Disorderliness, as it were a Being without Rule; also an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any famous Crime; a Term in Canon Law.

Irreligious, (Lat.) having no Religion, or Piety towards God.

Irrecreable, (Lat.) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (Lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (Lat.) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (Lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (Lat.) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (Lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreplegible, that may not, or ought not, by Law to be relieved, or set at large upon Sureties.

Irresolute, (Lat.) inconstant, doubting, wavering, uncertain what course to take.

Irreproachable, against whom nothing can be alleged, to whose Charge nothing can be laid.

Irreverent, wanting Respect and Veneration for Sacred Things and Holy Persons.

Irrevocable, (Lat.) no to be called back.

Irrigation, (Lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River. In Chymistry it is the same with *Flumination*.

Irrifion, (Lat.) a laughing at, a scoffing, or flouting. See *Ironia*.

Irritation, (Lat.) a provoking or stirring up to Wrath.

Irroration, (Lat.) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irruption, (Lat.) a breaking violently into an Enemies Country to commit Spoil and Ravage.

Irrecoverable, never to be redeemed, past recovery, never to be repaired.

Irefragable, (Lat.) undeniable, not to be confuted.

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Irroration, (Lat.) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irruption, (Lat.) a breaking violently into an Enemies Country to commit Spoil and Ravage.

I. S.

Iaac, (Hebr.) Laughter, as *Gelasius* in *Greek*; the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob*, of whom came the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Iaca, or *Ica*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon* or *Exeter* (*Ica Damnoniorum*) is denominated; and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Jofephus Icanus*.

Iagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Iagogue*, i. e. an Introduction or beginning.

Iagon, a Figure consisting of equal Angles.

Ica Silurum, the Name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Icarion, the Surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the *Hebrew* *Ica Carion*.

Icniatick, (Greek from *Ictas* the Hip) troubled with a Pain in the Hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatika*, or Hip-gout.

Icnotes, (Greek) a Grammatical Vice in speak-

ing, being a pronouncing of words with a mingling and slender tone.

Icturia, (Greek) a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine.

Ihmael, (Hebr. God hath heard,) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-woman *Hagar*. Whence *Ihmaelitic*, one descended from *Ihmael*.

Ictice, a tap of Ice, a drop of Water frozen.

Iinglast, a kind of Fish-glace, brought from *Ispan* and those parts, us'd in Medicines, and by some in the Adulteration of Wines; in which last Use it is prohibited by Law.

Iis, the River *Oufe* in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

Iisp, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gifflie*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Isoocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the ten Emulators of *Demosthenes*, chiefly famous for his *Panegyrick*, recited at the *Olympian* Games, by which he stirred up the *Greeks* against *Alex*.

Isonomy, (Greek) an equality in distribution.

Isoceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isoperimeters, Figures that have equal Circumferences or Contents.

Ista de *Nugarolis*, a Virgin of *Verona*, the Daughter of *Antonius* de *Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Ipea, (old word) dispatched.

Irael, (Hebr. Prevailing in the Lord) a name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, whence his Posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

Iftachar, (Hebr. Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Iffe, in Common Law, signifeth either Children begotten between a Man and his Wife, or the Profits of Lands, or the Profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in Suit; whereupon the Parties joy.

Isthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of Land lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus* is that of *Greece* whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian* Games, instituted by *Theseus*, in honor of *Neptune*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Istrium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Torkshire*, fo called from the River *Ure*, running by it. It was many Ages since razed to the Ground, but out of the Ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh*, or *Aldborough*.

I. T.

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countreys of *Europe*, fo called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two Daughters, *Elethra*, whom he married to *Combalsco*, King of the *Fanigena*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigines*. She is said to have laid the Foundation of the City

F f f

Rome,

Iustus or *Jodocus*; the chief of this Name was *Joselin* of *Lozain*, Son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Josph, (*Hebr.* Increase,) the Eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*, he became eminent under *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*, and gave a Residence there to his Father, and all his Brethren.

Jostas, (*Hebr.* The Fire of the Lord) the Son of *Zephanab*; also a King of *Judah*, who succeeded his Father *Ammon*, and destroyed the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joshuah, (*Hebr.* The Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who after the Death of *Moses* governed the People of *Israel*, and was Captain of their Armies; also the same as *Jesus*, the Name of the true *Messiah*, and Saviour of the World.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the *Greek* Letter *Jota*.

Jotacism, (*Greek*) a running much upon the Letter *Jota*, or *J*; also a bad pronunciation of the same Letter.

Joweth, a Term in *Faulconry*; they say the Hawk *Joweth*, and not *leepech*.

Journal, (*French*) a Book of every Days Passages; also for much Land as may be Ploughed in a Day by one Team of Oxen.

Journalkeepers, Regraters of *Yarn*.

Journey, (*French*) as much Ground as a Man may travel in a Day.

Joyce, the Proper Name of a Woman, in *Latin* *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joy, an Emotion of the Soul, which causes a Dilatation of the Heart, and a sensible Pleasure at the Sight or Enjoyment of some Blessing or Benefit.

*Joy*s of the Planets, are when they are in those Houses, where they are most powerful and strong, as *Saturn* *Joyeth* in *Scorpio*, *Jupiter* in the 11th House, *Mars* in the 6th, &c.

I. P.

Iphianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lisippe*, the Daughters of *Praeus*, King of *Argos*; who for despising the Goddess *Juno*, were transformed into Cows.

Iphiclus, the Son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great Victories; also a noble *Athenian* Sculptor.

Iphigenia, the Daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*; adjudged to be Sacrificed to *Diana*, incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her Harts; but when all things were in a readiness for the Sacrifice, *Diana* accepted of a Hart.

Iphimedea, the Wife of *Aloous*, who being ravished by *Neptunus*, brought forth Twins, *Obius* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every Month Nine Fingers in tallness, till they came to be of a very vast Stature.

Iphis, a young Man of great Beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*. See *Anaxarete*. *Iphis* is also the Name of a *Cretan* Virgin, the Daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletusa*; she was by her Mother's Prayers to the Goddess *Isis* changed into a Man,

left *Lygdus* finding himself deceived, should be incensed; for he going to travel, and giving a strict Charge to *Theletusa*, whom he left with Child, That if he brought forth a Female Child, he should put her out from her, he was made to believe that it was a Boy: And as soon as his wife named *Iambe*; for whom, as it happened, *Iphis* proved a real Husband.

Ipswich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*, it was sacked by the *Danes* in the Year 991. This Town is famous for the Birth of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was a Butchers Son of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be seen the Ruins of the old Town which was called *Gipwich*, from *Gipsa*, an ancient King, or great Captain in those Parts.

I. R.

Iracundous, (*Lat.*) of an angry Disposition, inclinable to Anger.

Irascible, (*Lat.*) capable of Anger. *Irascible* Faculty, is that Faculty of the Soul from whence Anger and Passion is stirred up, and kindled in Men.

Irchesfield or *Archenfield*, that part of *Heresfordshire*, where the City of *Hersford* now standeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* stood in ancient times.

Ire, a Word not much in use, signifying Anger.

Iris, the Daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the Messenger of the Gods. There is a kind of Watry Meteor fo called in *Greek*, appearing in the Clouds, of divers Colours, which we call the *Rainbow*. It signifies also a precious Stone that is hexagonal.

Irmusal or *Ermisal*, a certain God worshipped by the ancient *Britains*, and thought to be the same with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (*Greek*) spoken in Mockery, or by that Rhetorical Figure called *Irony*, which is a Figure made use of by Orators to make a shew of praising their Adversaries, and at the same time to deride and contemn them; as, *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory*. This Figure is by *Ruffianus* called by a *Latin* Name *Irrisio* or *Disfimulation*.

Ironfick, a Term in Navigation, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nails of a Ship, are fo eaten with Rust, that they stand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iroquois, a People of that part of Northern *America*, which is called *Canada*.

Irradiation, (*Lat.*) an enlightning or casting Beams upon.

Irrational, (*Lat.*) unreasonable. *Irrational* Lines, such as are incommensurable to a Rational Line, supposed in Length and Power, and not in Length only. So Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, may be called *Irrationals*, or *Surds*. In like manner the Reason that is between Quantities Incommensurable, is call'd *Irrational Reason*.

Irreconcilable, at extrem odds, whose Hatred is not to be appeas'd or mitigated.

Irrecoverable,

Irrecoverable, never to be redeemed, past recovery, never to be repaired.

Irrefragable, (*Lat.*) undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (*Lat.*) Disorderliness, as it were a Being without Rule; also an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, bafe-born, or guilty of any heinous Crime a Term in Canon Law.

Irreligious, (*Lat.*) having no Religion, or Piety towards God.

Irretrievable, (*Lat.*) through which there is no passing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (*Lat.*) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremissible, (*Lat.*) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (*Lat.*) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (*Lat.*) not to be restored, or repaired.

Irreprehensible, (*Lat.*) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreplegible, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

Irresolute, (*Lat.*) inconstant, doubting, wavering, uncertain what course to take.

Irreproachable, against whom nothing can be alleged, to whose Charge nothing can be laid.

Irreverent, wanting Respect and Veneration for Sacred Things and Holy Persons.

Irrevocable, (*Lat.*) not to be called back.

Irrigation, (*Lat.*) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of some neighbouring River. In Chymistry it is the same with *Humedation*.

Irrisive, (*Lat.*) a laughing at, a scoffing, or flouting. See *Ironia*.

Irritation, (*Lat.*) a provoking or stirring up to Wrath.

Irroration, (*Lat.*) a bedewing, or besprinkling.

Irruption, (*Lat.*) a breaking violently into an Enemies Country to commit Spoil and Ravage.

I. S.

Isaac, (*Hebr.*) Laughter, as *Gelasius* in *Greek*; the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob*, of whom came the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Isaca, or *Isca*, a River in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon* or *Exeter* (*Isca Damnoniorum*) is denominated; and whence an eminent Poet of this Nation was called *Josephus Iscanus*.

Isagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Isagogue*, i. e. an Introduction or beginning.

Isagon, a Figure consisting of equal Angles.

Isca Silurum, the Name of a Town in *Monmouthshire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Isariotus, the Surname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the *Hebrew* *Isch Cariot*.

Ischianick, (*Greek* from *Ischia* the Hip) troubled with a Pain in the Hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sclatick*, or Hip-gout.

Ischnotes, (*Greek*) a Grammatical Vice in speak-

ing, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and slender tone.

Ischuria, (*Greek*) a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine.

Ismael, (*Hebr.* God hath heard,) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-woman *Hagar*. Whence *Ismaelitic*, one descended from *Ismael*.

Isicle, a tap of Ice, a drop of Water frozen.

Isinglass, a kind of Fish-glue, brought from *Japan* and those parts, us'd in Medicines; and by some in the Adulteration of Wines; in which last Use it is prohibited by Law.

Isis, the River *Oule* in *Wiltshire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamesis*.

Isip, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, anciently called *Gisflipe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confessor.

Isocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, one of the ten Emulators of *Demosthenes*, chiefly famous for his *Panegyrick*, recited at the *Olympian* Games, by which he stirred up the *Greeks* against *Alex*.

Isonomy, (*Greek*) an equality in distribution.

Isosceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal sides, and two equal opposite Angles.

Isoimeters, Figures that have equal Circumferences or Contents.

Ista de *Nugarolis*, a Virgin of *Verona*, the Daughter of *Antonius* de *Nugarolis*; she was very famous for Philosophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Isted, (old word) dispatched.

Israel, (*Hebr.* Prevailing in the Lord) a name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, whence his Posterity were called the Children of *Israel*.

Isachar, (*Hebr.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Issue, in Common Law, signifieth either Children begotten between a Man and his Wife, or the Profits of Lands, or the Profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in Suit; whereupon the Parties joyn.

Isthme, (*Greek*) a narrow neck of Land lying between two Seas. The most famous *Isthmus* is that of *Greece* whereupon *Corinth* stands; from thence were denominated the *Isthmian* Games, instituted by *Theseus*, in honor of *Neptunus*.

Istria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Ilyria*.

Isurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *Yorkshire*, so called from the River *Ure*, running by it. It was many Ages since razed to the Ground, but out of the Ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Eldburgh*, or *Aldborow*.

I. T.

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries of *Europe*, so called from *Italus*, otherwise called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two Daughters, *Eletra*, whom he married to *Comboblasto*, King of the *Tanigena*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aboigines*. She is said to have laid the Foundation of the City

Rome, which was afterwards finished by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, because that Countrey abounded with Oxen. It was anciently called *Heesperia*, from *Heesperus* the Brother of *Atlas*.
Italiana, a kind of Mercers Staff.
Iteration, (Lat.) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.
Ibaca, an Island in the Ionian Sea, where *Ulysses* was born; it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerant, (Lat.) Journeying. Whence *Justices Itinerant*, or in *Eyre*, which in *French* are called *Justices Errants*, are those which journey from one place to another, to hear and determine Causes. See *Justices in Eyre*.

Itinerary, (Lat.) belonging to a Journey; also substantially used for a Calendar of Miles, or a Note-book, wherein Travellers set down the Particulars of what they have seen and observed.

Ity, the Son of *Tereus*, the King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*; he was slain by his Mother, and set before *Tereus*, to eat at a Banquet, because he had deflowered her Sister *Philomel*. He was changed into a Pheasant.

J. U.

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, and a constant Friend to *Pompey's* Party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his Forces, sent into *Africa* by *Cæsar*. When *Pompey* was overcome, he joined his Forces with *Scipio*, and died fighting with *Petrus*.

Jubal, (Hebr. Fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, and the Inventor of the Harp and Organ.

Jubarb, *q. Barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenness; a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Houfleck*.

Jubeb or *Fujubes*, (Arab. *Zufat-ef*) a kind of Fruen growing in *Italy*, used much in Physic, and sold by Apothecaries.

Jubilation, (Lat.) a solemn rejoicing, a shouting for joy.

A Year of Jubile, a great Festival, or time of rejoicing, celebrated every Fiftieth Year by the *Jews*, in remembrance of their Deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be solemnized among the Christians, being first instituted by *Pope Boniface* the Eighth, in the Year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred Years; but afterwards it came to be celebrated every fiftieth year, and at length every twenty fifth. It comes from the Hebrew word *Jobel*, rejoicing.

Jucatan or *Yucatan*, one of the Seven Provinces of *Novæ Hispania*, a large Region of *Mexican* or *Northern America*; the other Six being *Mexico*, *Acapulco*, *Panuco*, *Mechoacan*, *Guaxaca*, and *Tabalco*.

Jucundity, (Lat.) Pleasantness.

Jucub, or *Jendub*, (Hebr.) Confession, the eldest Son of *Jacob* by *Leab*.

Judea, a Countrey of *Syria* in *Asia* the Greater, bounded Eastward upon the Dead Sea; it is also called *Judea*, and the Land of Promise. The

most flourishing Cities of this Countrey, were *Jerusalem*, *Jericho*, *Toppa*, *Hebron*, *Bethania*, and *Bethlehem*, where our Saviour was born.

Judaism, (Lat.) the Faith or Religion of the *Jews*.

To *Judaize*, to hold something of the Religion; Superstition, and Ceremonies of the *Jews*.

Judas his Tree, (*Arbor Juda*) a Tree with broad Leaves, somewhat like those of the Apprecock, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judgment, (*Judicium*) the second part of *Logic*, which Disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

To *Judge*, to exercise a Man's Judgment in discerning Good from Evil, Truth from Falshood; to foretell, to conjecture, to pronounce Sentence in a Civil or Criminal Cause.

Judgment the Faculty of the Soul which discerns good from Evil, Truth from Falshood. The Decisions which are pronounced by the Authority of Kings, either from their own Lips, or the Mouths of their Officers by them entrusted to administer Justice to their People. The Judgments of God are the Punishments which he inflicts upon Nations, Families and Private Persons for their Sins and Transgressions.

Judicatory, (Lat.) a place of Judgment, or hearing of Causes.

Judicial or *Judiciary*, (Lat.) belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

Judicious, prudent, advised, endowed with good Sense.

Judith, (Hebr. Praising) the Daughter of *Merari*. She delivered *Bethulia* by cutting off the Head of *Olofernes*.

Juetsot, a Town of *Lower Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a Titular King: Whence a Man of a great Title, and a small Inheritance, is in Derision called a King of *Juetsot*.

Juive, a creeping Plant that clasps about Trees, and fastens upon Walls, not able to support it self. It was formerly consecrated to *Bacchus*, being said to have a cooling Quality that represses the Fumes of Wine.

Jugular or *Jugulary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Throat; whence the Jugular Veins are those Veins which ascend along the sides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head.

Jugulation, (Lat.) a cutting the Throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, by Usurpation King of the *Numidians*, who maintained a long War against the *Romans*, of which *Sallust* writes the History.

Jujubes. See *Jubeb*.

To *Juke*, to Peach, or Roost as a Hawk.

Julep, a kind of Physical Medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a Decoction mingled with Syrups, or sweetened with Sugar.

Julia, (vulg. *Juliers*) one of the three Principalities of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Westphalia*. The other two being *Clevis*, or *Cleve*, and *Berga*. The chief Cities of *Juliers*, are

are *Gulick*, and *Duren* of *Clevis*, *Wesel*, *Emmerich*, and *Cleve*.

Julian, Surnamed the Apostate, because that being brought up in the Christian Religion, he fell back to Heathenism. He was the Son of *Constantinus*, and by his Valour came to be made *Roman Emperor*.

Julian Account. See *Gregorian Account*.

Julio, a kind of Italian Coyn made by *Pope Julius*, valuing about Sixpence of our Money.

Juioberga, (now *Logrono*) a Town of the Province of *Castilla* in *Spain*.

Julius Cæsar, the first of the *Roman* Emperors; he subdued *France*, *Spain*, *Britain*, the *Low Countreys*, and the greatest part of *Germany*; afterwards he entered into a Civil War with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and his two Sons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as absolute Emperor, he was at length slain in the Senate-Houle, by *Brutus* and *Cæsius*. The word signifieth in *Greek*, Soft-haired.

Jullaber, a certain Hillock in *Kent*, so called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyant; or, as some say, a Witch, who was here interred: But *Camden* rather thinks it to be named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæsar's*, who was here slain.

July, the Name of the Fifth Month from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the First Month of the Year. It was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumbals, a sort of Sugared Paste, wreathed into Knots, and generally sold by Confectioners.

Juncture, (Lat.) a joining together; also a Joyn; also Juncture of Time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the Fourth Month of the Year from *March* the first. Some say it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* Month. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who began his Consulship in that Month. It is called in *Greek* *Hecatombæon*, from the Hecatombs or Sacrifices of a Hundred Oxen, which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this Month.

Juniper, (Lat. *Juniperus*) a Shrub, whose Wood being burnt caldeth a good Savour; it's Berries and Gum are profitable in Physick; its Coals raked up in Embers will keep Fire Twelve Months.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Junkets, (*Bellaria*) Cakes and Sweet-meats wherewith Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young Men their Sweet-hearts. Some think so called from *Juncus*, a Bulrush, because they used to be carried about in Baskets made of Reeds; they are vulgarly taken for any sorts of delicious Fare, wherewith People use to feast, and make merry.

Juno, the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both Wife and Sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a Daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of *Green Lettice*.

Junes Tears (*Verbena*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Pervain*.

Juno, or *Junta*, (*Span*) a meeting together of Men to fit in Council.

Ivoary, (*French*) the Elephant's Tooth, being the finest and whitest kind of Bone; of which Boxes, and several sorts of things are made. From the *Latin*, *Ebur*.

Jupiter, one of the Seven Planets, placed above *Mars*, and next to *Saturn*; and he is counted the greater Fortune, being of a benign temperate Nature, and makes his Revolution in about 72 Years and 312 Days, having the Sun for his Center. This Planet was so called from *Jupiter*, the Sun of *Saturn*, and chief Deity of the Heathens. *Jupiter* among the Chymists signifies Tin; and in Heraldry *Jupiter* answers to *Azure* and *Saphir*.

Jupiter's Distaff, a kind of Clary with a Yellow Flower; it is otherwise called *Mullein*, and in *Latin*, *Candelaria*, *Candela Regia*, or *Thapsus barbatus*.

Jura, (vulg. *Jour*) a great Ridge of Mountains which separate from *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

Jurats, (*French*) certain Officers, otherwise called *Elchevins* or *Sheriffs*; more particularly at *Bordeaux*, and other Cities of *Gascogne*.

Jurden, or *Jourden*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot.

Juridical, (Lat.) belonging to the Execution of Right, Law, or Justice.

Jury, (in Lat. *Jurati*) signifieth in Common Law, a Company consisting of Twenty Four or Twelve Men empannelled, and sworn to deliver a Truth, upon such Evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question; there being three sorts of Trials, either by *Assize* or *Jury*, by *Battle*, or by *Parliament*. In every General *Assize*, there is both a *Grand-Jury*, consisting of Twenty Four substantial Men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called *Petit-Juries*, consisting of Twelve, to whom are referred such things concerning Life and Death, as the *Grand-Jury* have approved of.

Jurisconsult, (Lat.) a Lawyer, a Person to be consulted with in any Case of Law.

Jurisdiction, (Lat.) Authority to make or execute Law. Also it is used for any kind of Power or Authority; or the Verge of such Authority.

Jurisprudence, (Lat.) Knowledge or Skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journ Choppers*, the Regraters; or Changers of *Yarn*.

Jury, one of the Twelve Men in a *Jury*.

Jury-Mast, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

Juske, a mineral from *Fus*, signifying a Dish made of several Meats minced together.

Justean Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, fits close to the Body, and shews the Shape and Proportion of it.

Justes, (*French*) Tiltings, or Combats on Horseback, with Spears and Launces.

Justice, one of the four Cardinal Vertues, and may be defin'd, a firm and constant Will to render to every one what is their due. Also that

Emanation of Sovereign Power which is communicated to Magistrates, that they may render to every Body what is their own.

Justice, or *Justicer*, (*Justiciarius*) an Officer deputed by the King or Commonwealth, to act by way of Judgment.

Justice of the Kings-Bench, is the Capital, or Chief Justice of England. He is a Lord by his Office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhem, and the like.

Justice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, that is, all Civil Causes between common Persons, as well Personal, as Real. He is also a Lord by his Office.

Justice of the Forest, or *Justice in Eyre of the Forest*, is he that hath the hearing, and determining of all Offences within the Kings Forest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his Office.

Justices of Assizes, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that County; to take Assizes for the Ease of the Subjects.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine Causes.

Justices in Eyre, those that were wont to be sent with Commission into divers Counties, to hear such Causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the Ease of the Subjects, who must have come to the Kings-Bench, if the Cause were too high for the County-Court; from the French Word *Eyre*, a Journey.

Justices of Goal Delivery, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all Causes appertaining to such, as for any Offence are cast into Goal.

Justices of Nisi Prius, the same now a days with Justices of Assizes.

Justices of Tryal Baston, or *Traybaston*, were certain Justices appointed by Edward the First, to make Inquisition through the Realm upon all Officers, as Majors, Sheriffs, Escheators, &c. touching Extortion, Briberies, Infrusion into other Men's Lands; and Barrators that used to take Money for beating of Men; and they had Power either to punish by Death, or to exact a Ransom. This Term comes from two French words, *Trellie*, an Arbor or Form; and *Baston*, a Staff or Pole, to note, that the Justices employed in this Commission had Authority to proceed without any solemn Judgment Seat, but wheresoever they could apprehend the Malefactors.

Justices of Peace, are such as are appointed by the King's Commission, to attend the Peace in the County where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

Justiciary, one that administers Justice.

Justices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some especial Cause, wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justinians, a certain Religious Order instituted in the Year 1412, in the Abby of S. *Justine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balut*, a *Venetian*.

To *Justifie*, to absolve, to clear and acquit from an Accusation. To prove the Truth of a Matter of Fact, or the Justice of a Demand.

Justification, (*Lat.*) a clearing, justifying, or making good; is in Common Law, it is a shewing a good Reason why a Man did such a thing, as he is called to Answer. In Divinity it is that Grace which renders a Man worthy of Eternal Glory.

Justinianus, a Name by which two of the Roman Emperors were called. The first was famous for causing the Civil Law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists*; the second for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*.

Justinopolis, a City of *Isiria*, built upon the Seaside by the Emperour *Justine*; it is now called *Cabo d'Isiria*.

Justinus, an elegant Roman Historian, whose Epitome of the *Romans*, out of *Trogus Pompeius*, is extant, and in general Esteem.

Justus, a Historian of *Thierias*, who wrote a History of the Jewish Affairs.

Jutia or *Jutlandia*, one of the two chief *Peninsulas* which make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*, the other being *Scandia*. This *Jutland* was in ancient times called the *Cimbriica Chersonesus*.

Justices of Houses, are certain parts of a Building, which jut or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the Daughter of *Damius*, and Sister of *Tarsus*, King of the *Rutuli*; she was by *Jupiter*, in recompense of the loss of her Maidenhead, immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Nemusius*.

Juvenility, (*Lat.*) youthfulness, lustiness, or vigor.

Juventas, the Goddess of Youth, the same with *Hecbe*.

Juverna, an ancient Name of *Ireland*.

I. W.

Jwimpled, (*old word*) muffled.

I. X.

Ixion, the Son of *Phlegyas*, he having slain his Son-in-law *Erionous*, after he had long wandered up and down, and could not be absolved either by Gods or Men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him: But he after his purgation remaining among the Gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and solicited her to Unchastity; which the making known to *Jove*, he formed a Cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the Goddess, begat a Race of Centaurs. And being soon after sent down to Hell with *Juno*; for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunderbolt, he was condemned to be always rouled on a Wheel.

K. A.

K. A.

K *Ab* or *Cab*, an Hebrew Measure, containing three Pints of our Measure.

Kacnyche, or *Evil Fortune*, the Sixth House of a Figure, sometimes so call'd from its bad Signification, as *Distresses*, &c. and being the most abject part of the Heavens.

Kalends. See *Calends*.

Kali, or *Glaswort*, an Herb, of whose Ashes Crystal Glasses are made.

Kamminiec, or *Camminiec*, the chief Town of *Podolia*, a Province of *Russia Lithuanica*, belonging to the King of *Poland*; from whom, some few Years ago this Town was taken by the *Turk*, though at the expence of a sufficient number of their Men.

Karena, the twentieth part of a Drop, a Term used in Chymistry.

Karobe or *Carobe*, a kind of Fruit; also an Herb called S. *John Bread*. Also a very small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty fourth part of a Grain.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

S. *Katharines Flower*, by some called *Bishops-wort*, (*Lat. Nigella*) an Herb of great Virtue against the *Asthma*, Shortness of Breath and Rheums.

Katharists. See *Catharists*.

Katzen-silver, a sort of Stone which is said to be invincible by Fire or Water.

K. E.

Keckle, (in Navigation) to turn a small Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawse.

To *Kedge*, to set up the Forefall or Foretopfall and Miffen, and set a Ship to drive with the Tide, when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Kedgers, are small Anchors, us'd in calm Weather in a flow Stream.

Keel, the lowest and first Timber laid in a Ship, the bottom of a Ship: Also a Vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keelage, a Custom paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham* for every Ship coming into that Port.

Keelson, another long Tree like the Keel, which lying within as the other without, must be fast bound together with strong Iron Bolts through the Timbers and all.

Keen or *Kene*, (*old word*) sharp.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is he under whose Hands pass all Charters, Commissions, and Grants from the King, strengthened by the Great or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is also a Lord by his Office, and one of the Privy Council; under his Hands pass all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forgh, is he who hath the Principal Government of all things belonging to the

Forest. He is also called Chief Warden of the Forest.

To *Kele*, (*old word*) to cool.

Kemelings, (*old word*) a Brewers Vessel.

Within Ken, within fight or view; a Term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Ken*, i. e. To know or discover.

Kenebester, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built, as some think, out of the Ruins of *Old Ariconium*.

Kenehelm or *Kenehm*, the proper name of a Man, signifying in Saxon, *Defence of his Kindred*. The chief of this Name was the Fourteenth King of the *Mercians*, who was murdered at the Infatigation of his Sister *Quendrid*, by *Ashbert* his Teacher.

Kemelstb, (applied to a Fox) when he is in his whole. A Term in Hunting.

Kenotaph, an empty Tub.

Kewed, (*Sax.*) a proper name of Men, signifying Bold Counsellor, answerable to the *Greek Thrasybulus*. The two most noted in History of this Name, were the Sixteenth King of the *Northumbrians*, and the Eighth of the *Mercians*.

Kewic, (*Sax.*) another proper name, signifying Bold Commander, answerable to the *Greek Crataercus*. The greatest in our History of this name, was the second King of the *South Saxons*.

Kemulph or *Cemulph*, (*Sax.* Bold Helper) the name of the Fifteenth King of the *South Saxons*.

Kerchief, (*French*) a kind of Linnen Dress, which the Women use to wear upon their Heads.

Kerk or *Kirk*, (*old word*) a Church.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, being the chief Ingredient of that Confection; thence commonly call'd *Alkermes*.

Kern, an old British word, signifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed Foot-Soldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*. We use it also for an ordinary Country Farmer. Also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder or salt.

To *Kernal*, (*Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to imbattle, or fortifie a House.

Kerry, a County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, the same as *Cresses*.

Kesfie, (*French Carisic*) a kind of Cloth or Stuff much used.

Kesar, a Word which the *Britains* used instead of *Cesar*; and is taken in the same Sense at this Day, when they say, King or *Kesar*.

Kesteven. See *Holland*.

Ketch, (*Cavicula Oneraria*) a kind of small Ship, a Vessel of small Burthen; some think it derived from the French word *Caque*, a Barrel or Hoghead, because a Ship of the smallest rate may be said to be but like a Barrel, in respect of one of the biggest rate.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where Ships ride, and are as it were locked in.

Keyage, a Duty paid for the maintenance of a Common Key or Wharf.

Keynard, (*old word*) a Micher, a Traunt.

K. I.

Kibir, the same as *Abriek*.

Kichel,

Kichel, (old word) a kind of Cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kiddle, a Damm or Wear in a River.

Kidnappers, those that make a Trade of deceiving and spiriting away young Children to ship them for Foreign Plantations.

Kiddears, (in Dutch *Kiddears*) a kind of Liquid Measure, containing 2 Firkins, or 28 Gallons.

Kiles, (from the Dutch word *Kijlen* an *Isle*) certain Pins to play withal, commonly called Nine-Pins.

Kildare, 2 two Counties of Ireland, in the Province of Leinster.

Kilburgh, (Sax.) strength and defence of Kindred; a proper name of Women.

Kings, (from the Dutch word *Konink*, i. e. to know) because he ought to be the most knowing of Men. He is defined in Law to be the *Capitulus Iustitiarum Regni*, the principal Conservator of Peace within his Dominions.

Kings of Honours, or *Kings of Arms*, are among us three, Intitled, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*, whereof *Garter* is the principal, and is the same with *Pater Patris* among the Romans. See in *Harad*.

King's-Bench, the Court or Judgment-Seat, where the King was wont to sit in his own Person, and therefore it was movable with the Court, or King's Household, and was called *Guria Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regis*.

King's-leaves, (*Aphodius Luteus*) a Flower good against the Poyson of Asps.

King's Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of *Common Pleas*, in respect of a Licence there granted to any Man for passing of a Fine.

Clerk of the Kings Silver, is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevirum*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book.

Kingstone upon Thames, a Town in Surrey; so called, because *Abelstane*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*, were here crowned Kings in the open Marketplace.

Kintal, a Weight commonly of one Hundred Pounds more or less, according to the Usage of sundry Nations.

Kivat, an Arabian word, signifying the weight of three Grains.

K N

Knop of Ground, a little rising Hillock. Perhaps from the Greek word *κνός*, a Woody Cliff of a Hill.

To *Knay*, (a term in Hunting) being the same as *Browe*.

Knawweed, (Lat.) *Jacea Nigra*, an Herb somewhat like *Scabiosa*, but that its Leaves break not with strings, as the Leaves of *Scabiosa* do, neither bears it a like Flower: It stayeth Fluxes, Diffusions, and Bleeding.

Knave, (Sax. *Canapa*) signifieth originally a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Onawadi*, to serve.

Knave Line, a Rope in a Ship that hath one end

fastened to the Cross-trees, and so comes down by the Ties to the Ramhead.

Knees, in the Art Botanicke, are those Partitions, which in some kinds of Plants are like *Knees* or *Joyns*: In Navigation are certain crooked pieces of Timber used in Ships to fasten the Beams into the fides; so called, because they are bowed like *Knees*.

Knotties, are two Rope-yards twisted together, with a Knot at each end to seize a Block, a Rope, or the like.

Knivels, are small pieces of Wood nailed to the inside of the Ship to belay the Sheets and Racks unto.

Knights, Fore-knight, and Main-knight, are two short pieces of Wood, commonly carvd with the Head of a Man upon 'em, wherein are four Shivers apiece, three for the Hulyards, and one for the Toprope to run in.

Knights, (Sax. *Cnihts*) hath been taken originally for a Soldier or Horfeman in War; those that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperor in the Wars, were called *Dutch Knights*, i. e. Servitors, or lusty young Men. It is also taken for a Client or Vassal, but more especially one that holds his Land by serving his Lord on Horseback. It is now grown to be a title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knighthoods there are many sorts, but the most usual in these Nations are these.

Knights Bachelor, the lowest, but antientest Order of Knighthood, and cometh from the Germans; among whom it was an ancient Custom, That as soon as the State judged any of their young Men fit to manage Arms and Weapons, and allowed him sufficient for Martial Exercises, then in the very Assembly and Council, either one of the Princes, or the Father or some of the Kinsfolk of the young Man did furnish him with a Shield and Javelin; as the Romans did the *Toga Virilis*, *Virile-Gown*, to those whom they thought capable of publick employment; and thenceforth from a part of a private house, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealt. It was also an ancient Ceremony, to honour Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who received, was solemnly to go to Church; and, offering his Sword upon the Altar, to Vow himself to the Service of God; afterwards, it came to be usual for Kings to send their Sons to the Neighbour Princes to receive Knighthood at their Hands: Then it was also, that besides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were also added for more Ornament; whence in Latin they are called *Equites Aurati*. The word *Bachelors*, some derive from the French *Bacheliers*, as it were, Knights of the lowest degree; others from *Battaller*, to battle, or fight: They are also simply, and without any addition, called *Knights*.

Knights Banneret, from the Dutch word *Banneret*, Lord or Master of the Banner, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremonies of cutting the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to display his Arms in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at first by the Kings of England and France, to such Gentlemen

as valiantly carried themselves in two Royal Battles, or to such as had ten Vassals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horfe at their own Charges. Some say the first Original of it was from Edward the Third.

Knights Barones, a combination of Title, in regard the Baronetship is generally accompanied with that of Knighthood; but the Dignity of Barones, is a late distinct Order erected by King James, who for certain Disbursements towards the Plantation in Ulster, created divers into this Dignity, and made it Hereditary by his Letters Patents to be seen in the Rolls. And these Barones were to have precedence in all Writings, Sessions and Salutations, before all *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Bachelors*, and *Bannerets*, except those created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royal, the King being personally present. And the King was not to create any Person into that Degree of Barones within the Kingdom of England, above the number of two hundred.

Knights of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the Lists of the Bath, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation. These *Knights* were wont to be created with a great many Religious Solemnities, which usually belong to Hermits, and other Holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of *Knights* made out of the Field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, or of *S. George*, an Order of Knighthood, instituted by King Edward the Third. Some say upon occasion of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others affirm, that the King, after his great Successes abroad and at home, dancing one Night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation; and shortly after he created this Order of the *Blue Garter*, whereof this consists of Twenty Six Martial Nobles, which consists of King of England used to be the Chief, and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys. There are also depending upon this Order Twenty six poor Knights, who have no other Sustainance but the allowance of this Order, and are also called *Poor Knights of Windsor*, with the Chappel of *S. George*.

The Officers belonging to this Order, are the *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Windsor*, the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the *Register of the Garter*, who was always Dean of *Windsor*, the *Principal King of Arms*, called *Garter*, and the *Usher of the Garter*; which Office belonged to the *Usher of the Princes Chamber*, called the *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem, an Order of Knighthood erected in the year One thousand one hundred and twenty, and had their first Foundation and Abode in Jerusalem; afterwards they had their Residence at Rhodes; whence they were expelled by Solyman, and ever since their chief Seat hath been at Malta, where they

have done great Exploits against the Turk. There was one General Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in England and Scotland; but toward the end of Henry the Eighth's Reign, they were suppressed in England for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or *Knights Templars*, an Order of Knighthood, erected by Pope Gelasius, about the year of our Lord One thousand one hundred and sevenent. These *Knights* in the beginning, dwelling not far from the Sepulchre of Christ, entertained Christian Strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels; and many of them fell away from Christianity; to the Saracens, the whole Order was suppressed by Pope Clement the Fifth, and their Substance given to the *Knights of Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, Two *Knights*, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Freeholders of every County that can dispend Forty Shillings per Annum, and be resident in the Shire: Formerly none but *Knights* were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio civis*), for so runneth the Tenor of the Writ) when every one that had a *Knights Fee*, was constrained to be a *Knights*; but now Custom alloweth that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knights Marshal, an Officer of the Kings House; who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognizance of any Transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings House and Verge.

Foreign Orders of Knighthood, are these following, besides the *Templers*, and those of Jerusalem, before mentioned.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by Alonso, the ninth King of Spain, conferred upon certain *Cavalloeres* who went in Devotion to succor Calatrava against the Moors. Their Badge was a Red Cross on the left side of the Brest.

Knights of the Jar. See Jar.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood instituted by S. Helen, a British Lady, and confirmed by the Pope, after that she had visited Jerusalem; and found the Cross of our Saviour.

Knights Teutonick, called *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hospitaliers and *Templers*, upon whom the Emperor Frederick the Second, bestowed Prussia, Anno 1226. with this Prividge; That they should subdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at first three Masters, one in Germany, the second in Lithuania, and the third in Prussia. But at the last the Elector of Brandenburg was sole Master of their Order.

Knights of Rhodes (now of Maltha) sprung from the Hospitaliers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and having held that Island two hundred Years, were driven out thence also by Solyman; then the Emperor Charles the Fifth gave them Maltha, An. 1522; paying a Ransom annually for a Heriot, which is now yearly paid to the King of Spain.

Knights of the Order of S. Maurice and Lazarus, an Order instituted *An. 1119*, and the Duke of Savoy was confirmed their Grand Master by the Pope.

Knights of the Annunciacida, an Order of Knighthood erected in memory of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin. It is an Order of Savoy; whereof there are fourteen in number, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgins Medal, and these Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, *F. E. R. T. Vm. Fortitudo, ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took *Rhodes*.

Knights of S. Jago, or S. James, an Order in Spain instituted under Pope *Alexander the Third*, they observe *S. Austin's* Rules. Their Great Master is next to the King in State, and hath One hundred and fifty thousand Crowns for his yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Pear-tree, an Order instituted *Anno 1179*, they were afterwards called *Knights of Alcantara in Leon*.

Knights of San Salvador in Arragon, an Order of Knighthood instituted by *Alphonso*, *Anno 1118*.

Knights of Montisa, an Order of Knighthood in the Kingdom of *Valentia*.

Knights of Jesus Christ, a Portuguese Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Round Table, or King Arthur's Knights, a British Order of Knighthood, being the most ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower, erected by *S. Lewis*, with this Device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

Knights of the Order of Christian Charity, made by *Henry the Third*, for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, instituted by *Henry the Fourth*, *An. 1607*, consisting of one hundred French Gentlemen.

Knights of the Rue, or of S. Andrew, a Scottish Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, erected *An. 1417*, in Germany, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus*, and *Jerome of Prague*.

Knights of the Order of Austria and Carinthia, or of *S. George*, instituted by the Emperor *Ferdinand the Third*, *Anno 1470*, first Archduke of *Austria*.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, erected in Poland by *Ladislaus* the Fifth, *Anno 1325*.

Knights of S. Stephen, made by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, *An. 1591*: a Florentine Order of Knighthood.

Knights of S. Mark, a Venetian Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in Denmark.

Knights of the Sword and Baudrick, a Swedish Order.

Knights of La Calca, or of the Stockin, a Venetian Order.

Knights of S. George, an Order of Knighthood

in *Genoa*. This is the third Order of Knights of *S. George* here mentioned, one in *England*, another in *Austria*, and a third in *Genoa*.

Knights of S. San Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption, a Spanish Order.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, instituted by *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, upon his Nuptials with *Isabel*, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Knights wear a great Collar of double Fuzils, interwoven with Stones and Flints, darting Flames of Fire, with this Device, — *Anie feris quam flamma nitet*, to shew Swiftness and Fierceness. There are thirty Knights belonging to this Order, of which the King of Spain is chief.

Knights of the Militia Christiana, an Order of Knighthood, but lately erected in Poland.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the West Indies, who wear an Orange-tawny Ribbon, erected by *James the First*, King of Great Britain.

Knights of the Order of Genette, is the most ancient Order of Knighthood in France, created by *Charles Martel*, after the Discomfiture of the Saracens, in a great Battle at *Tours*, *Anno 783*.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a French Order instituted by *Philip the First of France*, upon the Duke of *Montmorancy's* coming to Court with a Collar full of Stags-heads, whereto there hung the Image of a Dog, the Emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Star, an Order of Knighthood in France. Those of the Order have this Motto, — *Monstrum Regibus alva vitam*.

Knights of S. Michael the Archangel, a French Order, instituted by *Lewis*, *An. 1460*. It consists of thirty six Knights, whereof the King is the chief.

Knights of the Half-Moon or Crescent, instituted *Anno 1462*, by *Renier Duke of Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Lor, i. e. Fraile*.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Tushle in the House of Bourbon, a French Order, who constantly bear this Motto, — *Memo me impune lacessit*.

Knights of the Porcupin in the House, with this Device, *Cominus & Eminus*. *Lewis* the Twelfth crowned the Porcupin with another Motto, *Ultius avo Troja*.

Knights of the Ear of Corn, De PEspic, or of the Ermine in *Armorica*, or *Britany* in France, instituted by *Francis* the First.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an Order created by *Lewis* the Second, whereon there was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*, Let us all go to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of St. Magalen, instituted by *S. Lewis* against Duels, a French Order of Knighthood.

Knights du S. Esprit, or of the Holy Ghost, created by *Henry the Third*, at his return from *Poland*, who was both born and crowned King of France on *Whitsunday*. This, though a modern Order, is the most used now in France.

Knights Fee, so much Inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about Eight Hundred Acres; it is also taken for the Rent that

that a Knight pays for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights Service, or Chivalry, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a Man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

Knights Guild, a certain Guild or Company in London, consisting of nineteen Knights. It was founded by *King Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portyoken Ward*.

Knippendallings, a certain Sect of Hereticks, who lived in Germany, about the time of *John of Leyden*. They were so called from one *Knippendolling*, who was the first Founder of that Sect.

Knockfergus, or Fergus his Rock, a place in Ireland.

Knolls of Peace, certain Mounts cast up by *Mans Hand*, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in Scotland, called in Latin *Dunni Pacis*.

Knot, every long Line should be divided into parts, and every one of those Divisions are distinguished by Knots, which ought to be 50 Foot asunder; and this Line is frequently used by Seamen with their Log.

Knottgrass, (Polygonum) an Herb lying on the Ground, with divers long narrow Leaves like a Birds Tongue. It is good against the Stone and Strangury, Running of the Reins, Bleedings, Bloody Flux, immoderate Flowing of the Terms, Hot Swellings and Impohtumations, Burning Sores, Fiftulous Cancers, and foul filthy Ulcers.

Knot, a Knot in Timber.

K. U.

Kunigunda, or Cunigunda, the Wife of *Henry the Second*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Emperor of Germany. She to free her self from the Asperson of In chastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any Harm; whereby she cleared her self from all Suspicion. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confessors Wife. And this tryal afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called The Tryal of Fire Ordal.

K. Y.

Kyle, a County in the South part of Scotland, by Bude called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. The Field Cyel. This, with other Territories, Eadlert King of *Northumbreland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kyry-Eleison, a Form of Solemn Invocation, used in the Popish Liturgy, and signifieth in the Greek Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us*.

L. A.

Laban, (Hebr.) white, or shining, the Brother of *Rebecca*, *Isaac's* Wife, and so Uncle

to *Jacob*, who served him Seven Years for his Daughter *Leah*, and seven more for *Rachel*.

Labarum, (Greek) a Military Streamer or Flag; also a Church Banner or Ensign.

Labadicin. See *Lambadacin*.

Labadanum, or Ladanum, a kind of sweet Gum, taken from the Leaves of a certain small Shrub, called *Cistus Ledon*.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns made of Flowers; also little pieces of Parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of Writings: Also in Heraldry, they are those Lines which hang down from the File in an Escutcheon.

Labial Letters, are such as are pronounced by the help of the Lips; a Term used by the Grammmarians.

Laborarius, the Name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

Laboratory, (Lat.) the Place which Chymists make use for all their Operations.

Labour, any difficult painful Bodily Exercise. To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth.

Labour, a Ship is said to Labour in the Sea, when the rolls and tumbles very much, either a Hull, or under Sail.

Labyrinth, (Greek) a Maze, or place made with fo many turnings and windings, that a Man once entered in, cannot find the way out. It is also by a Metaphor used for any kind of Intanglement or intricate Business. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail.

Lacedaemon, the chief City anciently of *Lacedaemonia*, a Province of the *Peloponnessus*; and also its Conquest of the *Athenians*, the most famous Commonwealth of Greece, till the fortune of the *Thebans*, became at length superior to that of the *Lacedaemonians*.

Lacca, a certain precious Gum that comes from *China*, of a red Colour: Also a kind of red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, wherof the best Sealing Hard-wax is made, and frequently used in Painting and Varnishing.

To *Lacerate*, a tear in pieces.

Laceration, (Lat.) a tearing, or dismembering.

Lacert, (Lat.) from *Lacerta*, a Lizard; (from *Lacertus*) the Brawny part of the Arm.

Laches, in Common Law signifieth Negligence; from the French word *Lache*, i. e. careless, or slothful; or *Lacheser*, to loosen.

Lachesis, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*, the three Destinies or Fatal Sisters, who are said by the Poets to work the Thread of Humane Life: The one putting it on the Spindle, the other drawing it out, and the other cutting it off.

Lachen, (old word) contemned, also extenuated.

Lacrymation, (Lat.) a weeping or shedding Tears.

Lachryme Christi, a very pleasant sort of Italian Wine, made of a Grape which grows in Terra

Terra di Lavoro, a fruitful part of the Kingdom of Naples.

Lacrymal-Point, a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils.

Lacrymatory, (*Lat.*) a place of Tears or Weeping; a Bottle or small Vessel, which being to preserve Tears in, used anciently to be placed with the Urns of the Deceased.

Laconic, short, concise in speaking or writing after the manner of the *Lacedaemonians*.

Laconicum, a dry Stove to sweat in, so called because much used in *Lacedaemon*.

Laconism, (*Greek*) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedaemonians*.

Laitéous, (*Lat.*) Milky, Milk-white, or made of Milk.

Lacquey, an ordinary Servant that follows his Master a-foot, and wears his Livery.

Lacunar or *Platford*, is the Flowing or Planching above the Portico's.

Ladanum, or *Laudanum*. See *Laudanum*.

Ladder. There are three Ladders in a Ship, the entering Ladder in the Waist, made formally of Wood; and another out of the Gallery, made of Ropes; and the third at the Beak-head, made fast over the Bolt-spir, made use of only in great Ships.

Ladies Bedstraw, (*Gallium*) an Herb growing in dry Pastures, Cloves, and Meadows, with small Leaves and yellow Flowers. It is taken away weariness after long Travel, and is good for the Spleen, Arteries, and Joints.

Ladies Mantle, (*Lat. Alchemilla*) an Herb with a very neat indented Leaf, almost in fashion like a Star; it stayeth Bleedings, Vomiting, and Fluxes of all forts.

Ladies Smock, (*Cardamine*) a kind of Water-Cress, of whose Virtues they also participate. It is otherwise called Cuckow-flower.

Ladies Bowers, (*Clematis*) a Plant, which for its multitude of small Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies.

Lady Treader, a kind of Satyrion or Orchis.

Ladle, in Navigation is a long Staff with a piece of thin Copper at the end of it, like half a Carriage that holds as much Powder as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

Lagan, such a parcel of Goods as the Seamen in danger of Shipwrack cast out of the Ship.

Lagbrite, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law, and *Shire* a Breach, signifying a Mulct for Breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmia, (*Greek*) a Disease in the Eyes, which causeth one to sleep like a Hare, with the Eye-lids open.

Laiical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Laymen, or such as have not to do in the Ministerial Function.

Laiick, one that is not engaged in Ecclesiastical or Religious Orders.

Laines, Courtes or Ranks laid in the Building of Stone, or Brick-walls; a Term in Masonry.

Laire, (a term in Hunting) the place where Deer harbors by Day.

Lais, a Woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous Strumpet, and

exacted excessive Rates for the prostitution of her Body; afterwards removing to *Theffaly*, she was in such high Request among the Men of *Theffaly*, that the Women, out of envy, killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her Infatigation that *Alexander the Great* caused *Persepolis* to be burnt.

Laiety, the Profession or Quality of a Layman; or of one that hath not taken upon him Holy Orders.

Lake, a kind of red colour, used in Painting. See *Simple*.

Lambdacism, (*Greek*) a voice in speaking which is mentioned in Grammar, being an infusing too much upon the Letter *L*, which in *Greek* is called *Lambda*.

Lambeth, *q. Lomebith*, *i. e.* a Lomy, or Clayish Road; a Town in *Surrey*, famous for a stately Palace belonging to the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, first built by Archbishop *Baldwin*, in the Year 1133. In this place *Haroldynkne*, the Danish King of *England*, giving up himself wholly to luxurious Banquettings, and costly Entertainments, expired suddenly, in the midst of his Debanchery, and excessive Cups.

Lamdaides, the hindermost Seam of the Skull.

Lambert, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Saxon*, Fair Lamb, or as others will have it, Far famous.

Lameeb, or *Lameeb*, (*Hebr.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Metushelah*. He is the first Man recorded in the Sacred Scripture to have had two Wives; also the Son of *Metushelah*.

To *Lament*, to bewail some Loss or Accident with Tears and Groans.

Lamentable, that deserves Compassion.

Lamentation, Complaint and Sorrow, express'd by Tears and Moans.

Lamie, (*Lat.*) certain Female Spirits, or Apparitions, by some called Fairies.

Lanmas-day, the first of *August* so called, as some say, because the Priests, on this Day, were wont to gather their Tithes-Lambs; others take it from the *Saxon* word *Lasseffe*, *i. e.* Bread-Mass, it being kept as a Feast of Thanksgiving for the first Fruits of the Corn. It is also called Gule, or Yule of *August*. See Yule of *August*.

Lamp, a small Utensil of Copper or other Metal, for the burning of a Cotton Wick continually fed with Oil.

Lampas, vulgarly called the *Lampreys*; a Disease in the Mouth of a Horse, so named, because it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any Person of the present Age is mentioned with Reproach or Scurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suckstone*, a kind of Fish, called in *Latin* *Muræna*, in Shape like a Serpent or Eel.

Lampascus, a Town upon the *Hellepont*, near the Coast of *Asia*.

Lancaster, or *Lonceaster*, (*i. e.* a Town situate upon the River *Lons*), the chief Town of *Lancashire*; which some think to be the same with the ancient Town *Longovicium*.

Lancelot, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Spanish*, a Lance or Spear.

Lance-pejado. See *Lance-pejado*.

Lance, a Chirurgeon's Instrument used in the Letting of Blood, Scarifications, opening of Apoplexies, &c.

To *Lance*, to put a-flote a Ship or Boat, out of a Dock, or from the Stocks, or place where it was built. From the *Italian* *Lanciare*, to Dart.

Landscape, an end of Land or Continent, which stretcheth it self out into the Sea.

Landscape, a payment of 10 *d.* in the Purchase-money for every Mark, for all the Lands within the Borough of *Malden* in *Essex*.

Langeviate, a Country belonging to a Landgrave, which in the *Dutch* tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperor.

Landfall, a Term used by the Sea-men when they expect to see Land; as, we had a good Landfall, that is, made Land or saw Land, according to the Reckoning.

Landlockt, a term in Navigation, is when a Man sees Land round about him out of a Ship or Boat.

Landloper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond that runs up and down the Country.

Landmark, in Navigation, is any Mountain, Rock, Church, Windmill, or the like, whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

Landskip. See *Lantskip*.

Land-to, just so far off at Sea, as a Man can see the Land.

Land-turn, the same off the Land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day.

Langdeusef, a kind of Bugbloss with a yellow Flower.

Langret, (a term in Gunnery) a loose shot, which when it is put into the Piece, flies out at length when it is discharged.

Language, a Series of Words, upon which particular People are agreed, and of which they make use to express their Thoughts.

Langued, tongued, a term in Blazon, or Heraldry, from the French word *Langué*, a tongue, as *Langued*, *Gules*, *Asure*, or the like, *i. e.* having the Tongue of such or such a Colour.

Languid, (*Lat.*) weak, faint, languishing.

To *Languish*, to live in a daily Decay of Health and Strength; to fall away, to grow worse and worse by degrees.

Languor, (*Lat.*) a drooping, decaying, languishing.

Laniation, (*Lat.*) a butchering or tearing to pieces.

Lank, (*old word*) slender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk called in French, *Falcon Lanier*.

Lanners, in Navigation are small Ropes reeved into the Deadens Eyes of all Shrouds, either to slacken them, or set them tought.

Lanthon, an Abby in *Monmouthshire*, so famous for its situation and reformat, that *Robert* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the days of King *Stephen*, went on purpose to see it, and brought the King word, That all his, and the Kingdom's Treasure, would

not suffice to build this Cloyster; meaning thereby, that the Hills wherewith it is inclosed are so high, that the Sun is not to be seen there.

Landscape. See *Landscape*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paiffage*, a Description of the Land as far as may be seen above the Horizon, by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture, which contains both Persons, and the Description of a Country, or any part of a Country. The Persons are called the Argument, the Landskip, the Pargeron, or By-work.

Lantern, a Utensil made of transparent matter, wherein is put a lighted Candle, without exposing it to Wind or Rain.

A *Magic Lantern*, a certain small Optical Machine, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Spectres and Monsters so hideous, that he who knows not the Secret, believes it to be perform'd by Magic Art.

Languinous, (*Lat.*) covered with a soft thin Down, or Cotton-like Substance, which groweth upon some kind of Fruit: Also that which appeareth upon the Chins of Young Men before they come to have perfect Beards.

Laudicea, a City in *Asia* the less, which became very wealthy by the great Gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thousand Talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his Son *Polemo*, whom *Augustus* advanced to be King.

Laomedon, the Father of *Priamus*, who defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the Wages he had promised them for the building the Walls of *Troy*.

Lapicide, (*Lat.*) a Stone-cutter, a Hewer of Stones out of the Quarry.

Lapidary, (*Lat.*) one that polisheth or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

Lapidation, (*Lat.*) a stoning or putting to Death with Stones, hurled or slung.

Lapidification, in Chymistry is the converting any Substance to Stones, by dissolving any Metal in some Corrosive Spirit, and then boiling the Dissolution to the Consistence of a Stone.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Calomia*.

Lapis Hemitites, or Bloodstone, a certain reddish Stone, very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

Lapis Judicatus, a White Stone found in *Judea*, of an elegant Form, of the bigness of an Acorn, determinated with Lines, so equally distant, as if they were artificial brayed in a Mortar; and taken inwardly, it breaks the Stone in the Reins and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli. See *Lazule*.

Lapis Tutæ. See *Tutæ*.

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound on ones Arm. It is mixed of a green and lacteous colour, and comes from *New Spain*.

Lapis Infernalis, a kind of Stone made of the fame Lye that Black Soap is.

Lapithe, a People of *Theffaly*, inhabiting the Mountain *Pindus* and *Othrys*. They were governed by *Pirithoüs*, had great Conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the first that invented Bridles and Saddles.

Lapwing, (*Vannellus*) a kind of Bird so called from the often clapping of its Wings. It is also called a Hoop, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappie, is when Grey-hounds open their Mouths in their Course, or Hounds in the Leash or String, a Term in Hunting.

Laple, (Lat.) a Slip or Fall. It is also when an original Patron departeth from the right of Presenting to a void Benefice, by neglecting to present within six Months upon the Ordinary.

Laqueary, (Lat.) the Roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lar, the chief City of *Larissan*, a Province in *Perjia*, defended by a brave Castle mounted upon an imperious Hill, not only threatening an Enemy, but aving the Town with her frowning posture. Here are the fairest Dates, Oranges, and Pomgranates in all *Perjia*.

Larboard, a Term in Navigation, the left side of a Boat or Ship.

Larcey, (from the French Word *Larrecin*, i. e. Theft) a word used in Common Law, and is either great *Larcey*, namely, when the things stolen exceed the value of twelve pence; or *Pettit-Larcey*, when the things stolen exceed not such a Value.

The *Larch-tree*, (*Larix*) a Tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It hath Leaves like a Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of Drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature. And of which that excellent purging Pill is made, called *Hiera cum Agarico*. Also the Gum of this Tree is that sort of Turpentine, commonly called *Venice Turpentine*.

Lard, the Fleat or Fat of a Hogs Belly. The Larding of Meat, is the sticking little slices of Bacon in the Flesh of Hares or Fowl.

Lares. See *Lara*.

Large, the greatest measure of Musical quantity in use, one *Large* containing two *Longs*, one *Long* two *Briefs*, one *Brief* two *Semi-Briefs*.

Large or *Lark*, a term in Navigation, to go *Large* or *Lark*, is when they have a fresh Gale or fair wind, and all Sails drawing.

Large, broad, bulky, wide. We say of People knavishly given, that they have *large Consciences*.

Largesse, (French) a free Gift bestowed upon any one; also Liberality.

Larius, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing Sixty Miles from North to South.

Larissa, the name of Divers Cities, as in *Peloponnus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

Larkspur, (*Consolida Regalis*) a Flower, whereof there be many varieties, much regarded amongst Florists.

Larmer, that part of the Cornice which defends the rest of the Work from Wind and Weather.

Larvated, (Lat.) masked or vizarded, for the representing some Goblins, or dreadful Spirit.

Larynx, (Greek) the top or Head of the *Apera Arteria*. This Cartilage is the Instrument by which we breathe, and frame our Voice.

Lat, *Laas*, or *Lace* (old word) (*Laqueus*) a Gin or Snare.

Lascivious, (Lat.) of a wanton Carriage, loose, or effeminate in Behaviour.

To Lase or *Lash*, a term in Navigation. See *Lascets*.

Lask, a Disease called in Greek *Diarrhea*, causing an immoderate looseness of the Belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. e. Looseness; also a Term in Navigation. See *Lage*.

Lassitude, (Lat.) an extreme Weariness. Said also of Heaviness of the Limbs, or an Obstruction of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muscles, prognosticating some approaching Sickness.

Laß, signifies a Burthen, and in particular a certain Weight or Measure, as a Laß of Pitch containing 14 Barrels, a Laß of Hides, a Laß of Codfish 12 Barrels, a Laß of Herrings 20 Cades, a Laß of Corn 10 Quarters, &c.

Laß also in the East Marshes of *Kent* signifies a Court held by 24 Jurats, summoned by the Bayliffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c.

Lassage or *Lestage*, a Custom challenged in Markets or Fairs for carrying of things; also the Ballast of a Ship. It cometh from the Saxon word *Laß*, which signifieth a certain kind of weight; also a Burthen in general.

Lascets, in Navigation are small Lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drables, like Loops to lash or make fast the Bonnet to the Course, or the Course to the Drable; which is called lashing the Bonnet to the Course, or the Drable to the Bonnet.

Laten, (Lat.) lying hid.

Lateral, (Lat.) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome* so called, because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his Ease and Pleasure; he being deigned Consul, was slain by the Command of *Nero*. And many Ages after, his Houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperor *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called the *Lateral Palace*.

A Latere, a Term made use of to Dignify such Cardinals as the Pope sends to the Courts of Foreign Princes, as much as to say, Counsellors always at his Elbow.

Laticlave, or Cloak of the Broad Nail, a kind of broad Purple Garment, which used to be a Badge of the Senatorian Order among the ancient *Romans*. A Cloak of the narrow Nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*; as also of several great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *C Camden* observes, signifying as much as *Truchman* or *Interpreter*.

Latin, the Language formerly spoken in *Rome*, and now the Foundation of all Learning, and known to all Learned Men.

Latinitas, a speaking after the Idiom of the *Latin Tongue*.

Latinity, (Lat.) an incorrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the *Latin Tongue*.

Latinus,

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*, who married his Daughter *Lavinia* to *Aeneas*.

Lativity, or *Latitation*, (Lat.) a lurking or lying hid.

Latitæ, the name of a Writ, whereby all Men in Personal Actions, are called originally to the *Kings Bench*, because a Man is supposed *Latitare*, i. e. to lie hid.

Latitude, (Lat.) breadth or wideness. In Astronomy, the Latitude of a Star, is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the Star and the Ecliptick. The Latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latitudinarians in Religion, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations.

Latona, the Daughter of *Cæus*, one of the *Titans*, got with Child by *Jupiter*, which so incensed *Juno*, that she sent the Serpent *Pylbo* to slay her. Whereupon she fled to her Sister *Arctiera*, and was delivered of Twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Latrocination, (Lat.) a committing of robbery, or heinous theft.

Lavamine, (Lat.) a Square Stone in a Kitchen, with a hole in it for the Water to pass through, a Sink.

Laud, Praise, Commendation; a word not much in use at this time.

Laudable, (Lat.) worthy of Praise, or Commendation.

Laudannus, certain Compositions in *Pharmacie* that have Opium for their Foundation.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

To Lavear, (among Navigators) to fail with a side-wind, to go an oblique course when the Wind is contrary.

Laomedan, an Iron-grey Gennet so called, because it is bred on *Laomedon*, one of the *Pyrænean* Mountains, whereon the best Horses of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of Plant, or otherwise called *Spikenard*; in *Latin* *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Emor*, a Vessel to wash in; from the *Latin* word *Lavare*, i. e. to wash.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

To Laugh, to give Testimonies of inward Joy by outward Signs, more especially displayed by the Motions of the Countenance, and a loud Emission of the Voice. To laugh at, to scorn, to contemn.

Laughter, peculiar only to Men, is an outward Testimony of Joy caused by a delightful Object.

Lancepedado, or *Lancepedado*, (French) the lowest Officer in a Foot Company, or he that commands over a Maniple, which is a Band of ten Soldiers.

To Launch. See to *Lanch*.

Launda, or *Lawn* in a *Park*, (*Span. Launda*) plain untilled Ground.

Lavolta, (Lat.) a Course held in sailing; also a kind of Dance.

Lawreat, (Lat.) Crowned with *Lawrel* or the *Bay-tree*, which used to be worn by Conquerors in token of Triumph; also *Laureated Letters*, were Letters wrapt up in *Lawrel*, or *Bay-leaves*, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to send to the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This Plant is said to be Proof against Thunder and Lightning. *Lawrels*, by a Figure called Metonymy, is oft-times used for Triumph or Victory.

S. Lawrence, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Chieftor of the *Roman Church*, is said to have been broiled to Death by *Valerian*, the Prefect of that City.

Acæ Laurencia, the Wife of *Fausulus*, Shepherd to *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, who took *Romulus* and *Remus*, and nursed them up secretly as her own; they being brought to her by her Husband *Fausulus*, who found them sucking of a Wolf at the Root of a Fig-tree.

Law in general, is a Rule or Measure, directing and obliging a Rational Creature in Moral Actions, ordained by him that has Power.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth Precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues, to set upon the Enemy, to punish Offenders in the Camp, &c.

Law of Mark, Mart, or Repriål, is that whereby Men take the Goods of that People, of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories or Limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawning of Dogs. See *Expeditate*.

Lawless Man. The same as *Outlaw*.

Lawm. See *Laund*.

Lawmle's Court. On *King's Hill* at *Rochford* in *Essex*, upon every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas*-Day, at *Cock* crowing, is held a Court, vulgarly called the *Lawmle's Court*. They whipper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink but a Coal; and he that owes Suit or Service there, and appears not, forfeits double his Rent for every hour he is missing.

A Lax, a kind of Fish without Bones.

Laxation, (Lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (Lat.) Looseness.

Lay, (French) a Song.

To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the Branches, and cover them that they may take Root. In Navigation, to Lay a Land, to sail from it just as far as you can see.

Layer, or *Bed*, the Channel of a Creek of the Sea, wherein they throw small Oysters to breed, which are forbidden by the Law of the Admiralty to be taken till they are so big, that a large Shilling may be heard to rattle between both shells being shut.

Layman,

Layman, one that followeth Secular Employments, or that hath not entred into Holy Orders. See *Layty*.

Layfall, a place to lay Dung or Rubbish.

Lazaret, (*Ital.*) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazars, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (*Hebr.* Lords help) the principal of this Name, was the *Bethanian* whom Christ raised to Life, after he had been four days in the Grave.

Lazule, *Lapis Lazuli*, a kind of Azure, or Sky-coloured Stone, of which *Utra marine* is made. Of which one sort is brought from the East, the other from *Germany*, both much used in Physick.

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Lea of Yarn, every Lea of Yarn at *Kidderminster* shall contain 200 Threds ree'd on a Reel four yards about.

Lead, the lowest Priz'd of all Metals, blacker and more weighty than Tin, compos'd of a Terrestrial Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill digested, and of an imperfect *Mercury*, approaching to the Nature of *Antimony*.

Leach, (*old word*) a Physician.

To Leach, a Term used among Carvers, as when they lay *Leach* that *Brown*.

Leahy, (*Hebr.*) painful, *Laban's* eldest Daughter, who was first given in Marriage to *Jacob*.

A League, a certain Proportion of Ground in length only, consisting of about two or three Miles; it is called in *Latin* *Leuca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i. e. White; because formerly the end of every League used to be noted with a white Stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second Stone from the City, was as much as to say, one or two Leagues from the City. *League* is also derived from the *Latin* word *Ligare*, and signifieth a Treaty of Confederacy between Princes and States to attack a common Enemy, or to defend themselves, when they have the same Interest of Religion and State.

Leafidian, (*Saxon.*) a Lady.

Leam or *Liam* (among Hunters) is a Line to hold a Dog in, it is called a *Leash*.

Leander, a noble Youth of *Abdora*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the Shore of the *Hellepont*; he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite Bank, used to swim over to her in the Night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over he was overwhelmed by a Storm, and drowned in the *Hellepont*.

Leaf, a word used in Common Law, and signifieth a Deming, Letting of Lands or Tenements, or Right of a Rent unto another for term of Years, or of Life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writing, it is called a *Leaf* by Indenture; if by word of Mouth, a *Leaf* Parole; the Party that letteth the Lease, is called the *Leasor*, the Party that taketh it, the *Lessee*; being derived from the *French* word *Laisser*, i. e. to leave or permit.

Leaf, or *Leash*, in Falconry is a small long Thong of Leather by which the Falconer holdeth his Hawk fast, folding it about his Finger.

Leafh. See *Leam*.

Leafings, or *Leafings*, (*Saxon.*) lies little or nothing, the time when a Man has little or nothing to do.

Leaven, *Fermentum*, a piece of Dough kept a while in Salt, by its Journes to give a relish to the whole Batch, and make it ferment.

Leaveret, (*French*) *Diminutive*, a young *Hare*. *Leacanomyia*, (*Greek*) a Divining by Water in a Basin.

Leßtern, (*French* *Leßtrin*) the Readers Desk in a Church.

Leßtern, (*Lat.*) the setting out, and adorning of a Bed for a Computation, or Banquet; a Custom used by the Ancients at their Solemn Feasts, who also used to rear the Images of their Gods upon their Pillows.

Leßter, or *Leßor*, (*Lat.*) Publick Professor, a Reader of *Leßures*, i. e. certain Portions of an Author, or Science, read in the Publick Schools. Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free Gift of the Parishioners.

Leada, the Wife of *Thestius*, and the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laonia*; she being got with Child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her, transform'd himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clitemestra*.

Lech of a Sail, is the outside of the skirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew, and Leechlines are small Ropes made fast to the Lech of the Top-sails.

Lech, or *Leid-monet*, so called, saith *Sommer*, quasi *Loud-monet*, from the old *Saxon* word *Hyel*, a noise or tumult. The Month of *March*, wherein the Winds have been observed to blow high and loud. Also *Lid Pillis* is an old Appellation of *Cum-bides*.

Leeds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew* Lord *Baldismere* fortified against King *Edward* the Second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his Life. Also a place in *Yorkshire*, where *Osway* King of *Northumberland* overthrow *Penda* the *Mercian*.

Lecks, (*Lat.* *Porrum*) a Pot-herb well known.

Leafang, is a Rope reeved into the Cringles of the Courtes, when Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to lash on a Bonnet, or take in the Sail.

The Lev of a Deer, a term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the Dew.

Leero. See *Lyrick*.

Leet, (*Fæces*) the Dregs of Wines of which Distillits make their Strong Water.

Leet, (*Saxon.*) a Law-day, whence *Court-Leet* is a Court of Jurisdiction belonging to the Lord of a Mannor; in which Court all Offences under High-Treason, are inquired into. Some punished, and others reserved for the Justices of Assize. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans* *Fasti*, where-

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in the *Pretor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three Words, *Do, Dico, Adicio*, i. e. I give, viz. Way to Actions and Suits; I speak, viz. The Law; I judge, viz. Matters and Men.

Leeward Tide, is when the Wind and the Tide go both one way.

Legacy, a Gift bequeathed by a Testator in his Will to any private Person, or to a Corporation.

Legally, (*Lat.*) Lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (*Lat.*) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (*Lat.*) the sending of a Message, or Embassage.

Legate, (*Lat.*) an Orator, or Ambassador to any Prince. But it is a Title most appropriated to him that is sent from the Pope to any Foreign Prince, the Popes Legate being equivalent to the Extraordinary Ambassador of any other Prince: Hence *Legatine* belonging to a *Legate*.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (*French*) the Title of a Book, containing the Lives of the Saints; also words graven about the Edge of a piece of Coin.

Legesime, the ancient Name of a Town in *Yorkshire*, vulgarly called *Castlesford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Edward's* Army.

A Legen-Book, a Register that belongs to Notaries or Merchants.

Legemander, (*French*) as it were, slight of Hand, cozenage, or juggling Tricks.

Leg, that part of a Man's Body, between the Knee and the Ankle, consisting of two Bones, one outward and another inward, which is the larger.

Legion, (*Lat.*) a Body of Soldiers among the ancient *Romans*, consisting of three or four thousand Foot, and three or four hundred Horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand Foot, and six hundred Horse, every ordinary Foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Manipule of two Centuries, and each Century of one hundred Men; likewise every Horse Legion contained six *Turmes*, or Troops, every Troop ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten Men: Also there were in every Legion four Orders of Soldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati* or Spearmen, the *Velles* or Light-armed.

Legionary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (*Lat.*) having Authority to make or give Laws.

Legislator, (*Lat.*) a Law-giver.

Legist, (*Lat.*) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (*Lat.*) Lawful, done according to Law and Right: Also Legitimate Children, are those that are born in Matrimony.

Legitimation, the Act whereby Natural Children are made Lawfully begotten.

Leguminous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Pulse.

Legs, in Navigation are small Ropes put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Fore-sail; near a Foot in length. Legs in Trigonometry signifie the shortest sides in a right angled plain Triangle.

Leicester, the chief City of *Leicestershire*, called also *Legecestre*, *Leigora*, and *Legecestria*. This City was besieged by King *Henry* the Third, (when *Earl Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolished.

Leyden, an University in the *Low-Countries*, erected by *William* Prince of *Orange*, in the Year 1575, where there is an excellent Physick Garden, a curious Anatomy Theater, and an excellent Library of choice Manufactures.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caverigh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis*).

Lemmanus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemma, the Title or Argument in a Mathematical Author of what he intends to treat. A Proposition that serves for the Demonstration of a Theorem, or the framing a Problem.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, famous for the fall of *Peleus*, who by reason of his Deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, alfoon as he was born, 'appned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* God.

Lemster, a Town in *Herefordshire*, so called *q. Leonmishier*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious Man as some have fabled; others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Marmaduk*, a King of the *Mercians*.

For those which we called Nuns, the ancient Britains termed *Leaus*. Some there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the best sort groweth there. The Territory about this Town, for about two Mile in compass it is called *Lemster Ore*, from the *Latin* Ore, a Bound, and is famous for the best sort of Wool. It was defaced by *W. de Broc*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Length, the first Dimension of Bodies considered in their utmost Extent.

Lenity, (*Lat.*) mildness, softness, gentleness;

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (*Lat.*) softning, of an allwaving or pacifying Power.

Leintide, (*Lat.*) the fame as *Lenity*.

Leinoss, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolemy* calleth *Letanomyus*. This County is inhabited with the Title of Dukedom.

Lenigenous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Lentils, which are a kind of round and flat Pulse growing in hot Countreys; also full of little Pimples or Freckles, resembling Lentils.

Lentick, (*Lenisifus*) a kind of Tree called the *Maffick-tree*, from which there is taken a Gum of very great Vertue.

Lenitude, (*Lat.*) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Leut-fasjon, (in *Lat.* *Quadragesima*) a Fast of Forty days, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*.

Leo, the Name of several *Roman* Emperors Reigning at *Constantinople*; also the name of several plain Triangle.

veral Popes of *Rome*. There was also of this Name an eminent Sophist of *Byzantium*; and also one of the Twelve Signs, into which the Sun enters in *July*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German Proper Name, signifying a Gatherer of the People.

Leodium, a famous City of *Germany*, anciently called *Eburnum Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambrigois*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a Valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Lutich* or *Leige*.

Leuffan, i. e. most beloved, a Saxon Name, *Leofwin*, i. e. *Wintove*.

Leob, (Sax.) Light.

Leonard, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Popular Disposition, as *Lippus* will have it; but, as others say, Lionlike Disposition.

Leonidas, a famous Captain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defeating the *Streights of Thermopylae* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his Men.

Leomin, (Lat.) cruel, savage, of a Lion-like Nature.

Leopard, or *Liberd*, a certain African Beast, otherwise called a *Pumbar*. This Beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots, and is begotten between a *Pard* and a *Lioness*.

Leopold, or *Leopold*, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Defender of the People.

Leorning-micht, (Sax.) a Disciple, or Scholar. *Lep* and *Lace*, a Custom within the Manner of *Writ* in *Eljex*; that every Cart that comes over a part thereof, called *Greenway*, except it be a Nobleman's Cart, pays Money to the Lord of the Manner.

Lepanto, a City of *Loeris*, a Province of *Greece*, famous for the great Victory gained by the Christians over the *Turks* in the year 1571. It was anciently called *Nauspadius*.

Lepid, (Lat.) neat, jocund, pleasant in Speech or Behaviour.

Leprosie, (Lat.) a kind of Disease which causeth a white Scurf to run all over the Body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants Skin which it resembleth.

Lepology, (Greek) in Rhetorick is a Description of minute and fardish things.

Lerida, an Academical Town of *Arragon* in *Spain*, anciently called *Ilerda*.

Lerma, a Town of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, near *Burgos*, the Metropolis of that Province. This Town gives Title and Seat to a Duke who is one of the chief of the Nobility of *Spain*.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Le Roy le veut, by these Words the Royal Assent is signify'd by the Clerk of the Parliament to Publick Bills, which gives Life to them which before were Embrio's.

Le Roy pavillier, by these Words to a Bill presented to the King by the Parliament, are understood his absolute Denial of that Bill, in a more Civil Way.

Leiboi, an Island in the *Aegean Sea*, which in

old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Meteon*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the other principal Islands in this Sea, are *Erythra*, *Antissa*, *Portus*, *Mathyona*, *Lesboge*, (Ital.) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesna*, which significeth a Coblers Aul.

Lessee, and *Lessor*. See *Lease*.

Lessee, the Dung of a Boar.

Leslian-diet, a moderate, temperate Diet; from *Lesius*, a famous modern Physician, who wrote divers Rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate Diet.

Leslage. See *Lafage*.

Lesfrigones, or *Lesfrigones*, a certain barbarous People, and of a vast Giantlike Stature, that anciently inhabited *Formia*, a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Humane Flesh.

Letany, (Greek) the Book of Divine Service used in Churches.

Letality, (Lat.) Deadliness, or Mortality.

Letargick, (Greek) sick of a Lethargy, i. e. a Dilease which causeth an excessive Drowsiness and Sleepiness, proceeding from a Heap of too much or incongruous moist Matter within the Pores of the Barky Substance of the Brain.

Lethean, (Lat.) forgetful; from *Lethe*, a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that Nature, that the Water of it being drunk, causeth Oblivion or Forgetfulness.

Letiferous, (Lat.) bringing Death, deadly.

Letter-mistive, (Lat.) an Epistle or Letter sent from one Party to another; from the Latin word *Mistive*, i. e. to send.

Letters of Attorney, Writings whereby an Attorney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawful Act in another's stead. From which Warrants of Attorney differ in this, That beside being sealed and delivered before sufficient Witnesses, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice or Serjeant.

Letters of Mark, or *Mark*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of Arms those Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Marque*.

Letters Patents, are Writings sealed open with the Broad Seal of *England*, whereby a Man is authorized to do, or enjoy any thing, which of himself he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lie open.

Letice, a Christian Name of several Women from the Latin Word *Letitia*, i. e. Joyfulness, Mirth.

Letivce, a kind of Plant called in *Latin* *LaBucca*, because in Women that eat of it, it breedeth Milk.

Levant and *Couchant*, (French) terms used in Common Law, when the Beasts or Cattle of a Stranger come into another Man's Ground, and there have remained a good space, i. e. Riling and lying down. *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

Levari Facias, the Name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Levying a Sum of Money upon the Lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognizance.

Levatory,

Levatory, in Chyrurgery, an Instrument to elevate the depressed *Cranium*.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a Dilease called *Leucophlegmaty*, i. e. Dropick, caused by the abounding of White Flegm: See *Leuco thea*. See *Imo*.

Leucobas, the Daughter of *Orchanus*, King of the *Babylonians*, who being got with Child by *Apollo*, *Orchanus* in a great Fury caused her to be buried alive. Whose Death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree.

Leuftra, a Town in *Boetia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an Overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level, an Instrument used by Carpenters, and other Meacanic Artificers. The use of it is for the trial of a Plain or Floor, whether it lie Parallel to the Horizon, or no.

Level Cull, (French) is, when he that hath lost the Game fits out, and gives another his place, as it were, *Level le cul*, i. e. To lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is also called *Hitche-buttock*.

Leven, a piece of fowr Dough, imbr'd with some Acid, which being mix'd with other Dough, causeth it to rise, ferment, and swell. In Theology we call the *Leven of Sin*, our Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of our Nature.

Levi, (Hebr.) joined or coupled, *Jacob's* third Son by *Leah*.

To *Levy*, (French) significeth in Common Law, to erect or set up; also to tax, or gather Money. *Leviathan*, an *Hebrew* word, signifying a Whale, or as some think, a Water Serpent of a vast Bigness.

Levigation, or *Levigation*, (Lat.) a making plain or smooth.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly Office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (Lat.) Lightness.

Levis, the chief Town of *Suffex*, famous for the great pitch Battel fought between King *Henry* the Third, and the Barons of *England*.

Levis, (*Ladovicus*) the proper Name of a Man, contracted from *Lodowick*. Of this Name the present King of *France* is the Fourteenth; there were also of this Name five *Roman-German* Emperors.

Lewin, or *Lewelin*, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in the Old *British* tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin Name *Leontinus*, and *Leontinus*.

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary or Dictionary. *Lex talionis*, (Lat.) a Law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lobherwit*, (Sax.) a Liberty to take amends of him that defileth one's Bond-woman, without Licent.

L. H.

Lhan, in the *British* tongue significeth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of Great *Patern*; *Lhan Ssupladon*, the Church of S. *Stephen*.

L. I.

Libation, (Lat.) an offering up, or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eat or drunk.

To *Lib*, (old word) to gold.

Libanus, (Greek) Frankincense) a Hill in *Syria*. *Libardisbane*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Doronicum*.

Libel, (Lat.) a little Book; also, a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth; also an original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law.

Liberalty, a Vertue imparting to others external Benefits, more especially Money, freely and cordially, and according to due Circumstances.

Liberate, (Lat.) the Name of a Warrant issuing out of the *Chancery*, to the Treasurer, Chamberlain, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, for the payment of any Annual Pension, or other Sums granted under the Broad Seal.

Liberation, (Lat.) a freeing or delivering.

Liber Pater, a Name attributed to *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

Libertas, (Lat.) a Privilege held by Grant or Prescription, whereby Men enjoy some Benefit or Favor beyond the ordinary Subject. Also the Name of a Goddess among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the Hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatis Allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burghess of a City, who refusing or deferring to allow for his Privilege, is impeached before the King's Justices.

Liberty, the Natural State of Man, wherein he exercises all the Movements of his Will. The Condition of a Man, who is able to act without Obstacle or Impediment. In the Plural Number *Liberties* signific Right, Priviledges, Immunities.

Libertinism, (Lat.) the state and condition of a Libertine, i. e. One born or made free, a Freeman; also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for Sensuality, Licentiousness, a dissolute Life and Conversation. A want of Veneration for the Mysteries of Religion.

Libidinosus, (Lat.) sensual, incontinent, full of lustful Desires.

Libitina, an ancient Goddess worshipped by the *Romans*, who was the Patroness of Funerals, Sepulchres, and all things belonging to the Dead.

Libra, the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, into which the Sun entering in the Month of *September*, causeth the Autumnal Equinoctial. 'Tis the House of *Venus*, and Exaltation of *Saturn*, airy, moveable, hot, moist, &c.

Library, (Lat.) a Study, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (Lat.) a weighing or ballancing. *Librata Torre*, contains four O'xgangs, and every O'xgang 13 Acres.

Lybia, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

H h h

Librum,

Liburnum, commonly called by the *Italians* *Livorno*, and by us *Livorno*; a most noted Port-Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the chief *Emporium* or place of Trade in all *Italy*.

† *License to arise*, in Common Law is a Liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is *Essoyned De malo leiti*, in a real Action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his Chamber, or walking up and down his Grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully *Essoyned*.

Licentiate, (*Lat.*) one that hath full Licence or Authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelor of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil Law; and in Common Law, a Barreiter.

Licentious, (*Lat.*) loose, disorderly, unruly. *Lichfield*, a Town of *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfeld*, i. e. The Field of Dead Bodies, from a great number of People, who, as some say, were Martyred here in the time of *Dioctian*.

Lich-fowls, ominous, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-Raven and Lich-Owl, commonly called the *Screech-Owl*: The word *Litch* signifieth in the *Saxon* Language, a Carcase, or Dead Body.

Licitation, (*Lat.*) a setting out to Sale to him that will give most.

Licite, (*Lat.*) lawful, allowable.

Lictors, (*Lat.*) were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of Rods before the Magistrates; they are now taken for the same we commonly call Sergeants.

Lidde/dale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*; so called, as it were, a Dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lidde. See *Leed*.

Lieutenant, (*French*) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Employment in any others stead, or absence. Also a Lieutenant of a Troop of Horse, or Company of Foot, is the next Officer to the Captain.

The *Lieutenant General* of an Army is he who commands next under the General. Lieutenant Colonel is he who Commands in the Absence of the Colonel; and a Captain Lieutenant is he who commands the Colonel's Company.

Lief, or *Loef*, (*Sax.*) rather.

Lief-bebber, (*Sax.*) a Lover.

Liege, (*French*) in Common Law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledges *Liegeance*, or Fealty to his *Liege-lord*.

Liege, (*Leodini*) one of the Six Bishopricks in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Wesphalia*; the other Five being *Paderborn*, *Osnabrug*, *Verd*, *Munster*, and *Minde*. This *Liege* is proverbially styled *The Paradise of Priests*.

Liegeance, or *Ligeance*, (*French*) such a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe, or bear to more than one Lord: Also *Liegeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege-lord*.

Lientery, (*Greek*) a Distemper arising from a slimy smoothness of the Guts, whereby the Sufferance taken, slips through before it is well digested.

Liermit. See *Leyernit*.

In *Lieu*, (*French*) in the place or stead.

Life, the space between the Birth and Death of all Creatures. Sometimes taken for the manner of Living, as, What sort of Life does he lead? Sometimes for that Principle of Heat and Motion that is in all Creatures:

Lifts, in Navigation are certain Ropes which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher or lower, or even as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (*Lat.*) a Band or String to tie with, a Linnen Fillet which Surgeons make use of in Letting Blood. In Anatomy, it is a solid and fibrous part, proceeding from Matter almost like a Cartilage, different in Size, Number and Situation, broad or round, cold as it comes near the Constitution of the Membrane or Cartilage, design'd by Nature for the connecting of parts, especially Bones, that they may the better perform their Motions. *Ligature* is also a Fillet or Ribband, wherewith a Wound is bound about.

Ligation, (*Lat.*) the act it self of tying, or binding. In Rhetoric there is a Figure so called, in *Greek* *Zyigma*.

Ligeris, (vulgarly the *Loire*) one of the chief Rivers of *France*, and commonly called the Father of the *French* Rivers. It riseth near *Lions*, and falleth into the Ocean near *Nantes*, in *Upper Brittany*.

Light, inconstant, fickle: thus we say light-headed. *Light* is also a subtle, clear, shining Body that causes a Brightness, that gives a Colour to all things, and makes all things visible. Spoken of all sublimary Brightness; as well that which proceeds from Fire and Flame, as from rotten Wood, Cats Eyes, and the like. We also say, the Light of the Gospel, the Light of Nature, &c.

Light of the Time, is the Sun in the Day-time, and the Moon in the Night.

Light, a Planet is said to be light, that is nimble or quick, compared to another that moves slower; as the Moon in respect of all the Planets. The Sun in regard of the three Superiours. But absolutely, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the Moon are called Light, and the Superiours Ponderous.

To *Ligne*, (*French*) to couple, as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignum Aloe. See *Agalochium*.

Lignum Rhodium, or *Alphatibus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which the Oil of *Rhodium* much used in Perfumes is made.

Lignum Nephriticum, a Wood brought from *Hispaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kidneys.

Lignum Vite, the Wood commonly called *Guaicum*, by the *Arabians* *Calambuco*, by others *Lignum Sanctum*, and *Indicum*. See *Pockwood-Tree*.

Liguria,

Liguria, a Hilly Country of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine Hill*, to the *Tylian Sea*. It is now called *Riviera de Genoa* from its Capital City, which from the Magnificence of its Marble Buildings is styled *Genoa Superba*.

Lily, (*Lat. Lilium*) a kind of specious Flower, otherwise called the Rose of *Shoo*.

Lilium Paracelsi, the Tincture of Antimony, a Chymical term.

Lilyheum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it. This Promontory is one of the three Angles of this Island; which from its triangular Form, was anciently called *Trinacria*; the other two Angles or Promontories being *Pelarium* and *Pachynum*.

Lima, by the *Spaniards* vulgarly called *La Ciudad de los Reys*, of the City of Kings, because *Pizarro*, who built it, laid the first Stone on *Tuesday-day*, 1533, which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the Valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfullest parts of all *Peru*; it is the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, a Chymical term, the Fillings of Steel, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limk, an Astronomical term, oft-times signifying the Eclipsed part of the Sun or Moons Body.

Limbers or *Limber-hales*, (a term in Navigation) certain square holes, cut in the bottom of the Ground Timbers, and Hooks next to the Keel, to let Water pass to the Well of the Pump.

Limburgum, (*Limburg*) the chief and denominating Town of a Province, which is one of the four Duchies of the *Netherlands*, or Seventeen Provinces; the other three being *Guelderland*, *Luxemburg*, and *Brabant*. This *Limburg* is one of the Nine Provinces under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, till of late over-run and conquered by the King of *France* his Forces.

Limbus Fatrum, (*Lat.*) a place where the ancient Patriarchs, after their Decalce, were supposed to reside till the coming of our Saviour; being figurate, as it were, on the skirts or confines of Hell. By Astronomers it is used for the outermost Lines of an Astrolabe, or the like Geometrical Instrument, in the Plane whereof are inscrib'd the Hours and Degrees thereunto answering, the Name of the Winds, &c.

† *Lime-hound*, a term in Hunting, the same as Blood-hound, being a great Dog to hunt the Wild Boar.

Limer, (*Hybris*) a word used by *Goldman* for a sort of Mungrel, begotten of a Hound and a Maliff.

Limitation, (*Lat.*) a flinting, or setting of Bounds.

Limitation of Allize, is a certain setting down by Statute, within which a Man must alledge himself, or his Ancestors, to have been seized of Lands sued for, by a Writ of *Allize*.

Limmerick, (vulgarly *Limmerick*) a County, with its chief Town of the same Name, of the Province of *Monmouth* or *Munster*, in *Ireland*.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in Water-colours; and also differs from the other sort of Painting, in the preparing of the Colours.

Limosinium, (*Limosin*) one of the Nine Provinces of *Agustanick France*, beyond the *Garonne*, the other Eight being *Poitou*, *Xaintoigne*, *Perigord*, *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Berry*, *Salon*, and *Beaumont*. The chief City of this Province is *Limoges*, situate upon the River *Garonne*.

Limpid, (*Lat.*) pure, clear, transparent. A *Limpin*, (*Montoba Musculus*) a kind of Fish; otherwise called a Mufcle.

Linament, (*Lat.*) Linnen Thred; also a Tent or Lint for a Wound.

Linch-pins, a term in the Art of Enginry, are the Pins at the end of the Axle-tree of the Carriage.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the *Britains* *Lindocoi*, by *Bede* *Lindocollina Crovitas*; from the Old *British* *Llin*, as *Camden* is of Opinion, which signifieth a Lake, it being situate near a Lake, and upon a Hill. In this City *Forster*, the Scourge of the *Saxons*, ended his Days.

Lincoln College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming* Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lincoping, the chief Town of *Offrogothia* or *East Gothland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sueden*.

Lincolns Inn, one of the Inns of Court, heretofore the House of Sir *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lindum, a Town of *Scotland*, vulgarly called *Lindisigo*.

Lindsey. See *Holland*.

Line, is a Length void of Breadth, or the Flux of a Point conceiv'd to move from place to place, *Length* being the proper difference of a *Line*, as Breadth of the Superficies, or *Solidity* of a Body.

Line of Defence Rafant, is a Line, which being drawn the Length of the Face of the Bastion ends in some part of the Curtin, and ought to be 120 Fathom, or thereabout.

Line of Defence Fichant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtin or the Flank, or from some other part of the Flank, which makes an Angle with the Face, from whence the Shot may enter, and fix in the Face of the Opposite Bastion.

Line of Circumvallation, are Trenches drawn round about a Place, defended by Parapets, to prevent any Succor that may be brought into the Place.

Line of Incidence, a Ray starting from some Luminary Body, and ending in a point of some Superficies; the Knowledge whereof is chiefly necessary for finding out the Greatness and Duration of an Eclipse.

Line of Mean Motion, a Right Line terminating the mean Motion or Place of a Star, which in an Epicycle is imagin'd to be drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the same Star. But in the Eccentric, from the Center of the Eccentric by the Center of the Star to the Ecciptick.

Line-tree, (*Lat. Tilia*) a tall Tree with broad Leaves and fine Flowers, casting a pleasant Shade.

Lineament, (*Lat.*) the Feature, or Proportion of any thing drawn out only in Lines.

Linac, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Line.
Ling, a kind of small Shrub, otherwise called Heath, in Latin *Erix*. Also a fort of Fish which is strong and good Food.

Lingel, (*Lingula*) a little Tongue or Thong.

Lingot. See *lygot*.

Lingacity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Tongue, or much given to talk.

Lingiff, one that is skillful in Tongues or Languages.

Liniment, (*Lat.*) an anointing, or daubing over.

Linjey Woolffy, (*Panum Levindense*) a kind of mixt Cloath, part Linnen, part Woollen.

Lins-pin. See *Linch-pin*.

Lintels, (*French*) the Head-pieces over a Door; also the same as *Lentils*, i. e. a kind of Puffe.

Lint-jock, is a handfom carved Stick, above half a yard long, with a Cock at one end for the Gunner to hold fast his Match, and a sharp Pike at the other, to stick it fast upon the Deck of the Ship, or Platform upright.

Lintz, a Town in *Upper Austria*.

Linus, the Son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the Nine Muses. He proved a very famous Musician, taught *Thamyris*, *Orpheus*, and *Heracles*, by whom, as some say, he was knocked on the Head, because he taught at him for playing unhandfomly.

Linx, (*Lat.*) a kind of spotted Beast, celebrated among the Ancients for the Quickness of its Sight; but by the Moderns, look'd upon as an Imaginary Fiction.

Lionel, the proper Name of a Man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lion. The same is *Lionel* from the French *Lionceau*, but most particularly used as a Term in Heraldry.

Lion, a fierce and savage Beast, the most courageous and savage of all others. A Lion is the Emblem of Strength and Courage; and it is a vulgar Error to think that a Lion is afraid of a Cock.

Lion's Paw, a kind of Herb called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipobymy, (*Greek*) a Distemper which causeth a fainting or swooning, by reason of sudden Decay, or oppression of the Vital Spirits.

Lippitude, (*Lat.*) a Wateriness of the Eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-ey'd.

Lipsia, or *Leipsich*, the chief Town of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*, in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of the Empire, or *Upper Saxony*.

Liquation or *Liquefaction*, (*Lat.*) the Action of Fire or Heat over Bodies fat and apt to dissolve.

Liquid, said of Bodies soft and fluid, whose parts are in motion, and never resist a solid Weight that presses upon it.

Liquids, (*Lat.*) are those four Consonants which, do, as it were, melt in the Pronunciation, namely, *L. M. N. R.* the rest are called *Mutes*.

Liquidation, (*Lat.*) a making moist.

Lizard or *Lizard*, (*French*, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain Beast so called, because it hath Feet like the Brawn, or Sinews of a Mans Arms or Thighs; also the *Lizard-point*, is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwall*.

Lisbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. See *Olisippo*.

List, a Scroll of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and wounded in such a Battle. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. It is also the Bordering of a Piece of Cloath that limits the Breadth of it.

Litany. See *Letany*.

Litatio, (*Lat.*) a sacrificing.

Literature, (*Lat.*) knowledge in Letters; Learning.

Lithanthrax, (*Greek*) a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagage.

Litharge or *Litarge*, (*Greek*) the Smoak of Lead that rises in the Refining of Gold and Silver. 'Tis as it were the Soot that sticks to the Chimney of the Furnace.

Lithes (*old word*) lazy or sluggish.

Lithists, (*Greek*) the ingending of the Stone in Mans Body.

Lithocol, the Cement with which the Stones are fastned, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick.

Lithontribon, (*Greek*) a Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontripica, (*Greek*) Medicines breaking the Stone in the Bladder.

Lithomancy, (*Lat.*) a Divination, by the casting of Pebble Stones.

Lithotomy, (*Greek*) a cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Lithuania, a large Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and consisting of four Palatinates; that of *Vilna* with its Metropolis of the same Name, that of *Trocia*, that of *Myncia*, whose chief Town is *Minsko*, and that of *Novogrod* where *Novogrodek* pretides.

Litigation, (*Lat.*) a contending or wrangling.

Litigious, (*Lat.*) full of Strife, contentious.

Litrose-blew, a kind of blew Colour, used in Painting and Limning.

Litotes, (*Greek*) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Negation of a Contrary augments the Force of Affirmation; as, *Non sperno*, i. e. *divigo*.

Litter, a sort of Carriage, like a large Sedan, hung upon Staves, and carried by Horses or Mules. Also the Straw that is spread under the Horses to lie down upon.

Liturgy, (*Greek*) significeth in general any publick Office, but particularly Divine Service, or the Celebration of Publick Prayer in the Church.

Livery, (*French*) the Cognizance, Device, or Badge, which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers; also *Livery of Seisin*, is a Ceremony used in Common Law, being a Delivery of Possession of Lands or Tenements, or other things unto another; and a Writ which lieth for the Heir, to obtain the Possession and Seisin of his Lands, at the Kings Hands.

Liverwort, (*Lichen*, *Hepatica*, *Jecoraria*) a Plant of *Jupiter*, helping all Distempers of the Liver.

Lizard,

Livid, black and blew; a Colour which happens to the Skin by hard Blows, or corrupted by fomes internal Cause.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (*Lat.*) a kind of leaden or dead blewish Colour in the Body, caused by a Stroke or Blow given; also metaphorically taken for Spight or Envy.

Livonia, a Province of *Poland*, lying between the Rivers *Nerwa* and *Duina*, and subdivided into three lesser Provinces, *Essea*, *Lettea*, and *Curlandia*.

Lixiviated, (*Lat.*) washed with *Lee* or *Lye* made of Ashes.

Lizard. See *Lisard*.

L. O.

Loach, or *Leboch*, (*French*) a kind of Confection or Eleuthary, that is to be licked or suffered to melt in the Mouth without chewing; it is an *Arabic* word, and significeth in the Latin *Lindus*, i. e. a licking. Also *Loach* or *Locher*, (*Cobites Fluviatilis*) the Name of a very small and nimble Fish, whose principal Bait is the smallest sort of Red Worm.

Loan, a lending of Money, more particularly upon a publick Account.

Lob or *Lobling*, a North Sea-fish of a great Bulk, whence perhaps a great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob*, *Loobee*, or *Lob-cock*.

Lobe, the Lungs are divided into two parts, which are called Lobes.

Local (*Lat.*) belonging to a place; in Common Law, it is as much, as tied or annexed to a place.

Local Medicaments, such as are applied outwardly, as Plasters, Ointments, Salves.

Location, (*Lat.*) a placing, or setting in place.

Lock, a place where the Stream or Current of a River is stopped, and as it were locked up.

Lockers, little Cupboards, which are made by the Ships fides, to put in Shot by the Pieces.

Loerians or *Loeri*, a People of *Lacris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Lacris* is also a City of that part of *Italy*, called *Magna Græcia*, built by those *Loerians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Locust, (*Lat.*) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grasshopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the *Frenchmen* call *Cigale*. Also the Fruit of a Tree growing amongst the *Mandingoes* in *Guinny* in great Clusters of Cods, which being ripe in *May*, are eaten by them. Perhaps it was the Fruit of the like Tree which *John Baptist* fed on, tho' others will have them to be the tender tops of Trees, and others to be Living Creatures.

Locution, (*Lat.*) a speaking or saying. More particularly it is defined, a Sign which a Man makes use of to manifest his Thoughts.

Lodemanager, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a Ship from one place to another.

Lode-star, the Cyonifure or North-star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, (*Magnes*) as it were a Leading-stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their Voyages: It is of a Rusty-Iron Colour, and hath the vertue to attraet, or draw Iron to it, whereby many admirable Secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stromeworks*, certain Works in the Stannery in *Cornwall*: These are performed in the higher Grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call Shafts, those in the lower Grounds by digging of Trenches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Foresters said to lodge, when he goes to his Rest.

Lodge, *Lodger*, *Lodging*, spoken of those that hire one Room, or more, in a whole House to abide in for such a term.

Lodgment, is a Place of Defence which the Besiegers raise upon the Enemies Works after they have taken them, to make good their Ground.

Log, the name of an *Hebrew* Measure, and thought by some to be the same quantity with the *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (*Greek*) are Arithmetical Numbers invented by Arithmeticians, to the end that being put in the place of Natural Numbers, they may be fit to manifest what Progressive Difference there is in them. For they always keep in themselves the same Proportion Arithmetical, as those in whose stead they are put, do Progressive Geometrical. Hence it comes to pass, that when Four Numbers have Proportion one to the other, the Sum of the Logarithm of the first and last, shall be equal to the Sum of the middle ones.

† *Log-line*, a term in Navigation, being a small Line, with a little piece of Board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edgeline in the Water. The use of which is, by seeing how many Fathom this runs in a Minute, to give a Judgment how many Leagues a Ship will run in a Watch.

Logician, (*Greek*) one that hath Skill in *Logick*, i. e. The art of disputing probably in any Argument. Or the Art that teaches certain Rules to Define, Divide, Distinguish, and Argue. Or a Collection of Rules, by which the Mind of Man is directed in its Operations to find out the Truth.

Logist, (*Greek*) one skilled in the Logistick Art, i. e. The art of reckoning or casting Account; also *Logists* were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number; to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty Days of all those Affairs, whereof they had the Administration: They also kept an Account of the Moneys, and of all Matters belonging to the Publick Revenue.

Logistica, is a part of Arithmetic, which applies the Rules of Computing, Multiplying, and Dividing to Degrees of Signs, Circles, and Angles; as also to Days and Hours, Minutes of Degrees and Hours, &c.

Logographers, (*Greek*) those that write Pleas in the Laws, or Books of Account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (*Greek*) a verbal Strife, a Contention in Words.

Logwood, a sort of Outlandish Wood called *Campeche*, from the place whence it comes, namely, a Town of *Yucatan*, a Province of *Nova Hispania*, in the Northern *America*. It is much used by Dyers for the making of a sad or dark Tincture.

Loboch. See *Loach*.

Loir,

Loir, the Father of all the Rivers in France. See *Lice*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in England, in the Days of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth; so called from one *Guillem Lollard*, a German, the first Author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Dandel or Cockle growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombard*, a Bank for Usury or Pawns; in the *Lombardi*, or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the Northernmost parts of Italy, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to Usury. Whence oft-times Usurers are called *Lombardiers*. See *Lombardia*.

Lombardic or *Lombardic*, the Epithet which the Physicians give to the four Muscles that move the Fingers, because they resemble Worms.

Lome, (old word) Clay or Mortar.

London, the chief City of England, situate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *C Camden* conjectureth, either from *Linn*, (which in the British tongue signifies a Grove) or *Lough*, (i. e. a Ship) and *Linias*, i. e. a City; so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Linnudinas*, i. e. a City thick of Trees; or *Lhoughdinas*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the *Latins* derive the Word *Londinium*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the Trojan Race, and repaired by *King Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Lud Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of Age, long Life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longemica, the measuring of Lengths, Heights, Distances, &c.

Longinquity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing; Longitude considered by the Astronomers is reckoned in the Ecliptick from the first Degree of *Aries*, to the last of *Pisces*; and this by Circles passing to the Poles of the Zodiac, and each of its Degrees at opposite Places: so that the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the first Degree of *Aries*, and that Circle which passes through the Center of any Star shall be said to be the Longitude of that Star. But Longitude among the Geographers, is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first Meridian and the place you enquire after. For the greater the Longitude of a Place is, so much the more is it situated toward the East, and consequently the Sun rises earlier, and comes to the Meridian sooner. Also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the Distance of it East, numbered in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first general and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the Circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are seventy seven more erected in a Circular manner, which the Country People call the Daughters of *Long Meg*.

Longobardia, or *Lombardy*, a large Country of Italy, where formerly was created the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. At this day the greatest part of it called *Tranpadana*, is the Duchy of *Milan*, belonging to the King of Spain; the other called *Cispadana*, which was the ancient *Emilia*, contains the Duchies of *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Monteferrat*.

The *Loof of a Ship*, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the *Cattle*.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation is the best fair Gale to sail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the Sails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is, as she doth them great or little.

A *Ship Looms*, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loon, a New England Bird, ill shaped like a Cormorant; it can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sowgelder's Horn.

Loofstrife, (*Lysmachia*) a sort of Herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if held to Cattle, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwise called *Willow-berb*.

Loofman. See *Lodsfman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smoke) on the top of an Houfe, from the French word *L'Overt*, open.

Loquacity, (Lat.) talkativeness, or a being given to much babbling.

Loquable, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, so called, q. the Mouth of the Lake.

Loary-law, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Account in France, which ordaineth, That if a Combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence; but if it be performed, the Party vanquished forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Lord, a Word of Honour, sometimes attributed to those who are Noble by Birth or Creation, sometimes to those so called by the Curtesie of England, as the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and eldest Sons of Earls; and sometimes to Persons Honourable by their Employment, as Lord Chief Justice.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutions Figure.

Lord of the Gemiture, is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Persons Nativity, and so becomes Principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Affections, &c.

Lord of the Hour, is a Planet governing each 12th part of the Day, and also of the Night several, and respectively divided into 12 parts, which are called unequal or Planetary Hours, as varying according to the length of the Day.

Lord in Gros, is he who is a Lord without a Manor, as the King in respect of his Crown. A Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, to hold of him and dies, his Heir has nothing but a Signiory in Gros.

Lordane,

Lordane, or *Leurdane*, a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Englifs*, who were forced to labour and till the Ground for them, while they fate idle, and eat the Fruits of their Labors; also the Fever-*Lordane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

Love, (Sax.) Learning, or Skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with Mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in London that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Lorios (French) a Bird called a Witwal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South part of Scotland.

Lofanna, a Bishoprick, one of the Eleven in the Circle of *Alfatia*, but now under the Jurisdiction of the *Switzers*.

Lofenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*. *Lot*, (Hebr.) wrapped, or joyned together, *Harav's* Son and *Abraham's* Brother, who was preserved on the Destruction of *Sodom*.

Lot, a portion of a thing divided into two several parts, to be shar'd among several Persons. *Lot*, or *Loch*, is the Thirteenth Dish of Lead, in the *Darbyshire* Mines, that belongs to the King.

Lotharingia, or *Lorraine*, a large Province of Germany, being one of the five Principalities of the Circle of the *Rhene*, or *Alfatia*.

Lothbrook, (i. e. *Leaberbrech*) a certain Dane, whose Daughters were so skilful at Needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their Working, with such an opinion of good Success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lothwilt. See *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, or cleaning with Water; also in Physick it is a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet and Natural parts are wash'd with Physick Decoctions. Some Medecines are also thus wash'd, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as the *Lotion* of Antimony, Precipitates, Magifteries, &c.

Lotophagi, a certain People of Africa, dwelling near the *Syrtis*, so called, because they feed much upon the *Lote-tree*, which is a Tree of that nature, that when the Companions of *Ulyffes* being cast upon the Coast of Africa, had tasted of the Fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country. Whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lotterie, A Play of Chance, in the Nature of a Bank, wherein are put Lots of Goods or Sums of Money, which are mix'd with many more Blank Lots, of which every one buys as many as he pleases. Which done, the Lots are drawn at a Venture, which is the Reason that some get good Lots, but many more nothing at all.

Lovenge, (*Levisivicum*) a Solar Herb, hot and dry in the third degree.

Lovanium, (vulgarly *Lroavin*) the chief City of *Brabant*, one of thofe nine of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, which are under the King of *Spains* Dominion; but *Bruffels* is now accounted the principal Town, as being the Seat of the Governour.

† *Love-apple*, (*Pomum Amoris*) a certain kind of Root in Spain, drawing towards a violet colour.

Loverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lowdane. See *Lordane*.

Lowere, a stately Palace in Paris, and the chief Seat of the Kings of France, built by *Francis* the First, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the Fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King, *Lewis* the Fourteenth.

Lobel, as it were *Loud-bell*, a certain Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather.

† *Lower-counter* in a Ship, is the hollow Arch between the lower part of the Gallery and the *Tranform*; the Upper-counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the Round-houfe.

Lowmasted, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short, then she cannot bear so great a Sail, as to give her the true way.

Loyalty, Fidelity and Truth in Observance of the Oaths of Submiffion and Obedience to Sovereignty.

Lozel, a lazie Lubber, a lothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little square Cake made of preserved Herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a Quarrel of Glas. A *Lozenge* is a kind of a Parallelogram, or Figure compos'd of Four equal and parallel Sides or Lines, whose Angles are not right, but whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse. This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Court Baron.

L. U.

Lubbeck, one of the Five Imperial Cities which make up the circle of *Lower Saxony*; the rest being *Mulhausen*, *Northhausen*, *Goslar*, or *Gottingen*.

Lublin, one of the Three Satrapies or Palatinates, with its chief town of the same name, of *Polonia minor*; the other two being that of *Cra-covia*, and of *Sandomiria*.

Lubricity, (Lat.) slipperiness.

Luce, a City of Italy, in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but a Free State of it self.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers Women; from the Latin *Lux*, Light.

Lucid Body, is that which sends forth Light.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in nine degrees, forty five minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Lat.) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were Light-bearing, *Venus* is call'd so when she is *Oriental*, and rises before the Sun. So when she sets after the Sun, she is call'd *Hesperus*, or the Evening Star.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the Pronomen of divers famous Men among the Romans; as, *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others.

Lucratives, gainful, profitable.

Lucre, (Lat.) gain or profit.

Lucretia, the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who being ravish'd by *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of the Romans; slew her self. And this Act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every

Loir, the Father of all the Rivers in France. See *Lige* is.

Lollard, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in England, in the Days of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard*, a German, the first Author of them; or as others, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel or Cockle growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombark*, a Bank for Usury or Pawns; from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the hithermost parts of Italy, formerly called *Insubria*, much addicted to Usury. Whence oft-times Usurers are called *Lombardiers*. See *Longobardia*.

Lombical or *Lumbrical*, the Epithet which the Physicians give to the four Muscles that move the Fingers, because they resemble Worms.

Lome, (old word) Clay or Mortar.

London, the chief City of England, situate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Camden* conjectureth, either from *Llun*, (which in the British tongue significth a Grove) or *Longb*, (i. e. a Ship) and *Dinas*, i. e. a City; so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Llundinas*, i. e. a City thick of Trees; or *Llongidinas*, i. e. a City of Ships, from whence the *Latins* derive the Word *Londinium*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Britus*, who sprang of the Trojan Race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds Town*.

Longevity, (Lat.) length of Age, long Life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longematick, the measuring of Lengths, Heights, Distances, &c.

Longinquity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing; Longitude considered by the Astronomers is reckoned in the Ecliptick from the first Degree of *Aries*, to the last of *Pisces*; and this by Circles passing to the Poles of the Zodiac, and each of its Degrees at opposite Places: So that the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the first Degree of *Aries*, and that Circle which passes through the Center of any Star shall be said to be the Longitude of that Star. But *Longitude* among the Geographers, is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the first Meridian and the place you enquire after. For the greater is the Longitude of a Place is, so much the more is it situated toward the East, and consequently the Sun rises earlier, and comes to the Meridian sooner. Also the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the Distance of it East, numbered in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first general and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the Circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are seventy seven more erected in a Circular manner, which the Country People call the Daughters of *Long Meg*.

Longobardia, or *Lombardy*, a large Countrey of Italy, where formerly was created the Kingdom of the *Lombards*. At this day the greatest part of it called *Transpadana*, is the Dutchy of *Milan*, belonging to the King of Spain; the other called *Cispadana*, which was the ancient *Emilia*, contains the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Modena*, and *Monteferrat*.

The *Loof* of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Castle.

† A *Loom-gale*, in Navigation is the best fair Gale to fail in, because the Sea goes not high, and they bear out all the Sails. Looming of a Ship, is her Perspective, that is, as the doth there great or little.

A *Ship Looms*, a term used in Navigation, and significth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Loon, a New England Bird, ill shaped like a Cormorant; it can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sowgelder's Horn.

Loosstrife, (*Lysimachia*) a sort of Herb so called, because there goes a Tradition of it, that if held to Cattle, when they are fighting, it parts them; it is otherwise called *Willow-herb*.

Loosman. See *Lodestone*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smoke) on the top of an Houfe, from the French word *L'ouvert*, open.

Loquacity, (Lat.) talkativeness, or a being given to much babbling.

Loquatre, a Countrey in the North part of Scotland, so called, q. the Mouth of the Lake.

Loary-law, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Account in France, which ordaineth That if a Combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence; but if it be performed, the Party vanquished forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Lord, a Word of Honour, sometimes attributed to those who are Noble by Birth or Creation, sometimes to those so called by the Courtesy of England, as the Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and eldest Sons of Earls; and sometimes to Persons Honourable by their Employment, as Lord Chief Justice.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutions Figure.

Lord of the Geniture, is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Persons Nativity, and so becomes Principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Affections, &c.

Lord of the Hour, is a Planet governing each 12th part of the Day, and also of the Night several, and respectively divided into 12 parts, which are called unequal or Planetary Hours, as varying according to the length of the Day.

Lord in Grofs, is he who is a Lord without a Manor, as the King in respect of his Crown. A Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, to hold of him and dies, his Heir has nothing but a Signiory in Grofs.

Lordane,

Lordane, or *Lourdane*, a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber; it being a proverbial word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labour and till the Ground for them, while they late idly, and eat the Fruits of their Labors; also the *Fever-Lordane*, significs a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (Sax.) Learning, or Skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with Mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in London that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot (French) a Bird called a Witwal, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South part of Scotland.

Losanna, a Bishoprick, one of the Eleven in the Circle of *Alfania*, but now under the Jurisdiction of the *Switzers*.

Losenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*. *Lot*, (Hebr.) wrapped, or joyned together, *Harans* Son and *Abrahams* Brother, who was preserved at the Destruction of *Sodom*.

Lot, a portion of a thing divided into two several parts, to be shar'd among several Persons.

Lot, or *Loch*, is the Thirteenth Dish of Lead, in the *Darbyshire* Mines, that belongs to the King.

Lotharing, or *Lorrain*, a large Province of Germany, being one of the five Principalities of the Circle of the *Rhene*, or *Alfania*.

Lotbroock, (i. e. *Leatherbreecch*) a certain *Dame*, whose Daughters were so skillful at Needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their Working, with such an opinion of good Success, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lothervit. See *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, or cleaning with Water; also in Physick it is a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet and Natural parts are wash'd with Physical Decoctions. Some Medecins are also thus wash'd, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as the *Lotion* of Antimony, Precipitates, Magisteries, &c.

Lotopagi, a certain People of Africa, dwelling near the *Syrie*, so called, because they feed much upon the *Lote-tree*, which is a Tree of that nature, that when the Companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the Coast of Africa, had tasted of the Fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country. Whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

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Lovage, (*Levisticum*) a Solar Herb, hot and dry in the third degree.

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Lourdane. See *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in Paris, and the chief Seat of the Kings of France, built by Francis the First, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by Henry the Fourth; and now very much amplified by the present King, Lewis the Fourteenth.

Loudel, as it were *Loud-bell*, a certain Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather.

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Loyalty, Fidelity and Truth in Observance of the Oaths of Submission and Obedience to Sovereignty.

Lozel, a lazie Lubber, a slothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little square Cake made of preserved Herbs, in the form of a Rhomb, or a Quarrel of Glas. A *Lozenge* is a kind of a Parallelogram, or Figure compos'd of Four equal and parallel Sides or Lines, whose Angles are not right, but whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse. This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covent Baron.

L. U.

Lubeck, one of the Five Imperial Cities which make up the circle of *Lower Saxony*; the rest being *Mulhausen*, *Northhausen*, *Gollaria*, or *Gottingen*.

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Lubricity, (Lat.) slipperiness.

Luca, a City of Italy, in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but a Free State of it self.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers Women; from the Latin *Lux*, Light.

Lucid Body, is that which sends forth Light.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in nine degrees, forty five minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Lat.) brightness, shiningness.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were Light-bearing, *Venus* is call'd so when he is *Oriental*, and rises before the Sun. So when he sets after the Sun, he is call'd *Hesperus*, or the Evening Star.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patroness of Child-birth; or as some say, to *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the Pronomen of divers famous Men among the Romans; as, *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperor, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others.

Lucrative, gainful, profitable.

Lucre, (Lat.) gain or profit.

Lucretia, the Wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who being ravish'd by *Sextus* the Son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of the Romans; slew her self. And this Act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every

every chaff Woman is proverbially called *Lucrece*.

Lutatio, (*Lat.*) a striving, or wrestling.

Lucubrator, (*Lat.*) a studying, or working by Candle-light.

Luculentus, (*Lat.*) Clearness, Brightness, Fullness of Light.

Lucidus, (*Lat.*) shameful, or reproachful.

Ludicrous, (*Lat.*) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (*Lat.*) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in old times called *Dunelm*, afterwards *Lyfynyse*; i. e. The Prince's Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomerie*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly refused *Henry*, Son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an iron hook.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lions*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a Roman Governour.

Lugdunum Batavorum, so called to distinguish it from the other *Lugdunum*, a most pleasant City and University of *South Holland*, vulgarly called *Leyden*.

Lugubrious, (*Lat.*) mournful, heavy, forrowful.

Luke, (*Hebr.*) Ring to him, a Physician among the *Jews*, who became one of the four *Evangelists*, or Writers of our Saviour's Life.

Lubar. See *Lambar*.

Luminaries, (in Latin *Luminaria*) Lights, Lamps, also conspicuous Stars, as the Sun and Moon; also the Feast of Christ's Nativity, commonly called *Christmas*, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (*Lat.*) full of light.

Luna, the Latin name for the Moon, the lowest, or next the Earth of the Seven Planets, Feminine and Nocturnal: For that borrowing her Light of the Sun, she excels in passive Qualities and Moisture. And therefore as the Sun presides over the Heart, Spirits and Blood, so the Moon over the Brain, Bowels, and Fleghm. Vice Moon.

Luzemburgum, a great City of *Germany*, said to be built by *Julius Caesar*, vulgarly called *Luzemburg*. It gives title to one of the six Dukedoms in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, but the Ducal Seat at present is *Grubenhagen*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, as *Lunary Montius*, *lunary Eclipses*.

Lunatick, (*Lat.*) govern'd by the Moon, therefore fantastical People are call'd *Lunaticks*, because they are sometimes good humou'd and compleat, sometimes wild and difficult of access; which is attributed to the Influence of the Moon.

Lines for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungs, that part of a living Creature that is the Instrument of Respiration, and serves for this forming the voice.

Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria*) an Herb of *Jupiter*, good for all diseases of the Lungs.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain Feasts were celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, every fifteenth of *February*, with solemn

Feasts and Games dedicated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa*, a She-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him; and from *Lupa*, because they used to invoke that supposed Deity for the driving away of Wolves. The Priests of *Pan* that performed those Solemnities were also called *Luperci*.

Lupines, (*Lat.*) a kind of little flat round Pulse, almost like a small Bean.

Lure for Hawks, a certain Leather device, whereby with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off; it comes from the Dutch word *Luden*, i. e. to invite.

Lurid, (*Lat.*) pale, wan, of a fallow colour.

Lusborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond Sea, in the days of King *Edward* the Third.

Lustania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Luk*, a slug or sloathful Fellow, from the French word *Louche*.

Lust of a Ship, a term in Navigation, when a Ship out of her own Mold, and making, hath an Inclination more to one Side than another.

Lustration, (*Lat.*) a going about processionally a purging by Sacrifices.

Lustre, (*French*) a shining; also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild Beasts; also the space of four years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute mans Age, so as the twentieth year was called the fifth *Lustre* of his Age, from *Lustrum*, to muster, because once in four years it was their custom to make a General Muster of all that were fit to bear Arms.

Lutheranism, the Doctrin and Judgment of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Fryer of the Order of *S. Augustin*, forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the Errors of it.

Lute, in Chimistry signifies all manner of Cement or Plaster, which serves as well for the Building of their Furnaces, as to daub about their Glass and Earthen Vessels, to enable them to resist a vehement Fire. *Lute* also is a Musical Instrument consisting of a Belly, a Neck, and several rows of Gutstrings, to be touch'd with the Finger.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the *Low Countries*, adjoining to *Liege* and *Namur*, being in general one of the Seventeen Provinces, particularly one of the Nine that belong to the King of *Spain*, and having a chief City of the same name now in the hands of the French.

Luxation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of joint, a making loose, a Relaxion of the Tendons, or Ligaments, which is the Reason that the Bones are not firm in their Natural Situation. Or when the Bone is absolutely out of the Cavity where it makes its Motion.

Luxury, one of the capital Sins, that comprehends under it whatever relates to Incontinence and Uncleanness.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (*Lat.*) riotous; given to excess, or debauchery.

Luxuri

Lycern, a kind of White Wolf or Beast, Engender'd between a Hind and a Wolf, whose Fur is much esteem'd by Great Men. But some believing those Beasts neither will nor can mix, believe it to be a kind of spotted Lynx.

L. Y.

Lycanthropy, (*Greek*) a kind of melancholy frenzie, which causeth those that are possess thereof, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to flee the company of Men.

Lycan, the Son of *Pelagius*, and King of *Arcadia*; who when *Jupiter* came to visit to him, in the likeness of a Mortal, to try whether he were a god, or no, roasted a Man and set before him; for which, *Jupiter* turned *Lycan* into a Wolf, and burnt his Palace with Thunder.

Lycania, a Countrey of *Asia* the Less, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*; also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycan* the King thereof.

Lycæum, the Name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*, calling it so after the Name of *Aristotle's* School, near *Athens*.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydeutes*, and King of *Sparta*, who Ordain'd the Laws by which the *Lacedæmonians* were Govern'd.

Lydia, a Christian Name for divers Women, from the Countrey, so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the Less, so called from *Lydius*, the Son of *Ayus*, who perceiving the People grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolv'd to send out one of his Sons, to whose lot it should fall, to Plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and chusing out a part of *Italy*, which lieth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own Name *Tyrrenum*.

His Brother *Lydius* tarrying at home, succeeded his Father *Ayus* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own Name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Meonia*.

Lydian Mood in *Musick*, that sort of *Musick* which is of the most soft, amorous, and melting strain.

To *Lye*, to speak against a Man's own knowledge, to alledge and persist in a falsehood, with an intention to make it pass for a truth.

The word *Lye* is used in several other Senses, as to lye down, to lye in Bed, to lye with a Woman; Women are also said to lye in.

Lyer, the Lyer in a Ship is to hold his place for a week, and no more, and he that is first taken with a Lye, every Monday is so proclaimed at the Mainmast by a general cry. A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer; he is under the Swabber, and is to keep clean the Beakhead and Chains.

Lysium, a Medicinal Composition made of the Juice or Decoction of the Bramble Root.

Lyford Law, a certain Law whereby they first hang a Man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphæ, a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the Nervous Juice, and of Blood, which being continually separated by the Glandules, is at last discharg'd into the Blood again, by Vessels peculiar to it.

Lymphatick, (*Lat.*) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likeness of a Nymph in the Water; from *Lymphæ*, i. e. Water.

Lyncæus, one of the *Argonaus*, reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through Stone-walls, even to the very Deep it self; whence a sharp sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lyncæus*.

Lynceus, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the forelemn Sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestial Afterlins, which the Poets feigned to be *Ariens* Harp.

Lyre, a Musical Instrument, of which there are two sorts, the one strung with guts, the other with wire strings. The Poets make use of this word for all manner of Harmony.

Lyrick Verses or *Songs*, Songs compos'd to the Lyre or Harp; whence we say vulgarly, Playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i. e. Harp-way.

M. A.

MAbel, the Christian Name of divers Women; in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i. e. Lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as Son in *English*, Fitz in *Old French*, and Ap in *Welsh*.

Maceleb, a kind of Pomander, or Balsam Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets.

Maccaronique, (*French*) a sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language, are made to end in Latin Terminations.

Maccarons, (*Ital.*) lumps of boiled Paste, strewed over with Sugar or Spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*. But here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water, and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Countrey of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great. It was anciently called *Emathia* and *Emonia*, now *Romelli*.

Mace, a sort of red Rind which envelops the Nutmeg when it is ripe.

Macegreft, those that buy and sell stolen flesh.

To *Macrate*, to mortifie the Body by denying it sensual pleasures.

Maceration, (*Lat.*) a mortifying, or bringing low; also a sort of infusion, when some hard Bodies are infused with heat or some other Liquor.

Machiavillian, belonging unto *Machiavelli*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly used for subtle, or well versed in State Policy.

Machination, (*Lat.*) a plotting, contriving, or laying of Ambushments to surprize any one by cunning and artifice; used also for any device or invention.

Machine, an Engin, or self-mover, with wheels and springs, both in Clockwork, and for many other uses, as well in Mechanicks as Mathematics.

Macilent, (*Lat.*) thin, lean, fallen off ones flesh.

Mackenboy, or *Maakimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in Ireland.

land, which being but carried about one, causeth the party to goe off to foot.

Mackerel, or **Maquere**, (*French*) a kind of Fish, so called from the great company of spots it hath, in *Latin* *Stombrus*; it is also used for a panderer or procurer.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Aethiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (*Greek*) the greater World, being taken contradictorily to the *Microcosm*, or Lesser World, which is Man.

Macrology, (*Lat.*) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Macraion, (*Lat.*) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (*Lat.*) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madagascar, or the Isle of *S. Lawrence*, an African Island rich in Spices, and one of the greatest in the World (some say the greatest) situate in a Bay of the *Red Sea*, called, *The Bay of Barbary*, under the Tropick of *Capricorn*. It is said to be divided into Four Kingdoms.

Madam, a Title of Honour, which is given as well in Writing as Speaking, to Women of Quality, as Princesses, Duchesses, and others; but grown a little too common of late.

Madder, (*Rubia Tinctorum*) a kind of Plant, with whose Root, being of a red colour, they use to Dye Wool.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moistening or wetting.

Mademoiselle, a Title of Honour given to the Daughters and Wives of bare Gentlemen; much us'd in *France*.

Madiera, an Island in the *Atlantic* Ocean belonging to the King of *Spain*, as all the rest of the Islands in that Sea, viz. *Santo Porto*, and the *Canaries*.

Madock, an ancient *British* name; from *Mada*, i. e. good.

Madrid, one of the Royal Seats of the Kings of *Spain*, being the *Metropolis* of *Castilia Nova*.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of Italian Air or Song to be set to Musick, consisting but of one single rank of Verses, and therein differing from the *Canzon*, which consists of several Strophes or ranks of Verses returning in the same order and number.

Maander. See *Meander*.

Maris, a most admirable Lake in *Egypt*, so called from *Maris* King of *Egypt*, who undertook and finished it to the great benefit of that Country, it receiving the superfluity of *Nilus*; and so supplying divers parts with Water in time of drought, and affording abundance of Fish.

Mavnia. See *Lydia*.

Mavris, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the Mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the *Italians*, *Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpalack*.

Magnize, (*French*) a Storehouse where Arms and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Manejo Garza*.

Magdalen, (*Hebr.* Magnified or Exalted) the surname of *Mary*, a Woman mentioned in the *New Testament*, and since a common surname of Women.

Magdalen College, a College in *Oxford*; built together with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *Will. Wainflit*, Bishop of *Worcester*. Also a College

in *Cambridge*, being formerly an Hostel for Monks, but converted into a College by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the beginning of King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign.

Magdalon, (*Lat.*) a kind of long Plaster, like a Rouler, called also a *Langate*.

Magdeburgum, or **Magdeburg**, as it were *Maidenburg*; from the Dutch word *Magd*, i. e. a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus*, *Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

Magellans Clouds, two small Clouds of the same colour with *Via Lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole.

Magellans Straits, a Sea thick beset with Islands, and inclosed with high Cliffs or Mountains, where the Skie is commonly extream Cold with Snow and Frost. So called from *Magellanus*, a Noble Portuguese, by whom, about the year 1520. they were first discovered: As also the South Part of *America*, which is therefore likewise denominated *Terra Magellanica*.

Maggiordomo, (*Ital.*) the Master or Steward of a great Mans House; the *Maggiordomo* or Master of the Kings House, is with us intituled Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

Magician, (*Lat.*) one that professeth the Art Magick, which was the same among the *Persians*, as Philology among the *Grecians*, i. e. The Study of the more occult and Mysterious Arts. Whence the three Wise Men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same significations as Diabolical Magick, i. e. Sorcery or Witchcraft.

Magick, a good and innocent Science, teaching the knowledge and mutual application of Actives to Passives, thereby performing many excellent works. Tho afterwards the Study being deprav'd by the *Arabians*, and fill'd with many Superstitious Vanities, the word began to be taken in an ill Sense.

Magisterial, (*Lat.*) pertaining to Magistrery or Mastership, done by, or like a Master.

Magisterie, a Chymical Preparation of a mixt Body, by which all its Homogeneous Parts are exalted to a degree of Quality or Substante, more Noble than before, by rejecting only its external Impurities without making any Extraction.

Magistracy, (*Lat.*) the Office of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the ninth year of *Henry* the Third, and confirmed by *Edward* the First, containing the sum of all the Written Laws of *England*.

Magnanimity, (*Lat.*) Grandeur of Courage, Elevation of Mind.

Magnet or **Loadstone**, is a black Mineral Stone found in most Mines, but more especially in those of Copper and Iron, of the Nature of which it participates, the Vertues of which are very rare. Among others it attracts Iron, and turns its Poles, to the North and South. It is preserv'd in a dry place, and wrapt in Scarlet. Others define it to be a Metallick Stone, hard, of Iron-like nature, and of an obscure dark colour, drawing Iron, and looking toward the Poles of the Earth.

Magnetick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Magnet*, or Loadstone. See *Loadstone*.

Magnificence,

Magnificence, (*Ital.*) a Vertue that Teaches a Man to expend his Estate in Honourable Things. *Magnificat*, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea*, &c.

Magnifico, (*Ital.*) the Title of a Nobleman of *Venice*; also the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (*Lat.*) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (*Lat.*) greatness, ampleness, largeness. Magnitude is said of the Thing, and the manner of the Thing. Of the Thing, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal: 'Tis said of God, great is the Lord, and there is no end of his Magnitude. The Mind of Man is often said to be great. And Magnitude is often attributed to the Body, so far as it is every way extended. As to the manner of the Mind, we say great Knowledge, great Vertue. As to the Manners of the Body, we say great Motion, great Rest, a great Figure. Also we say a great Weight, a great Time, which are Motions, or something conjoined with Motion. Magnitude is also the proper Subject of Geometry, about which it is builed, and is by them defin'd a *continuu'd Quantity*.

Magnus, a *Carthaginian* Orator, who also wrote twenty eight Books of Agriculture.

Magog. See *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel. See *Magin*.

Mabim, or **Maim**, (in *Latin* *Mabemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any Member by the wrongful act of another, whereby the Party hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old *French* word *Mabaign*, and is called by the *Canonists*, *Mutilatio membri*.

Maboon, a Vessel of great burden, frequently used among the *Turks*.

Malumetanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mabomet* the first Emperor of the *Saracens*. There was also of this name a great Emperor of the *Turks*, who overthrew the *Greek* Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the *Christians*; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezantium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*; but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or, as some say, of *Taurinum*, he was overthrowen, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleone*.

Maid Marston, or **Morion**, a Boy dressed in Womans apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morisdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin* *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhed, a Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the Maids-head that was had in great reverence, being one of those Eleven thousand, who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila* and martyred at *Coleguis* in *Germany*.

Maid, (*Raia Clavata*) a sort of Fish otherwise called *Tornback*.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medweaston*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniac*.

Majesty, a Character of Grandeur, attributed to Emperors and Kings; tho' if *Paquier* observe right, it was in use not many Ages since. For

Majesty is properly attributed to God. *Majesty* is figuratively said of things that carry Grandeur and attract Admiration.

Majestic, attracting Veneration and Respect; and is said particularly of the *Meen*, *Department*, *Stature*, and *Air* of a Person.

Mail, as *Pale Mail*, a certain Play with a wooden Ball, in a kind of Alley beaten smooth, and boarded on each side, where the Ball is to be struck with great force and skill, till at length it be struck through an Iron Arch which is call'd the *Pais*. The Instrument wherewith the Ball is struck, is also called a *Mail*, as is the Place where the Gamblers play.

Mail, a Coat of *Mail*, a sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Rings as it were link together, and made Pistol proof at least.

Maim. See *Mabim*.

Maim-Knights. See *Fore-Knight*.

Maim, a Province in *France*, whereof anciently the Inhabitants were called *Comenani*.

Maim-bumper, a certain kind of Basket that serves to carry Grapes to the Press.

Maim-sworn, an old *English* word used in the North for perjured, for which therelies an Action at Common-Law. *Idoner*, a *Welsh* word, hath the same signification, and is also actionable.

Maimour, **Manour** or **Maimour**, (from the *French* word *Maniere*) signifieth in Common Law, an apprehending of one that hath stoln any thing, and is followed with a Hue and Cry, with the manner, that is having the thing.

Maimprise, (from the *French* words *Maim*, i. e. a hand; and *prisus*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common Law, the receiving a Man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assign'd: Those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Maimpreuours*; he thas is taken into custody, *Maimprenable*.

Maim, (*Sax.*) mingled.

To **Maintain**, to give a Livelihood to, to keep in repair, in a good condition, to uphold, defend, make good the Truth of a thing which he affirms. Kings and Magistrates are set up to maintain Religion and the Laws.

Maintenance, in Common Law, is upholding of a cause depending in Suit between others, either by lending money, or making of friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, signifieth in *Latin* greater, but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prator or Governor of a City, sometimes for a Military Officer; also, in Logicke the first part of a Syllogram is called the *Major*, or the Proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the Assumption.

Majorca and **Minorca**. See *Baleares*.

Majoritie, The Age of him who has a right to have the Administration of his Estate.

Majordieu, (*French*) it signifies properly the *House of God*; but it is vulgarly taken for a Hospital.

To **Make**, in Common Law, signifieth to perform or execute, as to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is, to clear himself of an Action commenced against him by his Oath, and the

Oaths of his Neighbors; also to make ones Beard (an old phrase) to deceive.

A *Misc-Hawk*, in Falconry is an old stanch Flying Hawk, which used to sic, will easily instruct a young Hawk.

Maldar, a Country in the *East Indies*, near to *Cape Comeryn*, being four hundred miles in length, but not above one hundred in breadth, yet so populous, that one of the *Samarines* or Kings hath brought into the Field two hundred thousand Men.

Maldacins, (*Hebr.*) My Mellenger.

Malacite, (*Greek*) a kind of precious Stone, half transparent, of an obscure green colour, much like the Herb Mallows.

Maladic Remedies, such as soften parts with a moderate heat and moisture, by dissolving some of 'em, and dissipating others.

Malary, (*Greek*) a tenderness of Body, also a longing of Women with Child, which covets those things that we never eat.

Malady, (*French*) a disease, sickness or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of Wine which is called *Malago Sack*.

Malandry, a certain disease in a Horse, from the *Italian Mal-andare*, i. e. To go ill.

Maldart, saucy, impudent.

Maldart, (*French*) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Cannabecum* from *Cannabus*, whom the *old Britains* worshipp'd here for *Mars*, the God of War. This Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was sacked by Queen *Bouduca* or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of Sack or Budget, from the *Greek word Malloi*, *Fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheep-skins.

Malcontent, (*Lat.*) discontented, evil content.

Malicious, (*Lat.*) an evil speaking, or cursing.

Malicious, (*Lat.*) an evil doer, an offender.

Malice, causing evil or mischief, generally applied to *Saturn* or *Mars*, by reason of the ill effects attributed to 'em by Astrologers.

Malice, (*Lat.*) an evil act, a threat turn.

Malispine, a Marquise in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Malitret, a Toll of forty shillings for every Sack of Wool, *An. 29. Edw. 1.* It is also called *Malotot*, from the *French Malotote*.

Malcolmes, (*Lat.*) ill will.

Malvolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Malicious, (*Lat.*) spite, malice, grudge.

Malapar, one of the chief Cities of *Choromandel*, the third Kingdom of *Indostan* or *India intra Gangem*.

Malice, the Inclination of a Man to do Mischief, or to do Actions that are hurtful to another.

Malins, a Parliament Town and Sovereignty in *Britain*, one of those nine (of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*) which belong to the King of *Spain*.

Malison, (*French*) a curse.

Malivard, (*French*) a wild Drake.

Mallicote, (*Lat.*) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet or Hammer.

Malikin or *Maubin*, a Besom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a *Scovel*.

Malions, (*Malva*) a kind of Plant, of a softening or loosening quality.

Malinje, a sort of Wine which is brought out of

Avision, in the Island of *Cuba*, vulgarly called *Malicofia*.

Milimbary, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Atalantius*, a King of the *Britains*, and by him named *Cary Balcon*; afterwards from one *Marculph* an *Irish-Scott*, who here led a Hermitic life, it was called *Maldulphsbrough*, and so by contraction *Malmisbury*.

Milnogia, (vulgarly *Malmoe*) a well fortified City and Haven of *Scandia*, one of the two grand Peninsuls of the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Milite, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles distant from *Sicily*, called in the *New Testament Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles the Fifth*, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ever since have been called Knights of *Malta*.

Misverfation, a Prevarication or Misdemeanor in any Employment, Office, or Commission, breach of Trust, Extortion, &c.

Mismalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horseback, and were the chief Military support of the last Empire of *Egypt*.

Mimim Trees, a Tree that grows in the woods of *Jamaica*, from which there drops a pleasant Liqueur, which is frequently drunk by the Inhabitants. 'Tis otherwise call'd the Planters *Teddie Tree*.

Mimmet, a Puppet, a Diminutive of our vulgar word *Mam*, a Mother or Nurse, from the *Latin Mamma*, a Teat, as it were a little Mother or Nurse.

Mimillary Processes, (*Lat.*) a term in Anatomy; certain Bones in the Temples representing the Teats in a Cows Udder.

Mimocks, fragments or pieces, a Diminutive termination of the *British* word *Mam*, i. e. little.

Mimmon, the God of Wealth, the word signifieth in the *Syriack* tongue riches or wealth, and is derived from the *Hebrew* word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (*M*) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mimmoda, a kind of *East Indian* Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Mim-Isle. See *Moneda*.

Mimani, a large Fish, that breeds in the River of *Hispaniola*, that tastes like Veal.

To Manage, in *Italian Mangeggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Mimmes, (*Hebr.* not forgotten,) a King of *Judah*, the Son of *Ezechias*, at first a most wicked and idolatrous Person; but after his being taken Prisoner by the King of the *Assyrians*, a most real and hearty Penitent.

Mimnots, (*Sax.*) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a Man.

Mimchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the King, of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, *K. Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edifie this City. Some say, because the Inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Magchester*, as it were, the City of Men; others derive it from *Main*, i. e. a Stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill. It was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Mimber, the finest, and the smallest sort of Wheat Bread.

Mimbinelo Tree, a Tree that grows wild in the woods of *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which is as round as a Ball.

Mimcheprest,

Mimcheprest, (*old word*) a Bribe.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of feling before Witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used. It is also used in the same Sense as *Emanicipation*.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buys the common Provisions in a College or Hospital.

Mimcheprest, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient Pence, each of which contains three Pence of our Money. Some hold a *Mimcheprest* or *Mimcheprest* of Gold to be as much as a Mark of Silver.

Mimcheprest, a Writ that goes to the Echeator for the finding of an Office after the Death of one that dy'd the King's Tenant. There is also another *Mimcheprest* granted upon a Motion out of the King's Bench; one to the Bishop to admit an Executor to prove a Will, or grant an Administration; Another, to command Corporations to restore Aldermen and others to Offices, out of which they are unjustly put.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mimcheprest*.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) a Commandment or Charge; also in Common Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the Dispatch of Justice.

Mimcheprest de la Guerre, the same as *Mandilion*.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) from *Mandibulum*, a Jaw, (from the Participle *Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mimcheprest or *Mandilian*, (*French*) a kind of Military Garment, a loose Callock.

Mimcheprests, the Inhabitants of that part of *Guinny* which lies upon the River *Gambra*, who generally take Tobacco in glazed Earthen Pipes of a very large Bowl, and but two Inches long, drawing the smoak through a Reed of a Yard long.

Mimcheprest, the Title of a great Lord or Governor among the *Chinese* Tartars.

Mimcheprest, a kind of Plant so called from the *Greek Word Mandra*, i. e. a Cave, because its growth near unto Dens, and in shady places. It beareth a Fruit called *Mimcheprest*-Apples, of a cold and saporiferous Quality. It is also called by some *Anthropomorbus*, because its Root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a Man.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) a chewing.

Mimcheprest, as it were, *Dies mandati*, the Day of Commandment; because of that great Charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observance of his Supper, being the *Thursday* next before *Easter* day.

Mimcheprest, the Ghoists, or Souls of the Departed: a word seldom used but among the Poets.

Mimcheprestonia, the chief City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Mimcheprest, the Appellation of *China*, by the *Tartars*.

Mimcheprest or *Mangonel*, a word used by *Chawers*, a warlike Engine for the sling of Stones. Some call it *Magonel*, others *Mimcheprest*.

Mimcheprest, a Circle of Plank either abast or before the Mast, to keep out Water.

Mimcheprest, a sort of madness, a Privation of Imagination and Judgment, with great Rage and Anger; but with a Fever or Fear proceeding from Sulphury-Saline Spirits.

Mimcheprests, a sort of Heretics that maintain'd, That there was a fatal necessity of sin; which

Doctrine was first broached by *Manes* a *Perfian*. *Mimcheprests*, (*French*) Fetters wherewith the Hands of Prisoners are bound; being deriv'd originally from the Latin word *manus*, a hand.

Mimcheprest, or the Kingdom of *Cong*, with its Metropolis of the same Denomination, one of the Seven Regions of *Africa*; the other six being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, *Nigritarum* Region, and *Aethiopia*.

Mimcheprest, made publick, and known to all the World.

Mimcheprest, (*Ital.*) a Declaration of some Prince, or Commonwealth, about Publick Affairs, set forth in Print, and containing the Reasons upon which they ground their Claims and Pretensions.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) a delivering out of Bondage, a setting free.

Mimcheprest, (*Lat.*) a handful; in Physick more especially, it is taken for such a bundle of Herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand; also a Company consisting of ten Soldiers. Some also take it for a Fannell, or such a kind of Ornament as Priests used to wear about their Wrists, when they went to Sacrifice.

Mimcheprest, a belonging to a *Maniple*.

Mimcheprest, a certain delicious Food, which God caused to fall from Heaven to feed the Children of *Israel* in their Journey to *Canaan*. It comes from the *Hebrew* word *Manah*, i. e. to distribute. There is also at this day a certain sweet white Liqueur, which drops of it self, or by Incision, from Branches and Leaves, but chiefly of Ash-trees, as well common as wild ones, not every where, but in *Calabria* and about *Brianfon*, during the Dog-days, and a little before; and this Juice being afterwards condensed and dried in the Sun, is called *Manna*. And therefore they are extremely deceived, who will have it to be a Honey of the Air, or a sort of Dew, proceeding from a Vapour rais'd from the Earth, digested in the Air; and condensed by the Cold.

Mimcheprest, or *Mannati*, a strange Fish about *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies* resembling a Cow, for she brings forth her young ones alive, and nourisheth them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Grass in the Fields, but lives commonly in the Water.

Mimcheprests, are those natural or acquired Habits, according to which whole Nations or private People regulate the Actions of their Lives.

Mimcheprest, (in Latin *Mannerium* a *manendo*, i. e. Remaining to the Heir, or else from the Lords remaining there himself) it signifieth in Common Law, a Rule or Government which a Man hath over such as hold Land within his Fee.

Man of War, in Navigation is taken for a Ship of War, by the Figure *Metonymia*.

Mimcheprest, the chief Town of the Province and Dutchy of *Main* in *Celtick France*.

Manqueller, (*old word*) a Murderer.

Manjon, (*Lat.*) a remaining, an abiding; also a Manor-House, or the Lord's chief Dwelling-House within his Fee.

Manlaughter, in Common Law is the unlawful killing of a Man upon some sudden occasion, or falling out, without premeditated Malice.

Manjustade, (*Lat.*) Gentleness, Tractableness, Meekness.

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Manteau, a loose upper Garment now worn by Women instead of their freight bodied Gowns.

Mantelet, a term in Falconry; for when the Hawk stretcheth one of her Wings along after her Legs, & to the other: It is said, She *Mantelet*.

Manticore, (*Ital*) a kind of Indian Beast, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of sharp Teeth.

Mantle, the Royal Mantle is a rich Habit of Ceremony, embroidered and lin'd with Ermins, fastned upon the Right Shoulder, and hanging back upon the Left, trailing upon the Ground behind and before, worn by the King upon solemn occasions.

Mantling in Heraldry, is the flourishing of an Achievement, which proceeds from the Wreath and Helm, and defends on each side of the Escutcheon.

Mantua, a Dutchy with its chief City of the same name, in the *Transpadane* part of *Italy*; the City is situate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Caesar*, who called it so from his Mother's Name *Mantua*.

Manual, (*Lat*) belonging to the hand, or perform'd by the Hand, as a Seal Manual; manual Operation. It is also us'd Substantively for a small Book which may easily be carried in ones hand.

Manucipation, (*Lat*) a taking by the hand. Also a Writ that lies for a man, who being taken upon suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or other having Power to let to Main-prize.

Manucaptors, (*Lat*) Sureties or Bails.

Manuel, in Common Law significth that whereof present Profit may be made.

Manufacture, (*Lat*) Handy-work. The Labour of Numbers of People appropriated to one sort of Work, as the Woollen, Linnen Manufactures. Some Manufactures are proper to some Countries, others to others.

Manumission, (*Lat*) an Infranchising, a making free a Slave or Bondman; which in former time was performed with divers Ceremonies before a Magistrate.

To *Manure*, from the French word *Manoir*, to work and labour the Earth with the Hand.

Mannus Christi, Sugar boiled with Rose-water, without adding any other thing to it; sometimes it is made with Violet, sometimes with Cinnamon-Water.

Manuscript, (*Lat*) a thing only written with the hand, a Written Copy of any Book.

Manutenentia, a Writ us'd in the Cafe of Maintenance.

Maple, (*Astr*) a Tree whose Wood is much used by Turners.

Map, a Geographical, and sometimes a Chographical Description of the Earth, or some particular parts of it, projected upon a plain Surface, describing the Form and Nature of Countries, Situation of Cities, Rivers, &c.

Mapa Mund, the Description or Delineation of the Figure of the World upon a Plain, or upon Paper; and it is comprized in two Circles, which are the two Hemispheres.

Marrisa or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marasme, (*Greek*) a Distemper wherein the Body waste and consumes away by degrees.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles distant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Miltiades* over *Darius's* Army, consisting of above One Hundred Thousand Men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spanish Coyn of very small value, thirty four of them amounting but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our Money.

Marble, a hard Stone, beautiful when polish'd, but hard to cut; much us'd in the adorning of Palaces and great Houses. Painters also make use of Marble for the grinding of their Colours.

Marchglobe, (*Dutch*) a Count, or Earl of the *Netherlands*, i. e. the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of *Marquis* seemeth to be derived; also those Noblemen which from the *Marches*, i. e. The Limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called *Marchers*, and enjoy'd private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March, the Pinion of *Pegasus's* Wing.

March, so call'd, because it was Dedicated to Mars by his Son *Romulus*.

To *March*, Armies or Armed Bodies of Men are said to march, when they move forward or backward from place to place.

Marchant, one that Trades and Deals into Foreign Countries, exports the Products of his own, and imports the Commodities of other Regions. A Marchant generally sells his Goods by Wholesale. Marchantable Goods, such as are warrantable for Sale, and for which there is a quick Vent.

Marches, the Bounds and Limits between us and *Wales*, or *Scotland*, so called, either from the German word *March*, which signifies a Frontier or Border, or else from the French word *Marche*, that is, a sign or mark of Distinction.

Marchers, are the Noblemen dwelling in the *Marches of Wales*, or *Scotland*, who in times past had their private Laws, as if they had been Kings, called therefore Lords Marchers in the Statute of *H. 4. H. 6. and H. 8.*

Marchesite, or *Marchasite*, (*Span*) a certain kind of Stone intermingled among Metal, and partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with. It is by some call'd a Fire-stone.

Marchet, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land should have the first Nights Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal Copulation with a Woman) but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the Third. Also in the County of *Caermarthen* there is a Mannor, call'd the *Mannor of Dinevor*, where it is the Custom, that every Tenant at the Marriage of his Daughter pays Ten Shillings to the Lord.

Marchpane, (*French*) a kind of Sugared Paste made into little Cakes. It is call'd in *Greek* *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis Dulcissimi*; also *Saguntum*, from *Saguntum*, a Town in *Spain*, where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, (*Lat*) a withering away, a Rottenness.

Marcionisti,

Marcionisti, a sort of ancient Hereticks; so call'd from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied *Christ* to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the Prænomem of divers eminent Romans, as well great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men.

Marmadaid. See *Syren*.

Mareotis, a great Lake in *Egypt*, on the South side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Marsilio, one of the famous Statues in *Rome*, set up opposite to that of *Paquin*, to which generally are fastned the Satyrical Answers to the Satyrical Questions fastned upon *Paquin*.

Margarit, (*Greek*) Pearl; the Christian Name of divers Women, contracted *Marjet*.

Margry, a Christian Name of divers Women; some think it to be the same with *Margarit*, others derive it from *Marjorana*, a kind of sweet Herb.

Marginal, (*Lat*) belonging to the Margin or Margens, i. e. the Brink or Brim of any thing; also written in the Margin of a Book, which is, the extrem or uttermost part of a Page, which terminates the Lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Absorban* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down to Hell.

Marienburgum, (*Marienbourg*) one of the principal Towns of *Hainault*, a Province of the Spanish *Netherlands*.

Marians, (*French*) a sort of Violets, call'd also *Marian Violets*; some think from *Maria* the Name of a Woman who first discovered them.

Margold, a kind of Flower of a yellow or golden Colour, call'd in Latin *Herba Solaris*, and *Calendula*; in *Greek* *Heliotropium*, because at Night it contracts it self, and at Sun rising opens and dilates it self.

Marsinated Fish, (a term in Cookery) Fish fry'd in Oil, and then put up in Pickle; and it is doubtless so call'd, as being thus fitted for a Sea voyage.

Marine, (*Lat*) belonging to the Sea, whence *Mariner*, a Sailor, or Seafaring Man.

Marioram, *Amuracis*, *Marjorana*, an Herb of *Mercury*, and a Comforter of the Brain & Nerves.

Marital, (*Lat*) belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Maritime, (*Lat*) belonging to the Sea, or being along the Sea side.

Mark, a Sign or Character, which comes either by Birth or Nature, and which causes a thing to be known or distinguish'd from another like it. Also a Natural Sign, by which we know the bad or good Quality of a thing. Also a particular Character imprinted by Publick Authority upon several things, either for the payment of Duties, or to prevent Adulteration.

To *Mark*, to give heed to observe, to listen well.

Market, the Place where Goods and Provisions are put to Sale. It is also taken for the Liberty or Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Mark, a sort of Coyn or Money, valuing with us about thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about eight Ounces, or thirty three Shillings and Four Pence.

Marle, a Concrete Substance mixed with Nitre, which makes it to be good Soil for Land.

Marlborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated up-

on the River *Cunetio*, or *Krent*; so call'd from *Marga* or *Marte*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Nesham* call'd it *Marleburgia*, from the Town of *Marlin* the Prophet. The Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here, who made a Law for appeasing of Tumults, call'd the Statute of *Marlborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk call'd in French *Efmerillon*.

Marling, a term in Navigation, being a small Line made of untwisted Hemp, to fasten the ends of the Ropes from furring out, or any Tackle,endants, Garnet, or the like.

The *Marling-spike*, is a small piece of Iron to splice Ropes together, or open the Bolt-rope when you sew the Sail.

Marmaduke, a Proper Name of Men; more mighty.

Marmalade, (*Ital* *Marmelada*) a kind of Conserve made of Quinces; from the Portuguese word *Marmelo*, a Quince.

Marmarica, a Region of *Barbary* in *Africa*. It is now call'd the Kingdom of *Barca*.

Marmura. See *Propolis*.

Marmorean, (*Lat*) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monkey.

Marmot, (*French*) a Mountain Rat.

Marocco, one of the six Kingdoms of *Barbary*, in *Africa*; the other five being *Banca*, *Tanis*, *Tremisen*, *Fes*, and *Dra*.

Maronian Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine, so call'd from the City where it is made.

Mariansites, a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholic Religion from Pope *Clement* the Eighth, and were a Branch of the *Jacobites*, having a Patriarch of their own, who was always call'd *Peter*.

Marpurgum, (*Marpurg*) a Town of great note in the *Landgraviate of Hesse*, in that part of *Germany* call'd the Circle of the *Rhine* or *A'ltina*.

Marque. See *Letters of Marque*, or *Marque*.

Marquesite. See *Marchesite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequered, inlaid work; made with Wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of Knots, Flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (*French*) the Title or Jurisdiction of a Marquiss, who is a Nobleman, next in Dignity and Account unto a Duke; from the *Dutch* word *Marck*, i. e. a Bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the Borders of some Country. *Marriage*, a Civil Contract, whereby a Man is joined to a Woman for the Procreation of Lawful Children.

Marrow, a soft and tender Substance environ'd with a Membrane, and contained in the Cavity of the Bones. It is a part of the Substance of the Brain.

Mars, the third in Order descending of the Planets, being in Nature hot and dry, but excelling in Driness, finishing his Revolution in the space of almost two years. He has the Sun for his Center; and when he is in the lowest Apis of his Orb, we find a great Intention of Heat in Summer, and Remission of Cold in Winter. This Planet by the Astrologers is call'd the *Lesser Infortune*, by reason of his scorching and over-drying Qualities, an Enemy to Humane Nature.

M. v. s. h. l.

Marshall, (in Latin *Mariscalus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse, from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. e. a Horse, and *Stal*, i. e. a Servant; but of late there are several Officers of that Name, as the Marshals belonging to the several Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army, Marshals of the Justices in Eyre. But the highest Officers that bore this Name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of England, whose Power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the King's House, whose Office was to hear Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

Marshal of the King's Bench, the Keeper of the Prison of the King's Bench in Southwark, who has the Custody of all the Prisoners that are committed thither.

Marshals are also Military Officers, as the Camp-Marshal, who is the next Officer to the Lieutenant General. He takes Care of encamping the Army, and rides before to view the Ground where the Army is to lodge.

Marshals of France, are created by the Delivery of a Batoon mark'd with Flower-de-luces, and commands the Kings Armies above all Persons that are not Princes of the Blood. They are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentleman and Gentleman.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshal's Seat*, the Court of the Marshal.

Marshmallows, (*Althaa*, *Bismarion*) an Herb of Venus, dry in the first and second Degree.

Marqueed Musicle, the ninth Musicle in order whereby the Tigh is mov'd.

Markt, a Fair or Market, from which last word it is by some supposed to be contracted. Whence *Markt-Town*, a Town eminent for some great Fair or Market, as *Frankford* upon the *Main* in *Francia*.

Martagon, a sort of Lilly.

Martines, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little Beast called a Marten, which is reckon'd among the Beasts of Chace.

Martini Cub, a Marten of the first Year.

Martial, (*Lat.*) born under the Planet of Mars; also warlike and valiant; whence the Law of Arms is called the Martial Law.

Martichore. See *Mantichore*.

Martin, the proper Name of a Man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this Name was Saint Martin, the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*. There were also of this Name three Popes or Bishops of Rome.

Martinet, or *Martinet*, a kind of Bird called in *Greek* *Aups*, because it wanteth the use of its Feet; in Latin *Firundo Marina*. In Heraldry they are given as a difference of younger Brethren, more especially those of the Fourth House issuing from a Family.

Martingale, (*Paglonia*) a Thong of Leather, fastned at one end to the Girths under the Belly of a Horse, and at the other end to the Musc-rolls, to hinder him from rearing.

Martins, a term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastned to the Legs on the Length of a Sail, come down by the Mast to the Deck.

Marty, one that suffers Pains, Torments, and Death it self, in Defence of Christ and his Church, and in Testimony of the Truth of the Gospel.

Martyria, (*Greek*) Testimony, a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker confirms something by his own Experience.

Martyrology, (*Greek*) a Discourse, treating of the Lives and Sufferings of Martyrs.

Martvel of Peru, (*Mirabile Peruvianum*) a kind of Nightshade brought out of *America*, with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called also the World's Wonder.

Martullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his Age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito* the Lie for vindicating it.

Masquerade, (*French*) a Company of Persons mask'd or vizarded, in order to dance and divert themselves, especially in Carnival time. One that is fantastically habited, as if he intended to disguise himself, is said to walk in Masquerade. Said also of a vain pompous shew, that pleases Fools, but of which wife Men take no notice.

Masle, in Blazon, is a short Lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the *French* word *Masle*, i. e. a spot; also the mast or pole of a Net.

Maison, a Town of the County of Burgundy, commonly called the *Franche Comte*, situate upon the River *Aaris*.

Masculine, (*Lat.*) Manly, or of the Male-kind.

Masculine Planets or *Signs*, are those which excel in active Qualities, that is, Heat and Coldness, as those that exceed in Passive Qualities are Feminine. *Venus* and the *Moon* are counted Feminine, and the rest Masculine, except *Mercury*, who is a kind of Hermaphrodite. Of Signs, *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius* are Masculine, the other Six Feminine.

Masque, a Covering which Women clap before their Faces when they would not be known. Figuratively we say, Hypocrites hide their wicked Intentions under the Masque of Devotion.

Masovia, one of the Eight grand Provinces annexed to the Kingdom of Poland, the other Seven being *Roxolania*, *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, *Samo-gitia*, *Livonia*, *Podolastia*, and *Borussia*.

Massegeta. See *Sybia*.

Mast, a huge Heap or Pile of any thing. Also the Liturgy or Divine Service, performed by the Roman Catholics. Also the Blood is commonly call'd the Mast of Blood; and every Composition of Powders, and other dry things, wrought into one Substance with Liqueur, as of Pills, and the like, is called a Mast.

Mastaker, a cruel Butchery and Slaughter, made by those who have advantage over others, in whose Power it is not to defend themselves.

Mastive, Great and Solid, opposite to little and hollow.

Mastors, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written Words of the Scriptures, noting them with a little o (for they made a Scruple to blot them out) and setting down their Corrections in the Margent. *Mastors* is a Critique of the *Hebrew* Text, invented by the ancient Jewish Doctors, by means of which they counted the Verses, Words, and Letters of the Text, and set down all the Variations.

Mast, the Fruit of those Trees called *Glandiferosus*, or Mast-bearing, as the Oak, the Chestnut, the Beech, &c.

Masts

Masts of a Ship are four, the *Mainmast*, the *Foremast*, the *Boltsprit*, and the *Mizenmast*, the *Mainmast* must be in proportion to the Ships breadth, as 44 to 30. The *Foremast* must be in length 2 of the *Mainmast*, the *Boltsprit* the same in thickness with the *Foremast*, the *Mizenmast* half the length of the *Mainmast*.

Master of the Wardrobe, has the Charge of all former Kings and Queens Robes remaining in the Tower, of the Hangings and Bedding for the Kings use; as also of all the Velvet and Scarlet delivered out for Liveries.

Master of the Rolls, is an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor of England, in the High Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth Causes, and gives Orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are Assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Matters of Judgment: of these there are Twelve in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolls.

Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal Officer of that Court, named and aligned by the Kings, to whose custody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Master of the Mint, see Warden of the Mint.

Master of the Horses, (*Comes Stabuli*) is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings Stable.

Master of the Ceremonies, the chief Interpreter and Introdutor of Ambassadors.

Master of the Kings Household, or *Maggior domo*, hath generally the title of Lord High Steward of the Kings Household.

Master of the Jewel-house, **Master of the Wardrobe**, **Master of the Ordnance**, &c. All Supreme Officers that have the chief care and over-sight of the King or Queens Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordnance, &c.

Master of the Ordnance, a great Officer to whose care all the Kings Ordnance and Artillery is committed.

Master of the Faculties, an Officer under the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

Mastwort, (*Imperatoria*) an Herb with Leaves somewhat like *Angelica*, but that they grow lower, and on stiffer stalks; the Root of it is available in all cold diseases of the stomach and body; it provoketh sweat, and being held between the Teeth, it draweth Rheum exceedingly.

Mastication (*Lat.*) a chewing between the teeth. **Mastication**, is that by which the more solid Aliments suffer the first alteration in the Mouth, and by that means are prepar'd to be more easily swallowed and digested.

Mastic, (*Mastiche*) a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastic, or Lentisk Tree.

Mastice, or *Mastice*, (*qu. Massa Coena*, *Ital.*) a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastoids, Muscles that bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck bone and the Breast bone.

Mastrike, a very strong Town in the Bithoprick of *Lige*, in the hands of the *Hollanders*.

Mastrike, (*French*) a kind of Winter Garment made of Wolves and Deers Skins together.

Masturbation, (*Lat.*) lascivious violence offered to a Man.

Mastubin, or *Mastasin*, (*French*) a kind of silly French dance.

Mastch, a term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires

copulation, he is said to go to his Match, or to his Mate.

Mateoecomy, or *Mateoecomy*, (*Greek*) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

To *Mate* or *Amate*, (*Saxo*) to daunt.

A *Mate* or *Cheekmate*, (a term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that pass; that there is no way left for the King to escape.

Mautelage, the Hire of a Boat or Ship; from the *French* word *Matelee*, a Sailor or Shipman.

Mate, (from the Dutch *Maat*, to meet) an associate, companion, or assistant, it is a word most particularly used by Seamen, as the *Masters-Mate*, the *Chirurgions-Mate*, &c.

Mater Dura, or *Dura Mater*, a Membrane that sticks close to the Skull within in some places, and mediately covers the Brain and *Little Brain*, having four Cavities which supply the place of Vains.

Material, (*Lat.*) consisting of matter, or substance; also being of some weight, or importance.

Materiality, the subsistence of Matter.

Mater Metallorum, Quick-silver, a term in Chymistry.

Maternal, (*Lat.*) Motherly, relating to a Mother; as *Maternal Tenderness*, *Maternal Care*.

Mater Tenuis, a Membrane which immediately cloaths the Brain and *Cerebellum*, extremely full of Sanguinary Vessels, made to keep in the Spirits generated in the Brain and *Cerebellum*. **Mathematician**, (*Lat.*) one that is skilful in, and teaches the Mathematics.

Mathematicks, a Science which makes it its business to understand quantities and proportions.

Mattheus, (*Hebr.*) Reward, one of the Evangelists and a Apostle, who was called by our Saviour; he was called *Levi*.

Matheusans, a Religious Order, instituted by *Innocent*, III. for the redemption of Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matevas, a glass Vessel made use of by Chymists, for their distillations and other Operations.

Matricide, (*Lat.*) a killing of ones Mother, or one that kills his Mother.

Matrice, or *Matrix*, (*Lat.*) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived; also a Mould for Letters.

Matriculation, (*Lat.*) a Registering of young Scholars, into the Society of a Colledge in the University.

Matrimonial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Matrimony, i. e. Marriage or Wedlock; as matrimonial contract, matrimonial Vow.

Matron, a prudent and vertuous Woman, who keeps her Family under good Order and Government, to whose Care young Virgins may be safely intrusted.

Mataim, an Idol visited yearly by many thousands of Indians, who out of a superstitious devotion cut off part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Matthias, or *Matthias*, (*Hebr.*) The gift of the Lord, the name of an Apostle chosen in the room of *Judas*. There were also of this name one Emperor of Germany, and one King of Hungary, surnamed *Corvinus*.

Matted, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were planted together, as *Matted Pink*, *Matweed*, &c. said also of the Hair when clung together with want of combing.

K k k

Masters

Matter, Physically taken, is generally said to be the Subject of Natural Forms, whence it is call'd the Parent and Mother of Forms: And this Subject of Forms always lasts and endures, tho' the little Solids, which compose the mixture or convenience of which compose all Bodies.

Matutin, (French) Morning Prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-ax.

Mattocks, (French) a Quill or Flock-bed.

Mats, among Navigators broad Clouts of Synnet and Thrums weaved together, to save the Yards from falling against the Malt; and also the Clew of the Sail from galling.

Maturity, (Lat.) ripeness, or the condition of Fruit concocted to its full perfection. Whence *Maturatio*, a ripening, properly of Sores and Humors. Figuratively we say such an one is come to years of Maturity; such a design is not mature for Execution; Mature deliberation, &c.

Matutine, (Lat.) belonging to the Morning. Astronomers call the other six Planets so, when being Oriental from the Sun, they are above the Earth when he rises, *Vesperine* when they set after him. And the three superior Planets are fronght when Oriental and Matutine; but the three inferior, when they are Occidental and Vesperine.

Matweed, (*Spartum Latinerium*) an Herb fo called from the frequent use of it, in the making of Frails and Mats; it is otherwife called *Feather-grass*, and *Spanish Ryh*.

Maids, (Germ.) a Christian name of divers Women; from *Matilda*, or *Matbildis*, i. e. Honorable Lady among the Maids. The most noted in History of this name, was the Empress who was Mother to King Henry the Second.

Maudlin, (*Copus Flororum*) an Herb somewhat like to Tanic in sight, but to Alecock in Virtues: Also the contraction of the name *Maidalen*.

Maigre, or *Maugre*, (French) whether one will or no, or, as we commonly say, *In despite of his teeth*; also a proper name, in *Latin Malgerius*.

Maive, in *Latin* (*Turdus Pilaris Ital. Malviccio*) a singing Bird, being a kind of Thrush or Thruffil.

Maunder, (French) a kind of great Basket or Hamper, (of Books or other Merchandise) containing eight Bales or two Fats.

Mausdy-Thursday. See *Mandy-Thursday*.

Mauve, the same as *Mandy*.

Mauritania, the hithermost Region of Africa, toward the *Gaditan Bay*, now called the *Strait of Gibraltar*; where the Giant *Anteus* is said to have reigned, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitania*, and *Caejariensis*, which *Strabo* calls *Mafusia* and *Mafafusia*.

Mausoleum, a Magnificent Tomb erected in Honour of some Prince or other illustrious person.

Maxillar or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philofophy or Law, is a Proposition or Principle generally received, grounded upon reason, and not to be denied; called also an *Axiom*.

Maximilian, a name first given to one of the German Emperors, by his father *Erderick* the Third, composing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio E-*

milianus, with hope that his Son would imitate their Virtues. There was also of that name another of the *Romano-German* Emperors, the Son of *Ferdinand* the First.

May, so called because *Romulus* dedicated it to *Mais*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

May-fit, a certain kind of Insect that is good Bait for some sort of Fish, and is bred of the Water-cricket, which creeps out of the River, and turns to a Flea, and lieth under the Stones near the Water-side, and so called, because ingendered in the Month of *May*.

† *Mayour*, a term in Law, when a Thief is purified with Hue and Cry, and taken with the Goods about him that he stole; so we say when any one is taken in an unlawful Act, that we took him in the manner, or manner.

Mayor, the Chief Magistrate of a City; as the Lord Mayor of *London*, *Richard*. 1. changing the Bailiffs into a Mayor.

May, Indian Wheat, of which there are several sorts, and which has four excellent Qualities. It is a great Nourisher, they that eat it are never troubled with obstructions, it preserves the complexion, and the Decoction of it is given without danger in all manner of sharp Diseases.

Mayweed, (*Catula*) an Herb like Camomile in smell, but of a stinking savor, and exulcerating nature. That without scent, and with a double flower is accounted a pretty rarity.

Maze, an astonishment; also the fame as *Labyrinth*.

Mazer, a Beker or standing Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Mazer*, i. e. Maple; of which sort of Wood, those Cups are commonly made.

Mazzeroth, a Chaldean word signifying the Zodiac.

M. E.

Mead, (*Mulsium*) the same as *Hidromel*; a Pleasant Liquor made of Honey and Water.

Meadow-sweet, (*Rogina Prati*) an Herb growing in Meadows with crumpled leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm. It is used to stay all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, Vomiting, Fits of the Quartan Ague, and maketh the heart merry.

Meagre, (French) scraggy or lean, without Fat, meer Skin and Bone. Figuratively we say a Meagre Stile, a Meagre Subject.

Mean, the middle between two Extremis either in Time or Dignity, also in Music, the Tenor, or middle part; also in Law, it is used for the interim, or middle time, as the Action was mean, betwixt the diffeizen and his Recovery; that is in the interim.

Mean Diameter, in Gauging is a Geometrical Mean between Diameters, as Head and Bung, in any close Cask.

Means, in the plural number, said of the Sights, the Ways, the Artifices, and Inventions, by which we endeavour to attain an end.

Means, is also said of the Wealth and Estate which any man possesseth.

Meander, or *Meander*, a River of *Forygia*; which hath many oblique diversions; whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and wind-

ings.

ings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor. *Measurones*, (in *Latin Lapidet Terminales*) certain Stones, which are put as bounds and limits between ones Mans Land and another.

Mease (in *Latin Manfius*) a Mansion-house; also *Mease*, or *Mese*, is used for a measure of Herrings, consisting of five hundred.

Measles, (*Marbill*) a disease somewhat like the Small Pox, arising sometimes from the impurity of the Mothers Blood.

Measure of time, is much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when you have a Direction, you may know how long it will be before it operates. For which purpose there are three Opinions, *Ptolemies*, to direct the Ascendant by oblique Ascensions, the Midd. Heaven by right Ascensions, and finding the Difference, allow for every degree of the Equator one year. Secondly, for the common measure of one years space in the Directions of every Significator, to take that Arch of the Equator, agreeing to the apparent motion of the Sun, at the time of the Birth, according to his right Ascensions. Lastly, to find the Distance between the Significator and Promittor, and then reckon for one of those degrees, one year five days and eight Hours, and for every Minute, six days and four Hours.

Meath, a Province of Ireland, containing these following Counties, *East Meath*, *West Meath*, and *Longford*.

Mecenas, a learned Nobleman of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Augustus*; he was a great favorer of *Virgil* and *Horace*. Whence every favorer of Learning, and learned Men, hath been ever since saluted with the title of *Mecenas*.

Meca, or *Mecana*, a City in *Arabia Felix*, which is had in great Reverence by the *Turks*, as being the place where *Mabomet* was buried.

Mechlin, a rich City of *Brabant*, taken by the *English*, in the year 1580. with some commendation indeed for their valor, but blemish'd with the foul blot of ravening and Sacrileges.

Mechocabin, a Root like unto *Salsp*, but white, of great efficacy in the Dropic, for it draweth away water and phlegm, and also strenghteneth the Liver and inward Parts.

Mechanic Arts, are those Operations which require as well the labor of the Hand as of the Brain. A Skill enabling a Workman without the Knowledge of Mathematical Demonstrations, perfectly to work, and finish any sensible work, by the Mathematician demonstrated or demonstrable. And as the Arts, for the Workmen themselves are called *Mechanick*, *Mechanic Powers* are the Balance, the Lever, the wheel, the Pulley, the Wedge, the Screw, to some of which the Force of all *Mechanic* Inventions must be reduc'd.

A *Mechal*, a small Figure of Metal in the form of *Moony*, made to preserve the Memory of some illustrious person, or some great Action.

Medeuse, (*Sax.*) a Woman of merit; whence our word *Midwife*.

Meese, the Compensation given in an Exchange, where the things exchange'd are not of equal Value.

Media, a large Country and ancient Kingdom in *Asia*, so called from *Madai*, the Son of *Japheth*;

or *Medus*, the Son of *Aegus* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whose chief City is *Ecbatana*, and the lesser call'd also *Atropatia*.

Median Vein, the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the Cephalic and Basilic.

Mediasina, (from the *Latin Mediasinum*) is a Drudge or Kitchen-slave, (from *Mediasinum*) that partition made by certain thin Skins, dividing the whole Breast into two hollow Bosoms.

Mediation, (*Lat.*) a making suit, or interposing in the behalf of any one; whence Mediator, an Intercessor, one that interposes to make peace between Persons at odds.

Medicable, (*Lat.*) able to heal; also easie to be healed or cured.

Medicament, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or convenient Help whereby diseases are repelled for the Recovery of Health.

Medicated, (*Lat.*) as Medicated Meats or Drinks, such as have Medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medicine, Physic, an Art affittant to Nature, and preserving Health in Human Bodies as much as it is possible by convenient Remedies.

Medietas Linguae, an Inquest impannelled upon any cause, whereof one part consisteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Medity, (*Lat.*) the half, or middle.

Medina, a Town of *Arabia*, chiefly famous for being the burial place of *Mabomet*: There are also in *Spain* several places of this name, only with some addition, as *Medina Celi*, a City in *Castilia Nova* which gives title to a Duke, *Medina Sidonia*, a City and Dukedom in *Andalusia*; *Medina del Campo*, a Mart Town in the Province (which was once a Kingdom) of *Leon*; *Medina del Rio Seco*, another Town of great trade and plenty in the same Province.

Mediocrity, (*Lat.*) a mean or middle temper between two extremes. That which neither exceeds nor is defective. Reason and Justice require the Observance of a true Mediocrity between Clemency and Severity.

Mediolanum (*Milian*) the chief City of that part of *Italy* formerly call'd *Gallia Cisalpinia*. It was first built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the Earth, finding a Sow half covered with Wool like a Sheep, call'd the City *Mediolanum*; and the whole Country being afterwards conquered by the *Lombards*, was then named *Lombardy*. But after many changes, it came at last to have the title of a Dutchy, which it still retains, though under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Medysance, (French) evil speaking, obloquy, or reproach.

To *Meditate*, to ponder upon a Thing. To devise which way to undertake a Business.

Meditation, (*Lat.*) the Act of considering a thing exactly. A deep Consideration of the Divine Mysteries.

Mediterrenean, (*Lat.*) being in the middle of the Earth or Land; whence the *Mediterranean* Sea is that Sea, which hath its course in the midst of the Earth.

Medium Celi, the Midd Heaven, is the Tenth House, or Angle of the South, in an Astrological Figure;

Figure; in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Altitude they can have.

Medlar, (*Malpigi*) a Tree whose Fruit is grateful to the Stomach if rotten ripe, and is best after Meals to clofe up the Mouth of it; yet being much eaten, they engender melancholy.

Medvianica, a kind of coarse Canvas, called also *Pouledavies*.

Medulla Cerebri, the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the outside with a Barky Substance, which is more of an Athy Colour, where the Imagination and Distribution of the Animal Spirits are perform'd.

Medulla Oblongata, the Oblong Marrow is the beginning of the spinal Marrow, whence arise the Nerves within the Skull.

Medulla Ossium, the Marrow of the Bones, is a fat Substance, laid up in the Cavities of the Bones by the Arteries. It is kept in a Membrane and is void of all Sense. It is red in the greater Cavities, and white in the less: Soft and succulent in spongy Bones.

Medulla Spinalis, the spinal Marrow, is that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebrae, and is terminated at the *Os sacrum*, and is of the same Nature and use with the Brain. It is a Coagulation of Nerves and has the use of them; and being forked upward, if either part be obstructed, it causes the palsy on that Side.

Medulla, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Marrow.

Medusa, the Daughter of *Phorcys*; with whose Golden Hair *Neptune* was so much in Love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegasus*. At which, the Goddess being incensed, turned her hairs into Serpents, which light converted all that looked on them into Stones; but at length *Pegasus* finding the Serpents asleep, killed them, and cut off *Medusa's* head.

Meed, (*old word*) merit, or reward.

Meen, (*French*) the countenance, or posture of the face; also the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common Law hath been used for mere right.

Meer, (*Sax.*) Meadows.

Megacolum, (*Greek*) the great World.

Megaleian Games, were certain Games celebrated in ancient times in *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great Goddess.

Megalopolis, a City of *Arcadia*, called at this day *Leontary*. It is remarkable for being the birth place of the great Historian *Polybius*.

Megrin, a distemper which causeth great pain in the Temples, and fore-part of the Head; the word seems to be contracted from the *Greek* word *Hemicrania*.

Melios, (*Greek*) Diminution, in Rhetoric it is when for extenuations sake a lighter term is used than the matter requires; as when a great wound is called a scratch, a flat fall a foil.

Melire, a term in Blazon. See *Fairy Cuppy*.

Melancholy, a Sadness without any evident cause whereby people fancy terrible and sometimes ridiculous things to themselves.

Melancholic, (*Greek*) sad, penfive, troubled with melancholy.

Melasses, or *Molasses*, the drops of Sugar, commonly call'd *Treacle*.

Melborn, a Castle in *Darbyshire*, where *John Duke of Bourbon*, taken prisoner at *Agincourt*, was detained nineteen years under the custody of Sir *Nicholas de Montgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the *Magi*, or *Wise-men* of the East, who offered gifts to our Saviour; he offer'd Gold, as to a King. The second called *Jasper*, Frankincense, as unto God. The third called *Balthazar*, Myrrhe, as unto one that was to die: Also the name of a great Heretic, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchiorists*.

Melchites, a sort of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are so called from *Melch*, which in the *Syriack* tongue signifies a King, because they used to follow the Emperors injunctions in matters of Religion.

Melchisedeck, (*Hebr.* The King of Righteousness) he that met *Abraham* when he came from the slaughter of the five Kings. It is supposed to be *Salem*, the Son of *Noah*, but said to be without Father, without Mother, &c. because that he was so old that none then living could remember his Parents.

Meliote, (*Corona Regia*). See *Melliote*.

Melimele. See *Pome Paradis*.

Melioration, (*Lat.*) a making better, an improving.

Melius Inquirendo, a Writ directed to the Escheator for a second Enquiry to be made, when there is any Suspicion of Partiality in an Enquiry made upon a *Diem clausit extremum*, after the Death of the Kings Tenant.

Melification, (*Lat.*) a making Honey.

Melifluous, (*Lat.*) flowing with Honey, full of sweetness.

Melliote, or *Melliole*, a certain Herb, bearing round Leaves with slender Branches; from the *Greek* word *Meli*, i. e. Honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing Honey.

Melissent, (*French*, Honeysweet) a Christian name of divers Women.

Melody, Harmony, a Mixture of Sounds pleasing and delightful to the Ear; a Musical sound, or sweet Air, from the *Greek* words, *meli*, i. e. honey, and *ode*, i. e. a song; as it were, a honeyed, a sweet song.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muses, the first inventress of Tragedies.

Member, the Members of the Body are the exterior parts of the Body, which grow from the Trunk, as Branches from the Trunk of the Tree. Figuratively we say, Members of Christ, of the Church, of Parliament, of any Society.

Membrane, (*Lat.*) a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, dilatible Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endu'd with an exquisite sense; also a skin of Parchment; also the peel between the bark and the Tree.

Memoir, a short Writing given to any one to make him remember some particular thing.

Memoirs, in the plural number, are papers deliver'd by Ambassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent, upon occasions of Business. Also Histories written by those who have had a share in or bin Eye-witnesses of Affairs, and which contain their own, or the Actions of their Prince.

Memo-

Memorandum, (*Lat.*) a short note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or as we commonly say, an *Item*.

Memorable, (*Lat.*) easie to be remembered, worthy of remembrance.

Memorial, (*Lat.*) That which puts one in mind of any thing. A Writing deliver'd in by a Publick Minister about some part of his Negotiation.

Memorie, a Faculty of the Soul which preserves the Remembrance of things either seen or heard.

Memphis, the chief City of *Egypt*, built by *Ogdoas*, and called after his Daughters name, and from whence the *Egyptians* are anciently named *Memphtians*: It is now vulgarly called *Alcaira*.

To Menace, to threaten, to endeavour to strike a fear into any one.

Menaces, hard words, angry Expressions with an intention to frighten or strike a dread into any Person.

Menabeb, (*Hebr.* a Comforter) one who slew *Shallum*, King of *Judah*, and Reigned in his stead.

Menasseh, or *Manasseh*, (*Hebr.* forgotten) the Son of *Joseph*, and *Joynt*-father with *Ephraim*, of one of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Mendicant, (*Lat.*) Eaggerly; whence a Fryer Mendicant is one that goes up and down begging Alms.

Mengyria, the present Appellation of *Calcutta*, one of the chief Provinces of that part of *Asia Minor*, which lies upon the *Isthmus*, between the *Caspian* and the *Black* Sea.

Mensial, or *Mensial-ervant*, one that lives within the Walls of his Masters House; from the *Latin* word *Mansia*, i. e. Walls.

Meninges, (*Greek*) two thin skins which inwrap the Brain; the one called *Dura mater*, next to the Skull; the other *Pia mater*, which immediately covereth the Brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being as some think, the skin of a Squirrel's Belly, or as others say, of a little white Beast (like a Weasel) breeding in *Mulcory*.

Menker, (*Arab.*) the Jaw of the Celestial Whale.

Mennow, a little Fish, otherwise called a Cackler, in *Latin* *Minimus*.

Mensfrons, as *Mensfrucus* Blood, said of the usual and Monthly Purgations of Women.

Mensfruum in Chymistry, is a Dissolving Liquor, which corrodes Metals, and dissolves Stones, as *Vinegar*, *Aqua Fortis*, &c. which penetrating into the inmost parts of a dry Body, serves to draw forth Extracts and Tinctures, and what is most Subtil and Essential.

Mensuration, (*Lat.*) A measuring.

Mental, (*Lat.*) reserved in mind; whence *Mental reservation*, a speaking some part of his answer, but concealing the true meaning of his words in his own Breast.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South part of *Scotland*.

Mention, To make mention of, to touch upon a thing slightly, to make a brief rehearsal of some Act or Person, to set down in writing.

Menz. See *Mohimia*.

Mephisheleb, (*Hebr.* Shame of Mouth) a Soul of *Jonathan*, who was civilly treated by *David* for his Father's sake.

Mersaul, the Christian Name of divers Women; from the precious Stone called the Emerald.

Mercenary, (*Lat.*) One that works or labours by the day for Money and a Livelihood. Also one that is easie to be corrupted, and that will be hired to do an ill act for the sake of Gain.

Meres, in the City one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs: In Country Towns, one that Trades in all sorts of Linen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery Wares.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South part of *Scotland*.

Merchelage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or the Inhabitants of these Eight Countries. *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*: the Land being formerly divided into three parts, the *Mercians*, the *West Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Deuolage*.

Mercie, the Favour and Pardon which a Sovereign grants to one that has done amiss, that a Conquerour shews to the subdued: the Discretion of the King, Lord, or Judge, in punishing an Offence not censur'd by the Law.

Mercury, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*; addicted to Thieving and Lying: He was also counted the God of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handy-crafts-men, and the first Inventor of the Flax; also among Astronomers the least of all the Planets, and lowest except the Moon. This Planet is of a dusky colour, and never removed from the Sun above 28 Degrees, or thereabouts, and therefore but seldom seen. His Nature is various, and participates much with the Planet he is with or beheld by, though in his own Nature cold and dry; and being strong, signifies a good Wit, Politick Brain, studious, and Docile: But when ill dignified, a Hair-brain'd, Troublesome, Prating Fellow, a Liar, a Puff-blow, &c.

Among the Chymists *Mercury* signifies Quick-Silver; in Heraldry, it is Blazon'd in Noble Coats instead of Purple, and Amethyst. Also the name of a Plant, of which there are two sorts, *Good Harry*, and *Dogs-Mercury*.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialis*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Mercurialis, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whore.

Merida (*Angul & Emerica*) a Town of *Estremadura* in *Spain*.

Meridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to Noon; also substantively used it signifies a Semicircle imagined in Heaven, that reaches from North to South, and passes through the Zenith of the Place we inhabit in. It cuts the Equator at Right Angles: And its Axis is a Line passing by the Centre of the Earth to the Heavens, and the ends of it are called Poles, dividing the Sphere into two equal parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Vertical Point.

Meridional, Southern, or towards the Sun.

Merioneth, (*Mervinia*) One of the Thirteen Shires of *Wales*.

Merisus, (Greek) Division; a Rhetorical figure, disposing several things in their proper places.

Merit, a meeting together of several Vertues or good Qualities in one Person, which procures him Respect and Esteem: It is kind of Actions and Things in a bad as well as good sense. The King has rewarded such an Officer according to his Merits. Such an Offender has been punished according to his Merits.

To *Merit*, to do an Act good or bad, that deserves Reward or Punishment.

Meritorious, in Divinity said of good or bad Works, that Merit either Heaven or Hell.

Merlot, a kind of Play used by Children, wherein they twine themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tied a little Beam, across which they fit; it is called in *Latin* *Oscillum*.

Merlon, in Fortification the Plane of the Parapet between two Embrasures.

Merveille, or *Merveil*. See *Yren*.

Merna, a County in the North of Scotland, the people whereof were anciently called *Vernicians*, by some *Picarians*.

Meredach-baladan, (Hebr. Bitter contribution without Judgment,) a King of Babylon, who succeeded his Father *Baladan* in the Kingdom.

Meroe, an Island encompassed with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name built by *Cambyses*, whose Sister was called *Aeroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climates, whose parallel Line they call *Dia Meroe*, because it runs through the middle of the City.

Merope, one of the Seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a Proper Name of a Man, among the ancient Britains; in *Latin* *Mericus*.

Merston, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the Water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surry*, where *Kimble*, King of the *West Saxons*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the Blood, in a Harlots House; the *Clito* himself being also stabbed immediately by *Kimble's* followers. In this place was born *Walter de Merton*, Founder of *Merton* College in *Oxford*.

Mese. See *Maele*.

Mesli, (Sax.) a Lepre.

Mesotery, (Greek) the Membrane of the *Peritonaeum* doubled, enrich'd with Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Chyliferous and Lymphatic Vessels; being in the middle of the *Abdomen*, and containing the Intestines in a wonderful manner.

Meskite, a Church or Synagogue among the *Turks* and *Moors*, from the *Arabick* word *Mesquid*, i. e. an Oraton.

Mesnagery, (French) Husbandry, or Houf-wifery.

Mesro, a Lord of a Manor, who has Tenants holding of him, yet holds himself of a Superior Lord.

Mesualty, a term in Common Law, the Right of the Mesn, that is, a Lord of a Manor, who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding him-

self of a Superior Lord; from the *French* word *Mesne*, i. e. younger by Birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Country of *Asia* so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient *Hebrews*, *Aram Naharaim*, i. e. Syria of the Rivers; now *Asiama*, and by some *Asiabene*.

Mesozogma, (Greek) a figure of Grammatical Construction. See *Zoigma*.

Mesugry (Old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messilians, a Sect of Heretics, who held the Lord's Supper and Baptism to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messapia, or *Messopia*, a Country of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the Son of *Nepetes*; it contained those Regions which are now called *Calabria* and *Apulia*.

Messene, a famous City in *Greece*, situate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient Inhabitants the *Messians* waged a long and bloody War with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute Slavery.

Messenger, one that attends upon the King and his Council to carry Dispatches, and waits upon the Sergeant at Arms to Apprehend Prisoners of State. Or more generally one that goes to and fro between Party and Party, to carry Business in Writing or otherwise. *Messury* was feigned to be the Messenger of the Gods, and *Iris* to be *Juno's* Shee-messenger.

Messias, the same in *Hebrew* as *Christus* in *Greek*, i. e. Anointed; and is used in Holy Scripture for our Saviour Christ.

Messina, a Famous Port-Town, and now the chief City of *Sicily*, but in ancient times *Syracule*. It was anciently called *Messana*, and is said to have been built by the *Messians* near the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Mestizos, (Span.) are the breed of Spaniards with *Americans*.

Mesure, in Common Law, is used for a dwelling-house, with a Garden, Courtyard, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Mesure, that which serves us to understand the Bigness, Extent and Quantity of any thing. In Geometry and Arithmetick, Measure is said of a certain Quantity or Number, which being several times repeated, equals another Bigger, with which it has an Agreement; as 4 is the Measure of 20, five times repeated. In Philosophy, Time is the Measure of Motion; and in Mechanicks, Motion is the Measure of Time. In Musick, Measure is the Space of Time, measured by the putting down and raising up the Hand, sometimes swifter, sometimes slower, according to the nature of the Musick. Of late, Measure is taken for the management of Times, Opportunities and other Circumstances, that bring to pass or ruin all Affairs: Thus a Prince is said to take his Measures before he undertakes any great Enterprize.

Metabasis, (Greek) a passing from one sentence to another, and is used as a Rhetorical Figure, wherein we pass from one sentence to another; as, *These things were most desirable, nor shall those things*

things bring less pleasure. It is called in *Latin* *Transitio*.

Metacarp, the Back of the Hand, made of four oblong little Bones, which expand the Palm of the Hand.

Metacronism, (Greek) an Error in Chronology by the mis-reckoning of Time, or the ill-conjunction of Passages: A word compounded of the *Greek* Preposition *Meta* and *Chronos*, i. e. Time.

Metalepsi, (Greek) a participating or taking from one another As a Rhetorical Figure it is defined, the Continuation of a Trope, in one word through a succession of significations, as *Hinc movet Euphrates bellum*: where *Euphrates*, by *Metonymia Adjuncti*, is taken for *Mesopotamia*, and *Mesopotamia* by *Synecdoche membri*, for the Oriental Nations: It is called in *Latin* *Participatio* or *Transumptio*.

Metal, a hard and solid Body digg'd out of Mountains and subterranean Cavities, of an equal Substance in all its Parts, which may be melted with a great Fire, or ductile and to be extended with a Hammer.

Metaline, (Lat.) belonging to Metals.

Metamorphosis, a changing of a Person or Figure, into another Form. Said also of the change of Conditions and Habits.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to express the signification of another, as smiling Meadows, youthful Summer.

Metaphysics, (Greek) the highest Point of Philosophy, whereby the Mind is raised from corporeal Ideas to the Consideration of God, of Angels, and other Spiritual things.

Metaphrasms, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure of Speech, wherein Words or Letters are placed contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Walthe*.

Metastasis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetoric. See *Transposition*. In Physick it is when a Disease goes from one part to another; as in Apoplexies, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated to the nerves.

Metastasis, (Greek) transposition, being a certain figure wherein one Letter is put for another, as *Pisiris* for *Prisiri*; it is called in *Latin* *Transposition*.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration; or Passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether Man or Beast.

Meteora, (from the *Greek* word *Meteoros*, i. e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixed body, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingender'd Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorology, (Greek) a Discourse of Meteors.

Meteorology, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities and distance of Stars.

Methegin, (in *Latin* *Mulsum*) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

Method, is the Art of disposing things in such a manner, as to be performed, taught, or retained with more ease. Also that part of Physick whereby; remedies are found out by the Indications for the Restoration of Health.

Methodical, belonging to a Method, i. e. an orderly, or artificial disposing, or placing of things.

Methodolob, (Hebr. the Weapons of his Death) the longest lived of all Men mentioned in holy Scripture, and the Father of *Lamech*.

Metonic-Year, is the Space of 19 years, in which space of Time, the Lunations return and happen as they were before.

Metonymy, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the Cause for the Effects; or of the Subject for the Adjuncts, and contrarily.

Metzpe, (a Term in Architecture) the name of the empty Spaces in Freezes of the Dorick Order, between the Triglyphs.

Metoposcopy (Greek) the guesing at Mens Inclinations; as also the future Events of Men, by looking on their Faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to Meeter, or Verses.

Metrenchyza, (Greek) an Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the Womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, i. e. the chief City of a Country, or Province; whence an Archbishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is always in the chief City.

Metz, (*Mediomatrics*) a noted Town of the Dutchy of *Lorraine*, and was anciently the chief Seat of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province in *Newa Hispania*. This City was the chief City of *Montezuma*, who was Lord of the new World.

M I

Michael, (Hebr. who is like God,) an Archangel mentioned both in the old and new Testament. Of this Pronomen, there were several of the *Constantinople* Emperors, as *Michael Caropalar*, *Michael Truilus*, *Michael* Son of *Theophilus*, *Michael Paphlagonius*, *Michael* the Old, *Michael Paraginacens*, and *Michael Palaeologus*.

Saint *Michael's* Mount, a Rocky Cliff, or Promontory in *Cornwall*, which *John* Earl of *Oxford* fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place, so called in *Normandy*.

Misciaab, (Hebr. who is like the Lord) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet.

Michal, (Hebr. who is perfect,) the Daughter of King *Saul*, who was given in Marriage to *David*.

To *Mieche*, to play the Truant, or hide oneself out of the way.

A *Micher*, a covetous Person, a niggardly Pinch penny.

Mickle; much. Old word.

Microcosm, (Greek) the Body of Man is commonly so called, being as it were a little World. See *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmography, (Greek) a description of the little World, Man.

Midas sanguis, a disease of the Reins, through which there comes thin weyish Blood.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discern'd.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the Son of *Gordias*, a Cow-herd. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him whatsoever he had a mind to; he desir'd that whatsoever he toucht might be turn'd into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not only every thing else he toucht, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that gift, he was counsell'd to walk himself in *Paphlagonia's* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glittering of the Sands, which were turned into Gold, afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Tmolus* being chosen Judge, *Midas* being the only man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudg'd for his ignorance to have *Asses* ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath *Asses* ears; and soon after, the Reeds which grew in that place, became vocal; and continually uttered the same words.

Midian, (Hebr.) Judgment, or Striving, *Abraham's* Son by *Keturah*, from whom descended the *Midianites*.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*; one of the Eight Provinces of the *United Netherlands*.

Middleman, (a term in the Art-military) he that stands middlemost in a File.

Mibriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupil, or Apple of the Eye.

Midriff. See *Diaphragm*.

Migration, (Lat.) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a Space of Ground in Length only, as containeth a thousand Paces, or eight Furlongs, every Furlong containing 125 Paces.

Miles, the proper Name of a Man.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose Inhabitants the *Milites* were accounted the porenest, and richest People of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anaxaria*; now *Melazzo*: Also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the Son of *Apollo*, and *Argos*, or as some say, by *Sarpdon* the Son of *Jupiter*, and the Brother of *Minos* and *Rhadamantus*.

Milford-haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembrokeshire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battle at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third; this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

Militant, applied only to the Church, as being in continual Warfare with the Enemies of *Christ* and good Men.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Soldiers, or War.

Militia, the People and Inhabitants of a Kingdom trained up in War for the Defence of it.

The *Milky-way*, or *Via lactea*, the only real Circle in Heaven, always conspicuous in a clear Night, like a Swaddling Band infolding the Constellations of *Scorpio*; the *Eagle*, part of *Sagittarius*, the *Scorpion's* Tail, the *Centaur*, the *Ship Argos*, the *Feet of Gemini* and *Perseus*; being only a heap of Stars, which by reason of their smallness, and distance from the Earth, cannot be discerned distinctly, yet all together make that part more bright than the rest of the Firmament.

Mill, a certain Engine made to turn with Wheels, and forced to its Motion by Wind or Water, and serving for the Grinding of Corn, and several other uses.

Millefoil, (in Latin *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Yarrow*.

Milkenarians, a sort of Heretics, who imagine that *Christ* shall return to the Earth and reign over the Faithful for a thousand years together.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenobros*) a kind of Plant so called, from the multitude of small grains or seeds which it beareth.

Miles, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* Games, he carried an Ox the space of a whole Furlong, killed it with his Fist, and afterwards eat it himself in one day.

Milloglossum, (Greek) one of the four pair of Muscles of the Tongue: this affits the *Genioglossum*. See *Genioglossum*.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, a Jester, or one that counterfeits the Gestures, or Countenances of others; whence *Mimical*, *Apish*, or given to imitate.

Mimicings, an ancient word for those confessed Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mimdruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of Honour and Worthip.

Mime, the same as *men*: the Physiognomy, Disposition of the Body, and more especially of the Countenance; said also of the Gestures and other Marks, as behaviour, &c. by which we make a shrewd Guess of what is concealed within. *Mime* is also that part of the Earth where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd. In Wars a *Mine* is a wide subterranean Cavity made under a Wall or Rampart designed to be blown up by the effects of Powder.

Mineral, is a fossile Body found in the Earth, which is engender'd by Coagulation, and augmented by the addition of exterior parts, and is the Matter of which Metal is form'd in time. Minerals are fixed and solid Bodies, engendered by Exhalations and Vapours enclosed in the Bowels of the Earth, as Meteors in the Regions of the Air.

Mineralist,

Mineralist, one skilful in Minerals, Metals, i. e. or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* Head; she invented the Liberal Sciences, found out the use of *Wool*, and *Oyl*; she was called in Greek *Athena*, and from her the City of *Athen* took its Denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little which is many times done with *Minium*, i. e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i. e. least; also *Minime Fryars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul*.

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruce, polish'd, or adorn'd.

Minister, one that attends the Service of God, both in private and publick.

Minister of State, is one upon whom a Prince reposes the Administration of his Kingdom, and to whom he commits the Care of his principal Affairs.

Ministry, (Lat.) Service, or Charge in any Employment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Minium, a Mineral Colour made of Lead burnt in a mineral Fire.

Miniver. See *Minniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption. It is also said of one that is under Age. In Musick it is attributed to Sixths and Thirds, as a sixth or third Minor, a lesser Third or Sixth.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making less.

Minorea. See *Baleares*.

Minority, (Lat.) Nonage, or being under Age.

Minos, a King of *Crete*, Son of *Jupiter*, or, as some say, of *Zantus* and *Europa*: he having great Wars with the *Athenians* and *Megareans*, because they slew his Son *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the Treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Daedalus* an *Athenian* being banish'd from his Country, who by an excellent Artific, made that famous Labyrinth, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for his Justice, he was seized to be one of the Judges of Hell.

Minover, is a Trespass committed by a mans handy-work in the Forest, as an Engine to catch Deer, &c.

Minster, a Saxon word, signifying a Monastery.

Mint, a certain Herb so called, from *Minthe* the Daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proserpine* by *Pluto* was changed into a Plant of the same Name; also the Place where the King's Coin is formed, which at present is at

the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Calais*.

Minute, long in the last Syllable, little, small; also a Minute, short in the last Syllable, is substantively used for a moment or the smallest part of Time. Minutes are also the Abstracts of a Judges Sentence taken in Court by the Prothonotary. Minute Tithes, 'small Tithes, of Wool, Lambs, Pigs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, &c.

Miracle, any Work performed by the Almighty Power of God. Said also of any extraordinary and wonderful Effect which seems to be above the Force of Nature.

Miraculous, (Lat.) wonderful.

Miriam, (Hebr.) exalted, or Lady of the Sea, the Daughter of *Amram*, and Sister of *Moses* and *Aaron*. For *Miriam* is used *Maria* in the new Testament, being to this day a general Name of Women.

Mirmillons, (Lat.) a sort of Gladiators, or Sword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirror*, (French) a Looking-glass.

Misanthrop, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Misach Arab, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Misadventure, in Common-Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as by throwing a stone carelessly, shooting an Arrow, or the like.

Misobole, (old word) wrong.

Miscellanies, (Lat.) a Mixture of several things together, a Collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Misconstruction, the mistaking the sense of words spoken, most commonly for the world. Sometimes the misinterpretation of words well spoken and well meant.

Miscrant, (French) an Infidel, or Unbeliever. One that is perverted to Heresie or a false Religion.

Mise, a French word, signifying in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to trial, either by Affize or Battle, as Issue is in an action personal.

Misérable, wretched, distress'd, unfortunate. *Misericordia*, in Common-Law, is an arbitrary punishment, very moderate, and rather less than the Offence.

Misereere mei, a most vehement pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation thereof, or an Involution, or the Peristaltick Motion inverted.

Miserie, the Condition of one that is in Sorrow, in Poverty, and Affliction. Also Ruin, Detolation.

Miskenning, is a changing of speech in Court. *Miskin*, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

The *Misme*, or *Misme-sail* of a Ship, is that which is between the Poop and the Main-mast.

Misogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of Marriage.

Misprision, (from the French word *mespris*) signifieth in Common-Law, a neglect or oversight; as a misprision of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or light

light account had of Felony committed by not revealing it, when we knew it to be committed.

Mify, a kind of yellow Copper, shining like Gold; found in *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Cyprus*, and from thence brought hither.

To *Misquam*, (old word) to displease.

Mifla, (Lat.) a Mass-book.

Miffetoe, or *Miffeldin*, (in Dutch *Spiffel*) a certain Plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other Trees; of which it is reported, that Thrushes eating the Berries of this Plant, and afterwards Roofing all night in the Tree, and sitting upon it, catch Birdlime, whence cometh the Proverb. *The Thrush sits her own Sorrow*.

Miffle, (Lat.) a Dart, or Arrow; also a Term in Heraldry, being a mixture of several colours together.

Miffion, (Lat.) a fending: It is taken particularly for a Power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and preach the Catholic Faith; and those that are thus sent, are called *Miffionaries*, or Fathers of the *Miffion*.

A Letter *Miffive*, (Lat.) a Letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mifter, (old word) Need, Want

Miffery, a Craft, Trade, or Occupation; but coming from *Miffivium*, it fignifieth a secret or hidden Buifnefs.

Miffunderftanding, Jealoufie and Suspicion among Friends and Confederates tending to a Rupture of Amity.

Miffwaman, (old word used by *Chaucer*) a Where.

Mites, in Falconry, are a kind of Vermin smaller than Lice, about the heads and necks of Hawks.

Miter, a Pontifical Ornament, which Bishops and Regular Abbots wear upon their Heads when they walk or officiate Pontificaly. The Pope has four Miters of greater or lesser Value, according to the Solemnity of the Festivals which are to be celebrate.

Mitbra, the chief Deity of the old *Perfians*, and commonly represented under the form of the Sun.

Mitbridates, a King of *Pontus*, who fpake 22 Languages. He rebelling againft the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cizeicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrow by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace; where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first Inventor of that excellent Antidote againft Infection and Poison, called from his own name, *Mitbridate*.

Mitbridate, a sort of Antidote or Preservative againft Poison, composed of several Ingredients, as Opium, Vipers, Squils, Agatic, &c. The Receipt of this Antidote was found among the Papers of *Mitbridate* King of *Pontus*, and carried to *Rome* by *Pempey*.

Mitigation, (Lat.) a Pacifying or Aftwaging. The remitting the feverity of a Decree or Punishment.

Mittimus, a Justice of Peace his Warrant to fend an offender to a Gaol, or Prison.

Mittims, certain Winter-Gloves made of Cloth or Furs.

Mixen, (old word) from *Meeze*, i. e. Dung, a Dungehill. In Physick, a solid or liquid substance mixed together of several Medicines.

Mixture, (Lat.) a mingling of several things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Mna, or *Mina*; the *Astic Min* contained 12 Ounces and an half; the *Roman*, 12 Ounces; and the *Alexandrian* 20 Ounces.

Mnemofyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with Child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the Nine Muses; the word fignifies in *Greek*, Memory.

M O

Moab, (Hebr.) of the Father, *Lat's* Son by his eldest Daughter, of whom came the *Moabites*.

Mob, or *Moble*; a word lately come in use to fignifie the tumultuous Mob, or Dregs of the People. *Primum Mobile*, is said to be the highest of all the Spheres, it turns about all the other Orbs, tho' with a slower Motion, for that it performs its own Motion in 24 hours.

Mobbi, a certain Drink made of *Potato-roots*, much used in the Island of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (Lat.) aptnefs to move, or to be moved.

To *Mock*, to laugh at, to flout, to ridicule any person, or thing.

Modality, (Lat.) a School-term, fignifying the manner of a thing in the Abstract.

Moder, (from the Dutch word *Spodde*, or *Spodetin*, i. e. a Maid or Virgin) a young Girl or Wench.

Mode, (French, from the Latin *Modus*) the fashion or garb of the time.

Model, an Original Pattern which any man proposes to imitate. Also a Pattern or Platform made of Wood, Stone, Plaster of *Paris*, or any other Materials, for the more exactly carrying on a greater design.

Moderata-Mifericordia, is a Writ, and it lieth where a man is amerced in a County Court or Court Baron, more then he ought to be.

Moderation, (Lat.) Temperance, Government, Difcretion; a Vertue that governs all the Passions.

Moderator, (Lat.) a discreet Governour, a Decider of any Controverfie.

Modern, (Lat.) of late time, that which has not been in use till of late Ages.

Moderfly, Bathfulness, Reservedness; a general Vertue observing a Mean and a *Decorum* in every Action of Life. It is also a Moral Vertue, observing

erving a Mean and a *Decorum* in every Action of Life. It is also a Moral Vertue, observing a Mean and Mediocrity in desiring and refusing small Honours.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modillion, that part which is fo often repeated in the *Corinthian* and Compound *Corniche*, which supports the Projection of the Drupp. This part is called the Little Modil, in respect of the Great Modil, which is the Diameter of the Pillar.

Modiolus, an Instrument which Surgeons use in profound Corruptions, Contusions, Cuts, and Fracture of Bones.

Modulation, (Lat.) a carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, then getting into it again, without offending the Ears.

Module, is a measure made use of to Regulate all the Proportions of the Fabrick. In the *Doric* Order 'tis half the Diameter of the Pillar: In other Orders the Module is the whole Diameter.

Modus decimandi, Money; or other things of Value, given Annually instead of the Tithes.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees. It is called in Latin *Picus Martius*, being a fort of *Wood-Pecker*.

Mogonions, (French) Arms for the shoulders.

Mogonius, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient *Britains* in *Northumberland*, like as *Beltlocardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Audates* in *Essex*.

Mogul, a Mahometan Prince, the most potent in all the *East-Indies*, whose Territories are very large, and very Wealthy.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-bishop of this place, is one of the three Spiritual Electors of the Empire.

Mohair, a sort of Stuff, made of Silk and Hair, and sometimes watered.

Moles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soled-shoes, worn in ancient times, by Kings and great Persons.

Motte (French) one of the parts of the whole divided into two.

Motel, (Saxon) Muech.

Mola, a Fish found in the *Adriatick* Sea, it is fo called, as being like a lump of flesh.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the Molar-teeth are those five most extream teeth on either side of the mouth, both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molavia, a Province of *Dacia*, being otherwise called *Walachia Major*, and adjoining to *Transylvania*, the chief Cities whereof are *Jaffina*, the Seat of the *Vivande*, and *Sacksova*.

Mole, a fleshy and sometimes a spongy substance without Bones or Bowels. It is often black like concrement Blood, and sometimes extream hard; preternaturally brought into the World instead of a true Birth. Moles are also certain Native Spots upon the Skin, either plain or protuberant, and happen to Children from the false Imagination, or Frights of Child-bearing Women.

Mole-bait. See *Porpus*.

Molech, (Hebr. railing,) an Idol of the *Ammonites*.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a putting to trouble.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

Mollock, or *Meare*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Moly, a certain Medicinal Plant of very great vertue.

Momin, a Fruit-Tree growing in some of the *Caribbe-Islands*.

Mompletter. See *Mompsillum*.

Momus, a certain Deity among the Ancients; reputed the god of carping and reprehension, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nex* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buifness was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona. See *Anglyfy*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monachism, a Collective word, the state and condition of Monks in general.

Monarchy, (Greek) a large Dominion under the Absolute Command of one single Person.

Monasterial, belonging to Monasteries, i. e. solitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, i. e. alone.

Monastick Life, the Life of a Monk.

A *Monad*, a Ball of Gold, being one of the Enigms of an Emperor, who challengeth a kind of Right to the whole World.

Monedes, *Ptolemy's* appellation of what we call the Isle of *Man*, being an Island which lies on the North of *England*; and whereof the Earl of *Derby* is Titular King, wearing a leaden Crown.

Month, the space of Twenty eight days, in which time the Moon compleateth her Circle. There are four sorts of Months. First, a Month of Apparition, i. e. the space of 26 days and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears; the other three days being deducted, wherein it is obscured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, i. e. the space of 26 days and 12 hours. Thirdly, of Consecration or Progression, i. e. the space of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other being 29 days and a half. Fourthly, of Peragrator, i. e. the space of the Moon's Revolution from any part of the Zodiac into the same again, being 27 days and 8 hours.

Money, a Piece of Metal stamp with the Effigies and Arms of a Prince or State, which renders it current and Authentick to serve for the common Price of things of unequal value.

Monger, or *Manger*, a *Saxon* word anciently used for a Merchant, whence Wood-monger, i. e. a Wood-merchant.

Moniars, a word anciently used for Ministers of the Mint, Coiners of money.

Monioms, (Lat.) an admonishing, or giving warning. A warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk to reform his manners, upon Intimation of his Scandalous Life.

Monitory Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge,

Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

Monk, one that lives in Common within a Convent under a Vow to live according to the Rules established by the Founder, and with the Habit which distinguishes the Order.

Monk-fish, a sort of Indian fish, flat like a Skate, and so called, because it hath the resemblance of a Monk's Hood or Cowl.

Monk-hood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Confolida Regalis*; some make it the fame with *Monarda* or *Heimel* flower.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthshire*, called in the *British Tongue* *Mongwy*, because it is seated at the confluence of the Rivers *Manow* and *Uze*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry the Fifth*, and of *Geoffrey ap Arbur*, Bishop of *Aleph*, the compiler of the *Ancient British Story*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or Beast having but one horn.

Monochord, an Instrument to prove the Variety and Proportion of Musical Sounds.

Monocular, (Lat.) having but one Eye.

Monogamy, (Greek) a single Marriage, a having but one Wife, or one Husband.

Monogram, a Cypher, or Character, consisting of one or more letters interwoven together, which was formerly the Abbreviation of a Name, and served for a Seal.

Momologic, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks.

Momomachy, (Greek) a single combat, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Momonotapa, a Province with its chief City of the same name of *Ethiopia Inferior*.

Momopoly, (Greek) the engrossing of any saleable Commodity by one man, that no man can gain by them but himself.

Momopos, was a sort of a round Temple, whose Roof was supported by one Pillar only.

Momoplate, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Case.

Momopich, (Greek) a sentence consisting only of one single Verse.

Momopyllable, (Greek) a word consisting only of one syllable.

Momopolites, (Greek) a sort of Heretics living in the Year 640. who held that there was but one Will in Christ.

Momopolium, (*Mompelien*) an eminent City of *Languedock*, the chief Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, or *Bracunia*; being also an Episcopal See, and ancient University.

Momifier, a Natural Birth, or a Natural living Thing, degenerating from the right and wanted disposition of its Parts according to its species. Figuratively we say, a *Monifier* of Cruelty, a *Monifier* of Avarice; the Multitude is a *Monifier* with many Heads.

Momifrance de Droit, (French) is a Suit in *Chancery, for the Subject to be restored unto Lands and Tenements, which he shews to be his Right, but are by Office found in the Possession of another lately dead, by which Office, the King is entitled to a *Chattie*, Free hold, or Inheritance in the said Land.*

Momifrance, (Lat.) is a Writ that lieth for Tenants in ancient Demesne, directed to the Lord or to the Sheriff, commanding him not to distrain the Tenant to do other Services, than he ought to do.

Momiftrousness, (Lat.) *monstrousness*, that which is beyond the ordinary course of Nature.

Momiftrousness, a sort of Heretics, so called from their first Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghost was not given to the Apostles, but to themselves.

Momiftrousness, (Lat.) full of Mountains, belonging to a Mountain.

Momiftrousness, a sort of rich Wine made at *Montefalco*, a City in that part of *Italy*, called *Terra della Chiesa*.

Momiftrousness, (Span.) a kind of Cap used by Hunters and Scamen.

Momiftrousness, (*Ducatus Montserratensis*) one of the three Dukedoms in that part of *Italy*, called *Emilia*, or *Lombardaria Cisalpina*; the other two being the Duchy of *Parma*, to which is united *Piacenza*, and the Duchy of *Modena*.

Momiftrousness, the chief City of *Montgomeryshire*, so named from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Sorebury*, who built the Castle. It is called in *Latin* *Mons Gomericus*.

Momiftrousness, (Lat.) a memorial of any famous Person or Action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Momy, the Wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her Husband was overthrown, attempted to have strangled her self by tying her Diadem to her Neck; but the rope breaking, the cursed her Diadem, as being neither useful in prosperity nor adversity, and delivered her self up to an Eunuch to be slain.

Momy-wort, (*Nimmularia*) an Herb of *Venus*, cold, drying, and astringent; it is otherwise called *Herb-swoopce*.

Moods, (in Grammar) the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*; to which, some add the *Optative*, and the *Subjunctive*. In *Logic*, the *Universal Affirmative*, the *Universal Negative*, the *Particular Affirmative*, the *Particular Negative*. In *Musick*, the *Mood* is a certain Order in the composing of a Song, which obliges the Musician to make a more frequent use of some Notes rather than others, because they are Natural to the *Mood*, and to avoid others, as not being so; and to close in a certain Note that gives a Denomination to the *Mood*. Six of these *Moods* have the Fifth below, and the Fourth above, and six the Fourth below, and the Fifth above.

Moor-Hen. See *Coot*.

Moomwort, (*Lanaria*) a very small Plant, but of great virtue for curing of Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations, Bruises, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breaſt.

To *Moor a Ship*, a term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is most fit for the Ship to ride by, in that place where she is.

To *Moor across*, is to lay one Anchor to one side of the stream, and the other to the other, right against one another. To *Moor alongſt*, is to lay an Anchor

Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving afore. To *Moor a Provois*, is to have one Anchor in the River, and a Hawker afore, which is moored with her head afore. Water-hot is to moor quartering betwixt both, neither quartering, nor alongſt the Tide.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordshire*, so called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called *Moor*.

Moule, a Beast frequent in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*. It is as big as an Ox, slow of foot, headed like a Buck, with a broad Beam sometimes two yards wide.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Mot*, i. e. a word, or the Dutch word *Op-moet*, i. e. a meeting together) a term used in the Inns of Court, and signifieth to handle a Case in Law; and those that handle these, are called *Mootmen*, who after seven or eight years study, are chosen *Utter-Barriers*.

Mooted, in Heraldry, Trees torn up by the Roots, are said to be mooted.

Moral, (Lat.) pertaining to manners, civility, or the conduct of Human Life; some Verues are Intellectual, as Faith; others Moral, as Justice, Temperance, &c. Also the Moral of a Fable is used Substantively, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the Moral sense, or interpretation of any thing.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcamannia*, it is now joynd to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbifical, (Lat.) causing sickness, bringing diseases.

Morosity, (Lat.) bitingness, sharpness, a corroding Quality, which with its Acid gnaws and eats into, and divides continuous Bodies. Also bitterness of speech, taunting terms.

Morose, (Hebr. *bitet*) *Epher's* Guardian, who being angered by King *Abasurus*, wrought the Deliverance of his Country men the *Jews*.

Morose work, a kind of antic work in Painting or Carving, after the manner of the *Moor*, consisting of several Grottoes, wherein there is no perfect figure either of Men or Animals; and wherein there is a wild resemblance of Birds, Beasts, Trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a Proper Name of Man, signifying in the ancientest *British* Tongue, as much as *Seaman*.

Morgley, a mortal, or deadly Sword.

Morus, or *Maurice*, a Proper Name, in *Latin* *Mauritian*.

The most famous Man of this Name was *S. Moris*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyr'd for the Christian Faith under *Alexandrianus*. The next was that *Abasurus*, an Eastern Roman, or *Constantinople* Emperor, who the treacherous murder of whom, *Sluggish Pleas* ascribed to the Empire.

Morion, (Ital.) a Steel-cap, or Head-piece.

Morisco, (Span.) a Moor; also a kind of Dance, which seemeth to be the same with that which the *Greeks* call *Pyrichis*; we vulgarly call it the *Morrice-dance*, as it were, the *Moorish* Dance.

Morking, (a term in Hunting) a Deer that dies by mischance, or sickness.

Morking, or *Morking*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a dead Sheep.

Morky, (Lat.) peevishness, frowardness, waywardness.

Morpheus, a kind of white scarf upon the Body, from the French word *Morfu*, i. e. Dead-fire, because it looks like the white sparks that fall from a Brand extinguished.

Morpheus, the minister of sleep; used also metaphorically for sleep it self.

Morta, the name of one of the three Destinies, according to the *Latins*. See *Parce*.

Mortal, (Lat.) deadly, bringing death.

Mortality, the Estate, Condition, and Nature of Things subject to Death. *Mortality* is also said of the Destruction and Havock caused by Pestilential Diseases that sweep away Man and Beast.

Mortara, a Town in the Duchy of *Milan*, famous for the great Victory there obtained by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, against *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*.

Mort P' Ancêtre, is a Writ that lieth where a Man's Father, Mother, Brother, or Uncle die seized of Land, and a stranger absoth, or entereth the Land.

Mortgage, (French) a Pawn of Land, or Goods bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed on.

Mortification, (Lat.) the Act, by which any thing is corrupted, suffers alteration, and perishes. In Surgery it is a desading of the Flesh to ease Pain.

In Chymistry it is the Alteration of the Figure of a mixt Body, like that which happens to *Mercury* when deprived of its motion and fluidness. Also the trouble and vexation that befalls a Man for being disappointed of his hopes or upon any unexpected ill Accident. But it is peculiarly used in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the flesh by Fasting and Prayer.

A *Mortise*, (French) a term in Carpenters work, a fastning of one Piece of Timber into another; or rather the hole which is cut in one piece of Wood, or Rafter, to hold the Tenons of another.

Mortmain, (French) signifying a dead hand, is in the Common Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Successors with the License of the King, and the Lord of the Manor.

Mortress, a kind of made Dish of meat, consisting of several Ingredients.

A *Mortuary*, (Lat.) a Funeral, a burying-place; also a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish in recompence of his Tythes, not duly paid in his life time.

Mortuum Caput, the more gross and earthy substance that is left of any Ingredient, when the moisture is drawn out by Distillation.

Mortvedro, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Aragon*. This Town was formerly *Saguntum*, and is famed in History for their constancy against the fierce Famine which the besieging *Romans* made them endure.

Mosaical, Mosaic, or Mosaic Work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, consisting of small inlaid pieces of Stone, Glass, sundry colour'd Shells, or other materials.

Mosco, the principal City, not only of *Muscovy*, but also of the whole *Russian* Empire, being the Imperial Seat of the Grand *Czar*, and the Residence of the Patriarch.

Moschus, a *Synceus* Poet, high in esteem with *Aristarchus*, and accounted second to *Theocritus* for his *Bucolics*.

Moses, (*Hebr.* drawn up) the Son of *Amram*, by whom God delivered the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, & he by whom he gave their ancient Law.

A *Mosque*, or *Mosquee*, A Temple of the *Mahometans*, where they Exercise their False Worship.

Moss, an Excrecence of a grey colour, that grows upon the Trunks and Branches of several Trees. It grows more particularly upon Cedars, *Alpines*, *Oaks*, *Fir-tree*, &c.

A *Mosaic*, a word used in Painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he Paints.

Mos or *Mosio*, (*French* and *Italian*) an Emblem, Impresse, or Device, as it were a short sentence comprised in a word; also a certain Note which Huntsmen wind on their Horn.

Moset, (*French*) a Verse in Music, a Stanza of a Song; also a short Poese.

Mosbervort, *Cardiaca*, an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and the Sign *Leo*, of a cleansing and astringent faculty.

Motion, is taken four ways, either from any Transition from one state to another, and so Creation is a Motion; or for the Transition of a Thing in Being from one state to another, and so all Generation is a Motion: Or for a Transition successive in it self of a thing in Being from one Term to another, and so Growth is a Motion: Or else for Local Motion, as walking. Generally, Motion is the Act of a Body that moves or stirs it self.

To *Movch*, (*old word*) to eat up.

Movceable Feasts, those Feasts observed among us, which happening always on the same day of the week, yet vary in the day of the Month; as the first Sunday in *Lent*, *Easter-day*, *Rogation*, *WhitSunday*, &c. Whereas the Immoveable Feasts are those, which varying the day of the week, fall constantly upon one and the same day of the Month; as, *Christmas-day*, *Candlemas-day*, our *Lady-day*, *Bartholomew-day*, *Michaelmas-day*, &c.

Movceable Signs, the same that are named *Cardinal*, as *Virgo*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*, as from which the Changes of the Seasons are made in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Mongoon, (*French*) the brawny part of the Arm; also the Braffel or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Moult, a hollowess articially cut to form any Figure in Bals Relief, whether by melting or Imboling.

Mound, *q. Minimentum*, a Fence or Hedge.

Moonsoon in Navigation is a constant Wind in the *East India*, that bloweth three Months together one way, and the next three Months the contrary way.

Munster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, *Tipperary*.

To *Munnt* a Piece, a term in the Art of Gunnery, and Navigation, is to lay her upon her Carriages.

To *Munnt*, to ascend, to get on Horse-back.

Munntain, a vast Elevation of Earth, or of a Rock above the ordinary surface of the Ground. *Munntain of Piety*, a certain flock, or bank of Money, which used to be raised out of voluntary contributions, and treasured up to be lent upon occasion to poor people, who were ruined by the usury and extortion of the *Jews*.

Munntebank, (from the *Italian* word *Munntimbanco*, because he mounts upon some high Bench or Form) a Drug-seller, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boasting of their Vertues, sells them again for choice Medicines. He is called in *French* *Charlatan*, for his great talking and bragging.

Munnting of the Chime, a Disease in Horses, which calcitrates the Liver, and by the filthiness of the vapours flowing from the fore, corrupts the heart, and causeth death.

Mule, a little mischievous Animal that lurks in holes, and lives upon the spoil of Household Provision and Goods, till the Cat or the Trap destroy it.

Mulle-car, (*Pileolla*) a Lunar Herb of a binding, cleansing, and consolidating faculty.

Mulleline, a sort of Linen, made of Cotton, very clear, very fine, but not very close woven, nor very smooth, but full of Puffs, like *Moss*.

Munntzen, a Town of *Champagne*, a Province of *Celtick France*, famous in History for their gallant resistance against *Piccolomini*, General of the Imperial Forces.

A *Mow*, (from the *French* *Amas*, i. e. a heap) a pile, or stack of Corn or Hay.

Mozambique, the chief City of a large Province or Kingdom of the same denomination in *Aethiopia*. This place is subject to the *Portugese*, who have here a strong Fort.

M U

Mucilage, a viscidous Extraction of Seeds, Gummies, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucosity, sliminess, or any slimy substance.

Mucous, full of mucus, which is a liquid, thick, and viscidous Excrement, that flows from the Papillary Processes to the Nostrils and Palate.

Mucus of the Intestines, the slime of the Guts, which is a sort of viscidous Matter that flows from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from any sharp and hard things that pass through them.

Mundeseer, Readers in every Lawn or Cathedral among the *Turks*, that teach Scholars the Common Prayer, and instruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenues of their *Mosches*, or Churches. This word is derived from *Deris*, which with them signifies a Lesson.

A *Mue* for *Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or Aviary, where *Hawks* are kept when they change their Feathers:

Feathers: It comes from the *French* Word *Mue*, to change. Whence that place called the *Mues*, near *Charing-cross*, came to be so called. It having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings *Hawks*.

Mufi, the chief Priest among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperor himself.

Muguet, the same as *Gatherbug*.

Mugwort, a kind of Herb, which being carried about a Man, is said to take away weariness. It is called in *Latin* *Artemisia*, from *Artemisia*, the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i. e. *Diana*.

Mulate, (*Span*) one whose Father is a Black-moor, and his Mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

Mulct, (*Lat.*) a Fine, Penalty, or Amercement.

Mule, a Beast of Burthen, engender'd between an Ass and a Mare, or between a Stone-horse and a She-ass.

Mulleo, (*Ital.*) a Beast called a Moil, or great Mule; made use of in some parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Mulierity, (*Lat.*) Womanishness, Softness, Effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common Law is a word taken contradistinctly to *Bastard*; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and then marrying the Mother of that Son, who is called a *Bastard*, have another Son. This second Son is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, *Bastard* eldest, and *Mulier* youngest. But the most proper signification of *Mulier*, is a Woman that hath had the company of Man.

Mullar, (in *French* *Mulleur*) the upper Stone wherewith Painters use to grind their Colours. From the *Latin*, *Molere*, to grind.

Mulle, (in *Latin* *Mullus*) a kind of Fish called a *Barbel*; also a Term in Heraldry, being like a spot falling from above, and divided into five ends: also in Chirurgery, it is a sort of small Instrument somewhat like *Pincers*, to pick out any offensive thing, out of the Eye, or any other part of the Body that hath but a narrow Passage.

Mulomedick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Cure of Mules; also substantively taken, a *Mulomedick* is no other than a Farrier, if a Mule-doctor may be so called, as a Horse-doctor is with us.

Mulle, (*Lat.*) a kind of Wine mingled with Honey.

Mulvarios, (*Lat.*) of divers sorts, divided into many parts.

Muliformity, (*Lat.*) a having divers Forms or Shapes.

Multilateral, all Figures that have more than four Right Lines.

Multiloquous, (*Lat.*) talking much, of many words.

Multiplex, (*Lat.*) manifold.

Multiplications, (*Lat.*) an Increasing, a making much, or many. A common Rule in Arithmetick, serving instead of a manifold Addition; wherein there are two Numbers given; one of

be multiplied, which is the Greater, called the *Multiplicand*; and the other that by which it is to be multiplied, called the *Multiplicator*; and a third to be found, called the *Product*; which shall contain the first Number as often as there are Unites in the second.

Multiplication of Gold and Silver, was a Thing, which in the time of *Henry* the 4th. was presumed could be done by *Elixirs* or other Ingredients; and therefore provided against by a Statute in his Reign.

Multiplicity, Quantity redoubled. *Multitude*, a great Number of Things, or Persons heaped or crowded together. Ten is said to make a Multitude, in Law.

Multure, in Common Law, is a Toll that a Miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mum, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at *Brusselick*.

Mumery, (*French*) a personating of any one in a Mask.

Mummies, (*Lat.*) Bodies anciently embalmed, brought out of *Egypt*, and shewed in Studies for *Karities*. Also a Medicinal Composition or viscidous Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia* and other Eastern Countries.

Munsterians, a sort of Anabaptists that made a great infurrection in *Germany*, so called from their Ringleader *Munser*.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) worldly, belonging to the World.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (*Lat.*) a recompensing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (*Lat.*) enjoying a Freedom, or the Right of a Free City. Whence *Municipal Laws*, i. e. such Laws as the Inhabitants of a Free Town or City enjoy.

Munick, the principal City of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, and Seat of his Electoral Highness.

Munificence, (*Lat.*) bountiffulness, liberality.

Muniment, (*Lat.*) a Fence, or Fortrefs; also a House of strength, where Deeds, or Plate of a College are kept. Also Evidences, or Writings concerning a Mans Possession or Inheritance, whereby he is able to defend his Estate.

Munice, (*Lat.*) fenced, made strong.

Munkseam, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of fowing the Canvasses of Sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (*Lat.*) a Toll to be levied for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

Mural, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wall.

Mural Crown, a Crown which among the ancient *Romans* was given to him who first scaled the Walls of an Enemies City.

Murcia, a Province with its Metropolis of the same name, of *Castilian Spain*.

Murder, in Common Law is a wilful and felonious killing of any Man, upon premeditated malice. From the *Saxon* word *Mudren*.

Murengers, certain Officers in *Westchester*, that look to the City Walls.

Muret, a Town of *Gascon* in *Aquitainick* France, where in the Year 1206. *Simon* Earl of *Montfort*, obtained a great Victory over the King of *Aragon*, who was there slain with 2000 of his Men.

Muriel, the Christian Name of divers Women, from the Greek *Myron*, i. e. sweet Ointment.

Muring, a term in Architecture, the raising of Walls.

Murmuring, a private Complaint of People upon some wrong offer'd 'em, or upon some scandalous Report spread concerning 'em. Also the confusedness of several People talking together. Likewise the pleasing found of Springs and gentle Streams gliding over the Pebbles.

Murnival, (from the old French word *Morniffe*) a Quaternary, or the number Four of the like sort of Cards; that is, all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murraïn, a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattle.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in *Latin* *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, a dusky, blackish, or dun colour.

Musach *Cassa*, a certain Chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musabib *Alloh*, a Talker with God; by which the *Turks* call *Melca*.

Musapha certain Book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muscadel-Wine, (French) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like that of Musk.

Muscat, a curious sort of Grape and Wine, that smells somewhat like Musk.

Musceto, a kind of Insect, somewhat resembling a gnat: Some think it so called as a diminutive of *Musca*. It is very frequent in many parts of *Africa* and *Asiatick*, and the hottest Regions of *Asia*.

Muscle, a Contexture consisting not only of Fish and Fibres, but also of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves; by which it may be nourished and moved; and whose Office it is to move the Members contiguous to it.

Muscovia, a large Country of *Europe*, otherwise called *Russia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the Great Duke of *Moscow*, called also Emperor of *Russia*.

Mussons, (Lat.) mossy, or full of moss.

Musculus, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, i. e. certain organic parts of the body, being of a fleshy and tendony substance, and interlaced with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and serving as the Instruments of motion to every part.

To *Muse*, dreamingly to pause or study upon a matter.

Musen, (among Hunters) is when a Stag, or Male Deer calls his head.

Muses, the Nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Minerva*, born in the Country of *Pieria*, (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon*, a Hill of *Beotia*. They were accounted the

Goddeesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the Ingenious Arts and Sciences; their Names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Euterpe*, *Terpisichore*, *Polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Musler, the places through the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Musick, one of the Seven Liberal Sciences, and a fourth Branch in the General Division of the Mathematics, having for its Object discrete Quantity or Number, though it considers it not absolutely like Arithmetick, but with proportion of Time and Sound, and in order to making a delightful Harmony. So that Musick is nothing but the Agreement, apt Proportion, and Mixture of Acute, Grave, and Mixt Sounds.

Musive. See *Mosaical*.

Musk, a certain Perfume, found in the Bladder of a certain Beast much like a small Deer, but blacker haired, and without Horns. It is found like clotted Blood, about the bigness of an Egg.

Musker, the tassel, or male of a Sparrow-Hawk.

Muskinne, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a *Finch*; in *Latin*, *Fingillago*.

Musmon, the name of a certain Beast resembling partly a Sheep, partly a Goat.

Musquash, a Beast frequent in *New-England*, and some other parts of *America*; like a *Beaver* in shape, but not so big. The male hath two stones, which smelling like Musk, never lose their sweet scent, if the Beast be killed in Winter.

Muslick, a kind of drink, much in use among the *Cingees*.

Musitation, (Lat.) a muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

Muslimans, or *Mulsalmans*, an *Arabic* word, signifying a people faithful in their Religion, being an Attribute which the *Turks* and *Mahometans* arrogate to themselves.

Mussh, (Lat.) sweet Wine newly pressed from the Grape, before it has worked.

Musfuche, or *Musfuchia*, from the Greek word *Musfuch*, the Beard of the upper-lip.

Musaphas, certain Prophets, or learned Men among the *Turks*.

Muster of Peacocks, a term for a Flock of Peacocks.

Musvichte, a Shoemakers Latt.

Mutability, (Lat.) changeableness, inconstancy.

Mutation, (Lat.) a changing. *Mutation* is a certain Vicissitude of a Corporal thing, now in Being; of which there are six sorts, Generation, Corruption, Growth, Decay, Alteration, and Removal.

Mute, (Lat.) dumb, speechless: also Mutes, used substantively for those Consonants which have no found of a Vowel before them: also certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to strangle Offenders, are called *Mutes*. Also, a Hawk is said to mute, not to dung. Also when Hounds run long without making any cry, they are said to run mute. Mute Signs, are those which are denominated from Creatures that have no voice, as *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, *Pisces*; and in

Nativities,

Nativities, when the Significators therein, do spoil or cause some Impediment in the Speech of him that is born.

Mutilated, otherwise called *Aziment* Degrees, are certain degrees in several Signs, that threaten the Native that has them Ascending, with Lameness, Deafness, Halting, or some inseparable defect in some Eminent Member. And among the fixed Stars, *Caput Medusæ*, if mixt with the Significators by direction or otherwise, is said generally to threaten Beheading, or loss of Limbs.

Mutilation, (Lat.) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Mutiny, Revolt from Lawful Authority, Turbulency, Head-strongness, Repugnance to Reason.

Mutual, (Lat.) passing between two, interchangeable, reciprocal between two or more Persons.

Mutuli, a sort of a Modillion in the Cornice of the *Doric* Order.

Muzzle-ring, in Gunnery, is the greatest circle about the mouth of a great Gun.

M Y.

Myces, the receptacles of Pituitous Humors, that distill from the Brain through the Papillary Processes.

Mycesism, (Greek) a disdainful gibe, or scoff; in Rhetoric, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of *Sarcasm*.

Myriad, (Greek) the Number of Ten Thousand.

Myrmidons, a certain People of *Thessaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were so called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Thessaly*, the Son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Corymbola*; or else from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there springing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the Prayers of *Æacus*, when *Thessaly* was almost depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a sort of Medicinal Fruit, resembling the *Egyptian* Dates, of which there are five sorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebulæ*, *Citrine*, *Embulic*, and *Indian*, all Purging and Binding.

Myrrh, a Liqueur that distills from a Tree about five Cubits high in *Arabia*; 'tis oily, clear, transparent, greenish, and bitter upon the Tongue.

Myrrhine, (Lat.) belonging to Myrrh, made of Myrrh.

Myrtilus, the Son of *Mercury* and *Phæobusa*, the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a Race with *Pelops*, loosened the Axle-tree, so that the Chariot being overturned, *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck.

Myrtle, (*Myrtus*) a kind of low Tree which beareth a little blackish leaf of a very fragrant scent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This Tree was by the ancients accounted sacred to *Venus*.

Mysia, a Country of *Asia* the less, anciently divided into higher *Mysia*, and lower *Mysia*, it

containeth those Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Mythogogical, (Greek) belonging to a *Mythogogue*, i. e. he that interprets Divine Mysteries or Ceremonies; also, he that hath the keeping of Church-relics, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysticæ, a Thing concealed, a Secret not easy to be comprehended. The Truths revealed to Christians by Divine Will, and into which Humane Reason cannot penetrate, are called the Mysteries of Religion. Any Craft or Trade is also called a *Mystery*.

Mysterioui, containing things secret and hidden from the Understanding of Man.

Mystical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) the History of the Fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the Old Pagan Religion.

N A.

Naam, (from the Dutch word *stemmen*, i. e. to nimb, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable Goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawful *Naam*.

Namaan, (Hebr. comely, fair,) the Son of *Benjamin*: also a Syrian Captain, who was healed of his Leprosy by *Elisha*.

Nabal, (Hebr. fool, or mad,) a rich Churl; whom *David* threatened to slay, but was pacified by the Prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacæ, (French) Mother of Pearl.

Naila, in the Phrase of the Chymists, an Apotem in the Breast.

Nadab, (Hebr. a Prince,) the Son of *Aaron*.

Nadir, an *Arabic* word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith, or point directly over head. So that both of them are as it were Poles of the Horizon, and distant from it on each side 90 Degrees, and consequently fall upon the Meridian, the one above, the other under the Earth.

Nanna, (Lat.) Funeral-Songs, Funeral-Prayers, or Praises.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *nao* to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming, or floating; a term in Heraldry.

Nais, (French) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties, as in water, cleanness, &c.

Naipi, young Doctors in the *Mahometan*-Law, who sometimes supply the place of Judges.

Namaz, a word used among the *Turks*, signifying their Common-prayer.

Namæ, A word in a Language applied to any Man, or any Thing, thereby to be known: All

the

the proper Appellative given to Christians in Baptism. Also, Fame, Reputation, Renown.

Namnetum, (vulg. *Nantes*) the principal Town of *Britany*, a Province of *Celtick France*, situate upon the River *Loir*.

Namurcum, (vulg. *Namur*) one of the Nine Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*; denominated from its Capital Town.

Nanquin, one of the Six Maritim Præfectures of *China*, having its Metropolis of the same denomination.

Nanston, (*Nanfy*) the chief City of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*.

Narwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the Pits of Brine or Salt Water, which are called *Wiches*; it is named by the ancient *Britains* *Helath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or salt Pit; and by Latin Writers, *Pium Malbance*; perhaps from one *William Malbenge*, or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Naperie, (*French*) Linen for the Table, Household Linen.

Napee, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i. e. a Wood.

Napiers Bones, an Instrument for Multiplication, Division, and Extraction of Roots with much ease.

Naple, (*Lat.*) a Liquid Bitumen, which takes fire so easily, that it seems to draw the fire to it.

Narcissus, a white, and sometimes yellow Flower, that grows in Gardens, commonly called a *Daffodilly*. From *Narcissus*, a beautiful Youth, beloved by *Echo*, who was changed into it.

Narcotic, (*Greek*) a stupifying and benumbing quality; whence divers Medicines used in Phlyctick to that end, are called *Narcotic*.

Nard-Plant, that grows in the *Indies*, with large hairy Fibres, sweet, and smelling like *Galigal*.

Nere, a term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawk's beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (*Lat.*) a report, or discourse, or relation of any thing, or action done, just as it fell out.

The *Narrows*, a Channel that runs between *Marstrand* and the *Adain*, from the *North-foreland* to the *Boys* of the *Woolpack* and *Spell*.

Narves, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperor *Julianus*'s Army in *Italy*, after *Belzarius*, performed very great Service against the *Goths*, but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empress, he called in the *Lombards* into *Italy*.

Nasida, or *Natta*, in the Chymical or *Paracelsian* Language, a bunch in the back.

Nasipus, one of the Six Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of the same name, of *Indoffan*, or *India* in a *Garogoa*.

Nassier, an Eardom in the Circle of *Burgundy*, belonging to the Family of the Princes of *Oranage*.

Nasturtium, the name of a Plant, otherwise called *Noisemat*, or *Cresses*.

Natalities, (*Lat.*) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth-day.

Nathanael, (*Hebr.*) the gift of God, the Son of *Yhai*: also a Pious man mentioned in the New

Testament with the Commendation of a true *Israélite* without guile. Since a frequent Proper Name of Men.

Nation, a Collective word, signifying a Numerous People inhabiting a certain extent of Land, enclosed within certain Limits, and under the same Government.

National, that which concerns a whole Nation.

Nativity, (*Lat.*) the Birth or first entrance into the World. In an Astrological sense is the true time of any Person's Birth, when in a Peculiar manner he becomes liable to the Cælestial Influences: But is appropriated rather to the Scheme of the Heavens carefully erected at that moment of time.

Nativa habende, a Writ for the apprehending a Lord's Bond woman or Villain, claimed as his Inheritance, (who in Common Law is called *Nief*) and restoring her to his Lord.

Natural Day and Year, the space of 24 hours, or the Revolution of the *Primum Mobile*. The Revolution of the Sun by his proper Motion, or 265 days, and almost six hours.

Natural Faculty, an Action depending chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*, whereby the Body without our notice is nourished, increased, and preserved by the Blood and Animal Spirits; upon which also all Excretions, Digestions, and Generations depend.

Naturalist, (*Lat.*) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (*Lat.*) an admitting of strangers into the number of natural Subjects.

Nature, the working of Providence, which Acts in all Bodies, and gives them certain Properties, which Philosophers call *Second Causes*. Said also of the Nature of Qualities and Elements that cause the variety of Temperaments and Inclinations in all Creatures. Philosophically defin'd, Nature is the innate Principle of Motion and Rest, depending upon a necessary Series of Causes.

Naval, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Ship, or Navy. **Navarra**, a part of *Spain*, which reaches from the *Pyrenean* Hills to the River *Iberus* or *Ebro*, and was for some Ages a particular Kingdom of it self.

The *Nave* of a *Wheel*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axle-tree is put. Also the main part or body of a Church, which by the nearness of the word might seem to be deriv'd from *Navis* a Ship; but may be drawn more significantly from the Greek word *navis*, a Temple.

Navivages, (*Lat.*) Shipwreck, loss at Sea. See *Wreck*.

Navicular-Bone, the third Bone in each Foot in that part of it which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Navigable, (*Lat.*) passable by Ships. Rivers that will bear Vessels of good Burthen, are said to be Navigable.

Navigation, (*Lat.*) an Art that demonstrates how by the best Way, a Ship may be conducted from one place to another, and preserved in all Storms and Disturbance of Wind and Weather.

Navity,

Navoty, (*Lat.*) Diligence, Stirringness. **Navulge**, (*French*) the Freight, or Passage-money for going over the Sea, or any River. **Navumachy**, (*Greek*) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-Battle.

Navupatum. See *Lepanto*.

To *Navulate*, to disgust this or that sort of Food; and figuratively applied to other things, as also to Persons.

Navulcor, or *Navulcor*, (*Lat.*) going against ones Stomach, making one ready to vomit.

Nautical, or *Nautick*, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships. Nautical Compass, and Nautical Card, Instruments for Navigation.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades* Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*: in this Island, *Ariadne* being left by *Theseus* married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (*French*) the Nose-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (*Hebr.*) a sort of Jews who separated themselves from all others, and vowed themselves to God for a certain time, in which they abstained from Wine, and suffered their Hair to grow. Also Christ and his Disciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Christ sojourn'd with his Parents in his younger years.

Naze, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying right over against the Buoy of the *Gunfleet*.

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Neald-tee, in Navigation is when it is deep water close to the Shore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples*, situate in *Campania*, in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-side. It was built first of all by the Citizens of *Cuma*, and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was destroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*, which in Greek signifies the New City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes its denomination, containing all those Countries of *Italy*, which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latiun*.

Neap-tides, those smaller Tides which happen seven days after the Change, and seven days after the Full of the Moon, whereas the greater Tides which happen seven days before the Change and Full, are called Spring-tides.

Near, *No-near*, ease the Ship, or bear up, is to let her fall to *Leeward*.

Near, an Ox, Cow, or Steer.

Nebriſſe, (anciently *Labrixa*) a Town (well fortified with a Castle) of *Andalusia*, a Province of that part of *Spain*, which was anciently the Kingdom of *Castile*.

Nebuchadnezar, (*Hebr.*) The mourning of the Generation) a King of *Babylon*, who conquered *Egypt*, and destroyed *Jerusalem*. See his story more at large in *Daniel*.

Nebule, a Term in Heraldry, being a representation of the Clouds.

Nebuleæ, a Chymical Term, signifying the Salt of the moisture of a Cloud falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the heat of the Sun.

Nebulosus, (*Lat.*) misty, foggy, cloudy. Nebulous Signs, certain fixed Signs of a dull, pale, and obscure Light; so called because they look Cloudy, or generate Clouds, and setting with the Sun, render the Air troubled and dusky.

Necessary, that which happens infallibly, that we stand in absolute need of: Necessary is that which cannot neither not be, nor be otherwise than it is.

To *Necessitate*, (*Lat.*) to force as a thing of necessity.

Necessity absolute, is that by which a thing, without any supposition is so necessary, that it cannot be changed, and whose Opposite includes a Contradiction. Also Want, Poverty, Distress.

Necromancy, (*Greek*) a Divination by calling up deceased Bodies; also the black Art, or any kind of Conjuraton, by dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits.

Nectaræum, (*Greek*) pleasant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. e. a certain pleasant Drink which the Poets feign to have been the Drink of the Gods, and that whoever drunk of it, would become immortal. Among Physicians, *Nectar* signifies a medicinal Drink, but of a most delicious Colour, Taste, and Smell. Generally any excellent sort of Drink is called *Nectar*.

Necce, the Daughter of a Brother or a Sister.

Nefarious, (*Lat.*) heinous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (*Lat.*) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (*Lat.*) denying or gainfaying.

Negative Pregnant, in Common Law is when a Man being impleaded to have done a thing, upon such a day, denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negligence, want of Care, heedlessness, remifness in Business.

Negotiation, (*Lat.*) a Merchandizing, Trafficking, the management of publick Treaties and Affairs.

Negro, (*Ital.*) a Black-moor.

Negroponte, an Island now belonging to the *Turks*, (with its chief City of the same name) of the *Aegean* Sea, opposite to *Achaia*, it was anciently called *Eubœa*. In this Island, *Aristotle* is said to have died for grief, that he could not find out the ebbing and flowing of the *Euripus*.

Nebemiab, (*Hebr.*) The Rest of the Lord, a zealous Promoter of the reparation of *Jerusalem* (after the Captivity) which he carried on the more successfully, by the favour he had with King *Artaxerxes*, whose Butler he was. It becomes a frequent Christian name of Men.

Nesif. See *Nativo Habende*.

Neighbour, one that dwells, or is seated near to another: We say of Countries bordering one upon another, that they are Neighbours; *Spain* is a Neighbour to *France*.

Neighbourhood, said of Habitations near adjoining.

Nemas;

Nemæa, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Clona* and *Pellus*. Here it was that *Hercules* slew a Lion of a monstrous bigness, which from the place was called the *Nemæan Lion*; in remembrance of which exploit he instituted certain Games, called also *Nemæan Games*.

Nemausus, (*Nisus*) a Town of *Languedock* in *Gallia Narbonensis*, famous for its *Roman* Antiquities.

Neme, (*Old English*) signifying Uncle; used by those of *Staffordshire*.

Nemesis, the Goddess of Reward and Revenge, and the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; she was also called *Adrastia*, and *Ramnusia*, and placed by the *Egyptians* above the *Moon*.

Nennars, a Town which gives Title to a Duke in that part of *France*, which is called *L'Isle de France*.

Nemfaram, in the Chymical or *Paracelsian* Phrase, *Spirits in the Air*.

Nenubar, (*Arab.*) a certain Flower commonly called a *Water-Lily*.

Neoburgum, a Town in that part of the Empire, called the Circle of *Bavaria*, which gives Title to a Duke; also a Town of *Frieni* in *Denmark*, vulgarly called *Nyburg*.

Neopbyte, (*Greek*) a Plant newly set or planted; also metaphorically one newly entered into any Profession, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neots, a Saint *Neots*, a Parish in *Cornwall*, within which is a Well dedicated to *S. Keyne*, a Female Saint; the reputed virtue of the Water whereof is this, That whether Husband or Wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby. *Carnae*. Survey of *Cornwall*.

Nep, (*Nepeta*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Catmint*.

Nepenke, a certain Herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into *Wine*, expelleth *Sadness*. Some think it to be the same with *Englofa*.

Nephelean Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephele, the Son of a Brother or Sister.

Nephrick, (*Greek*) troubled with a Disease which causeth a pain in the Re ns of the Back.

Nepier's Cones or Rods. See *Napier's Bones*.

Neposim, fad of the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews in the Government of the Ecclesiastical State.

Neptime, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*. In the division of the World among *Saturn's* Sons, the Empire of the Sea fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the Sea, the Daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune*.

Nerve, (*Lat.*) a fibrous, round, long, white, porous Substance, which conveys the animal Spirits to make the Parts of the Body more movable and sensible.

Nerovity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i. e. certain organick parts of the Body, which cause strength and motion. It is also metaphorically taken for Strength or Vigor.

Nescius, or *Nescient*, (*Lat.*) ignorant, or not knowing.

Nesh, (*old word*) tender.

Nessus, one of the *Centaur*s, whom *Ision* beget upon a Cloud, formed into the likeness of *Juno*: He was slain by *Hercules*, for attempting to ravish his Wife *Deianira*.

Nest of Rabbits, a term used by Forcifers for a company of Rabbits.

Nestor, the Son of *Nelus* and *Chloris*; famous for his Prudence and Eloquence, and the great Age he lived to.

Nestorian, a sort of Hereticks so called from *Nestorius* their Founder: Their chief Tenet was, That there were two Persons, as well as two Natures in Christ.

Netting, (a Term in Navigation) those small Ropes which are ty'd together with Roperyarns, in the form of a Net with Malles.

Nittles, an Herb called in *Latin* *Uvica ab urundo*, because it raiseth blisters.

Nisborg. See *Neoburgum*.

Noever. See *Noevania*.

Nevin, a Town in *Caernarvonshire*; where, in the year 1284, the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welsh*, with solemn Jufts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the Memory of King *Arthur*.

Newfria, a Region of *Gallia Celtaica*, vulgarly called *Wesrich*. See *Normannia*.

Neths, in the Language of the Chymists is, a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of Infants new born.

Neutrall, (*Lat.*) indifferent, inclining to neither side.

Neutrality, a taking neither side, a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

New, That which has but lately happened, lately come to our knowledge, or appear'd to our Sight. New Wines, Wines of the last Vintage: a Child newly born, lately come into the World. *America* is the New World, unknown to the Ancients.

News, wanting the singular Number, Transactions of the present time, of which we know nothing till they are brought to pass. Advice which is brought us, either by word of mouth or sent in writing, of something lately performed.

Newark, a pleasant Town, seated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called, as it were, the New-work, from a stately Castle built in King *Stephen's* time, by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*. In this Town King *John* ended his days.

Newcastle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, situate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for Ships: It derived this Name from the new Castle built by *Robert*, Son to *William* the Conqueror. Some think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gatesfortum*.

New-College, a College in the University of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Windsor*.

New-England. See *Nova Anglia*.

Newport, (*Neopotum*) a Port-Town of *Ilanders*, also the chief Town of the *Ile of Wight*; and a Town in *Adenmuthsbhie*.

Newfol,

Newfol, or *Newbanfel*, a Town of *Upper Hungary*.

New-year's-gift, a gift presented to Friends, or great Persons, the first of *January*; a Custom derived from the ancient *Romans*, who used to offer Presents to the Emperors in the Capitol, though they were absent. In *Italy*, it is the Custom for the greatest Persons to give to the meanest, whereas here the meanest give to the greatest.

Nexible, (*Lat.*) easie to be knit.

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Nias-Hawk, (a term in Falconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the Nest, and not able to Prey for her self; also Metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicaragua, with its chief Town of the same name, a Subdivision of *Guinalmal*; one of the six Grand Provinces of *Northern America*.

Nicea, a City of *Bithymia*, famous for the great Synod or Council, which was kept there by the appointment of *Constantine* the Great, consisting of Three hundred and eighteen Bishops.

Nichols, are Issues, which the Sheriff who is oppos'd, lays, are nothing worth, and not to be levy'd, because of the insufficiency of the Parties that should pay them.

Niche, or *Nice*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a Wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas; (*Greek*) Victorious over the People.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks, who held it Lawful to have their Wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Anioch*, who was created by the Apostles; one of the seven Deacons.

Nicia, a Christian Name of Women, in *Greek*, Victorious.

Nicodemites, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made Profession of his Faith in private.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithymia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been visited by *Eusebius*, Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the *Arian* Heresie. It was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nicbor*.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*; so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicotian, a certain Plant, vulgarly called *Tobacco*. It was called *Nicotian*, from one *J. Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*.

A Niding, an *Old English* word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

Niddsdale, a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*, q. the Dale upon the River *Nidd*.

Nidrosia, one of the five Praefectures of *Norway*, the other four being *Bahusia*, *Aggerhusia*, *Bergerhusia*, and *Wardhusia*.

Nief, a Woman that is bound, or a Villain-Woman; but if the Marry a Freeman, she is thereby made free, because the her Husband are but one Person in Law.

Nieper, the vulgar name of the River *Borysbene*.

Nigella, a sort of Herb, otherwise called *Melanthium*, vulgarly *Gith*.

Niger, one of the chief Rivers of *Africa*, having its greatest stream in *Lilyps Interior*.

Night, a part of the Natural Day, during which the Sun appears not in our Horizon. Death is also said to be a long Night, that has no Morning.

Night-tales, (*Sax.*) by Night. **Nightmare**, or rather *Night-Mar*, (*Incubus*) from the *Danish* word *Mar*, evil. A Distemper caused by undigested humors, fuming up into the Brain, and stopping the passage of the Animal Spirits; so that the Body cannot move.

Nighthead, (*Salamm*) a Saturnine Plant, otherwise called *Duals*, and *Petty-Morrel*, and (*Lat.*) *Uva Pulvis*, *Cuculus*, & *Marella*.

Nigritia, or (*Nigritarum Regio*) one of the six grand Divisions of *Africa*; the other five being *Egypt*, *Barbary*, *Numbia*, *Libya*, the Kingdom of *Consi*, and *Aethiopia*.

Nilil diet, in Common Law is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the day assigned; whereupon Judgment passeth against him, as laying nothing.

Niliborum Clericus, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who maketh a Roll of all such Sums as are nichil'd by the Sheriff-upon Eftreats of the Green-wax, when such Sums are set on Persons, either not found out, or found not solvable; which Roll he delivereth into the Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Nil, the sparkles that fire from Metals tried in a Furnace. It is called in *Greek* *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (*old word*) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of *Egypt* and *Aethiopia*, counted the chieffest, and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its Name from *Nilus*, an ancient King of *Egypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every Year, and making the Soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea with seven Mouths, in the figure of a *Greek* Δ .

Nimbor (*French*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nimwegen, or *Neuimigen*, a Town of *Gulderland*, one of the *Eight United Provinces*, being the place appointed for the Congress or Treaty of Peace, between the King of *France*, and the Confederate Princes.

Niohis, the Daughter of *Tantalus*, and Sister of *Pelops*, who because she had adventured to prefer her self above *Juno*, was carried by a Whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a Stone.

Nipbates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the Greater, from *Allyria*. From this Hill, the River *Tigris* springs.

Nipper, a sort of Chyrurgions Instrument used for Amputation, but more especially appropriated to the Fingers and Toes.

Nisi Prius, a Writ Judicial that lieth where the Inquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of the Bench; the one party or the other,

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making Petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Country.

Nijmes, See *Nemanus*.

Nifroch, (*Hebr.*) flight, the name of an ancient Idol among the *Syrians*.

Nissa, a King of the *Megarenfes*, famous for his Purple Lock, upon which depended the Fate of his Life and Kingdom, cut off by his Daughter *Seilla*, in Love with *Amor*, who betrayed his City.

Nitor, (*Lat.*) cleanness, gayness, brightness. *Nitrous*, (*Lat.*) full of, or favouring of *Nitre*, which is a Concrete Salt Body, which in many things agrees with Salt, in many things differs from it, which difference is discerned by the Taste; the prevailing part of its Composition being Acid and Alkali.

Nivernia, or *Nivernous*, a Province of *Gallia Celtaica*, whose chief City is *Nivers* or *Nevers*.

Niscus, one of the Heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragon's Head: It is also called *Ingeniculum*, in *Greek Engonasin*.

N O.

Noah, (*Hebr.* ceasing, or resting) the Son of *Lamech*; he built an Ark, by God's appointment, wherein he saved himself and his Family from the Universal Deluge.

Noble, one raised above the Peasantry by his Birth, by his Preferments, or by the Favour of his Prince.

Nobility, (*French*) Nobility, Generosity, both of Blood, and Mind.

Noctant, (*Lat.*) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctambulo, One that walks in his sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous places, without perceiving it.

Nocturnal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Night-time, nightly; also a Nocturnal is substantively taken for a Night-dial. Signs and Planets are said to be Nocturnal, in which Passive Qualities, as Moisture and Dryness, excel.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the Night-time.

Nocturnus, (*Lat.*) hurt, damage, or harm.

Nodes, among Astronomers signify the Intersections of the Orbit, or Course of the Sun, commonly called the *Ecliptick*, and the Orbits of other Planets that have Latitude: so that the Point where a Planet passes over the *Ecliptick*, out of Southern Latitude into Northern, is called its *North Node*; and when it descends from North to South, its *South Node*; which change their Places in the *Zodiack*, like the Planets, but contrary to the succession of the Signs; but those of the Moon are chiefly taken notice of, commonly called the *Dragon's Head and Tail*.

Noise, besides the common acceptation of the word, signifies loud Rumour or Report, the general Discourse and Clamour of the Town upon Actions performed, or Facts committed. And therefore we say, Such a Piece of News makes a great Noise in the Town.

Noli me Tangere, a kind of Herb, whose Seed spurts away as soon as it is touched; also a Disease so called, wherein the Part affected, the oftner it is touched, the worse it grows; also a term signifying the *French Plague*.

Nomades, a certain People of *Scythia Europaea*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his Expedition into *Spain*.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del Oro*, a *Golden Castile*, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat less healthful, and otherwise obnoxious to Enemies at Sea; the Trade and chief Inhabitants are since removed to *Porto Bello*, or *S. Philip*. It was so called by *Didaco Niquefa*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress'd Weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his Men get on shore here.

Nombriel, a term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the Honour Point being the uppermost part, the Fess the middle part; the word signifieth in *French*, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the *Latin* word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the *Greek* *Calos*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names: Among the *Romans* there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the Names of all such as failed him as they passed; they were also such as we call the Cryers of a Court. A Catalogue of all the most usual words of a Language, for the ease of those who desire to learn it.

Nominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (*Lat.*) certain festival days among the *Romans*, wherein they gave Names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *Dies Iustitiae*.

Nomination, (*Lat.*) a naming; also in Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a power that a Man hath by virtue of a Mannor, or otherwise, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron, of a Benefice by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

Nominative Case, the first Case of a Noun that is declined.

Nompareil, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd, much above others.

Nonalibis, (a term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiff, whereby he is disabled from Commencing any Suit in Law.

Nonage, in Common Law, is the time of a Man's (or Woman's) being under Age. See *Age*.

Nonagesimus Gradus, or the 90th Degree, of use in the Computation of Eclipses, and other matters in Astronomy.

Nona Sphaera, usually termed the *Primum Mobile*, is above the *Starry Heaven*, and carrying with it all the Inferiour Spheres with a most swift Motion from East to West, finishing its Revolution in 24 hours.

Nonclaim, is an exception against a Man that claimeth not within the time limited by Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right Wits, signifieth in Common Law, first, an Idiot born; secondly, one that by accident loseth

his

his Wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a Drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the general Answer to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth deny the Fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiff.

Non est factum, an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man deniyeth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is pleaded.

Non liquet, a Law term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Trial.

Non omittis propter liberationem, a Writ to the Sheriff to enter another Bailiff's Jurisdiction.

Nonpareil (*French*) *Vid.* *Nonpareil*.

Nonpresence, the unlawful absence of a Beneficed Man from his Spiritual Charge.

Non sane memoria, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiff, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff, or Defendant; when the matter is to far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non sum Informatus, an Answer made by an Attorney, who is commanded by the Court to say something in behalf of his Client, by which he is deemed to have nothing to say for his Client, and so Judgment passes against him.

Non Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the days of the King's Peace.

Nonnes of a Month, so called, *A non sacrificandi*, because during them, no Sacrifices were made to any of the gods, are certain days reckoned backward from the Ides to the Calends, or first day. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are six days; in other Months, but four.

To stand at a Non-plus, (*Lat.*) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonplus, (a term in Musick) being a very quick time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Nonrines. See *Præmonstratensis*.

Noricum, a Country of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*; it is divided from *Vindolicia*, by the River *Enus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cecius*.

Norimberg. See *Norumberga*.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Country of *Gallia Celtaica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a People anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles the Great*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in, it being formerly called *Neufria*; and the People were all Baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose Name was changed into *Robert*.

Norroy, the Title of one of the three Kings of Arms, so called, as having the Northern part of *England* for his Province, as *Clarencieux* hath the Southern.

Norhallerton, or *Norhalberton*, the chief Town of *Norhallertonsire*, being a part of *Yorkshire*, anciently so called. Near this Town was fought that famous pitched Field, commonly called the Battle of the Standard, where *Ralph* Bishop of

Durham overthrew *David* King of *Scots*: It was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together, so much used by the *Italians*.

Norhampton, the chief Town of *Norhamptonshire*, so called by contraction from *Norhampton-don*. Near this place was fought that bloody Battle, wherein King *Henry the Sixth* was taken Prisoner by *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Northern Signs, the first six Signs so called, because they decline from the Equinoctial Northward.

Norumbria, or *Norumberland*, a great Shire or rather Province in the North of *England*, and once a particular Kingdom in the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

Norumberga, (*Norimberg*) one of the four free Cities in that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of *Francia*; the other three being *Rosenburg*, *Wiesheim*, and *Schwinsford*.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norway*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a jelly of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the Earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwich, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Norhwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek; *Wick*, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, the Creek or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sveno the Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flourished again after the Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*.

Lewis the Frenchman won it by assault from King *John*.

Notable, Excellent, Singular, Remarkable, Considerable.

Notary, (*Lat.*) one that takes Notes, and makes a short Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a term in Falconry. See *Pruneth*.

Note, a Remark or Explication set in the Margin, or at the lower end of a Page of a Book for the better understanding of it. A short Writing, containing a brief Account of Business. Also Repose, Quality, Item.

Notification, (*Lat.*) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (*Lat.*) understanding or knowledge. The Idea of any thing formed in the Mind. The Image or Figure by which any thing is represented in the Mind: Notions are certain Principles which are thought to be innate, and consequently manifest by their own light, founded upon no Proofs, but infused by God into the Mind of Man, that they might be the Grounds of all Perceptions and Conclusions in Sciences, by which they are demonstrated.

Northingham, the chief Town of *Nottinghamshire*. It is so called by a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snotengabam*, i. e. A Houfe of Dens or Caves. It hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Ethelred*, King

of the West Saxons, and his Brother *Ælfred*, who were fired up by *Buribred*, King of the Mercians, against them.

Nova Albion, one of the Nine Provinces of that part of Northern America, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the Southern Sea; the rest being *Nova Gallicia*, *Nova Biscaia*, *Nova Mexico*, *California*, *Cibola*, *Tontoneac*, and *Quirova*.

Nova Anglia, or *New England*, a large Colony or Plantation, of the English, in that part of Northern America which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the North Sea; and at first, accounted a part of Virginia, but more particularly discovered by Captain *Gosnold* in the Year of our Lord 1602.

Nova Belgium, a Division of that part of Northern America, which was anciently comprehended under the name of Virginia.

Nova Biscaia. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Francia, a Province of Northern America, part whereof is called *Acadia*.

Nova Gallicia. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Granada, one of the Six grand Regions of that part of Southern America which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, the rest being *Castilla Aurea*, *Papayan*, *Peruvia*, *Chile*, and *Chica*.

Nova Hispania, a large Region of Northern America, on the North Sea, in which is contained the great Kingdom of Mexico.

Nova Mexico. See *Nova Albion*.

Nova Zembla, one of the remotest Islands of the Northern or Hyperborean Sea.

Nova Tabule, (*Lat.*) certain Tables among the ancient Romans, whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancelled and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second Marriages, and held, that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novel Assignment, is where a Man brings Trespasses for breaking his Clofe, and the Defendant justifies in a Place where no Trespass was done; but the Plaintiff assigns the Place where the Trespass was done.

Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperor *Justinian*, after the *Codex*: Also certain little Tales or Romances.

Novelty, whatever is new, whatever we have not seen before. And many times it signifies Innovation in Government or Religion.

November, so called because it is the ninth Month from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Country of *Gasoign* in France; whose chief Cities are *Bourdeaux* and *Toulouse*.

Novendial, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine days.

Novennial, (*Lat.*) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (*Lat. Tyro, Greek Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders; also a young beginner in any Art, or Profession. Whence *Noviciate*, a Noviceship or Apprenticeship.

Novilunium, all the time before and after the Moon's Conjunction with the Sun, wherein light is not visible.

To *Nourish*, to afford necessary Food for the support of Life.

Nourishment, Food that turns into the Substance of the Body.

Novosed (*French Nouer*) tied in a knot, a term in Heraldry.

Novissius, (*Lat.*) guilty; also hurtful or offensive.

N U.

Nubia, a very rich and fertile Kingdom in that part of Africa, which is called *Nigritia* or *Nigritarum Regio*. Here the Portuguese have the strong Town of *St. Georges*, fortified with a strong Castle; here also is that vast high Promontory, called *Serra Laena*.

Nudation, (*Lat.*) a making bare, or naked.

Nude-contract, in Common-Law, is a bare Contract, or Promise of any thing, without assigning or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudus, Pledgers made of Lint, or Cotton-Wool, and dipped in some Ointment; to be used in Sores, Wounds, or Discharges of the Womb.

Nudity, (*Lat.*) nakedness, barrenness.

Nugation, (*Lat.*) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nuisance*. See *Amoyance*.

Nullifidians, (*Lat.*) one of no Faith or Honesty.

Nullity, (*Lat.*) nothing, or the being of no effect.

Nullo, (*Aritim*) a Cipher, that before another figure stands for nothing; but set after, it increases the value of it.

Numa Pompilius, the Second King of the Romans, a Sabine born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial*, *Marital*, and *Quirinal* *Elamini*; made the Twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest; consecrated the *Vestal* Virgins, distinguish'd the days into hallowed and unhallowed, and divided the Year into Twelve Months; and that these things might gain the greater credit with the People, he feigned, that every Night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Egeria*, and that what he had instituted, was by her appointment.

Number, a multitude composed of Units.

The Golden Number is a Revolution of 19 Years, after which the Sun and Moon repeat the same Stations and Dispositions as before; so that the New Moons happen the same Days and Months as formerly.

The upper Number of a Fraction, as in $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 is the Numerator, 4 the Denominator.

Numbles, (*French*) the Entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeral Letters, those Letters which are made use of for the expressing of Numbers, as V. for 5. X. for 10. L. for 50. C. for 100. D. for 500. M. for 1000.

Numerals, (*Lat.*) a term in Grammar, those words which express Number, and are divided into Cardinal and Ordinal; Cardinal Numerals, into Cardinal and Ordinal; Cardinal Numerals, are

are those which express the number of things, as one, two, three, four; Ordinal, those which express the order of things.

Numeration, (*Lat.*) a numbering; in Arithmetick it is the Art of expressing and writing down any Sum proposed or conceived by due figures and places.

Numerical, (*Lat.*) belonging to number; also a term in Logic, as, Numerical difference, is that difference, which together with the lowermost Species, constitutes the Individuum.

Nun, (*Dutch*) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her self to perpetual Virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church. Also the name of *Jehovah's* Father, signifying in Hebrew Son, or Posterity.

Nuncupation, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Messenger, Legate, or Ambassador; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to any Messenger or Ambassador from the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nunciary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fairs, or Markets; whence *Nunciation*, a Trafficking, or Traffic.

Nuper obit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deformed by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors die seized in Fee-simple.

Nuptial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Marriage, or Wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, i. e. a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nuisance, is where any Man raises a Wall, or stops any Water, or does any thing upon his own Ground, to the unlawful damage of his Neighbour.

Nodding, (*Lat.*) a nodding.

Nourition, (*Lat.*) a nourishing, a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any Corporal Substance is repaired by convenient Nourishment.

N Y.

Nye of Pheasants, a flight of Pheasants.

Nymph. See *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural Goddesses; of which some were called the Nymphs of the Woods, or *Dryades*; some of the Mountains, or *Orades*; some of the Waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (*French*) a little Nymph.

Nymphidice, a sort of Airy Spirits mentioned by *Paracelsus*.

Nysa, a City built by *Bacchus* in India, being situate in a very fruitful soil; also one of the tops of the Mountain *Parnassus*, consecrate to *Bacchus*.

O A.

O A K, (*Quercus*) one of the Glandiferous or Mast-bearing Trees.

O B.

Ob, a River of Asia, to which a line drawn from the River *Tanais*, is accounted a part of the bound of Europe toward Asia.

Obadiab, (*Hebr.*) *Servant of the Lord*, the Steward or Governour of King *Abak's* house: also the name of a Prophet, whose Book of Prophecies is among the rest that is preserved of the Old Testament. It is among us frequently used for a Christian Name of Men.

Obambulation, (*Lat.*) a walking abroad, about, or againt.

Obdufion, (*Lat.*) a covering about.

Obduratum, (*Lat.*) a hardning, a growing obdurate againt.

Obedience, is a Vertue, by which one Person submitting himself to another, as it behoves and becomes him, not only listens to his Voice and Command, but without reluctance submits to him to the utmost of his ability. Said also of that Subjection which People owe to the Supreme Magistrate.

Obedientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time; also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiors.

Obelisk, (*Greek*) a great fone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; erected both for Ornament and Memorial, and many times engraved with Inscriptions and Hieroglyphicks; differing only from a Pyramid, in that the Basis is much narrower than that of a Pyramid: Also a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amiss, and better left out, then inserted.

Obeftite, (*Ital.*) grossness, or fanness.

Obeying Signs, the Southern, or six last Signs of the Zodiac are so called.

Obiect, that which is oppos'd to our sight, or which strikes our Senses, or which is represented to our Imagination: That which we look upon, or mainly examine in our Application to any Art or Science; the matter upon which we spend our Labour, and our Reasoning.

Objection, (*Lat.*) a casting againt; also a laying to ones charge. In Rhetorick it is a figure of sentence, in which we produce the words of an Opponent, that we may answer them: It is otherwise called *Opposition*, and in *Greek* *Antiphrasos*.

An *Obit*, (*Lat.*) an Anniversary-Office for the Dead, an Obeftique, Dirge, or Funeral-Song.

Objuratum, (*Lat.*) a binding by Oath againt; any person or thing.

Objuratum, (*Lat.*) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (*French*) a Soldier; who being mained in the Wars, is maintained in an *abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self. In Rhetorick, it is the same figure which in *Greek* is called *Epitimesis*.

Oblate.

Obsequy, (Lat.) old debts laid to the present Sheriff's charge, put to his Account.

Oblation, (Lat.) an Offering; more especially that which is offered by Religious Persons to the Church, or to Pious Uses; also a Toll, or Subsidy.

Oblectation, (Lat.) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self. A being indebted to another.

Obligation, (Lat.) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing by word or writing. It is also taken for the Load or Writing it self, wherein the Obligee, or Person that enters into Bond is bound to the Obligor, or Person to whom the Bond is made. Also laid in general of the good Offices that are done reciprocally in the course of our Living, whether in slight things, or matters of Importance.

Obligatory, (Lat.) binding or laying an Obligation.

Obliging, Civil, Courteous, ready to do a Kindness.

Oblivious, (Lat.) crooked, awry.

Oblivious Cases in Grammar, are most properly the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, and *Ablative*; however, some will have all *Oblivious* but the *Nominative*.

Oblivious Line, in Geometry is defined to be that which lies unequally between its two terms.

Oblivious, the posture of a thing that is not stretch or perpendicular.

Obliteration, (Lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (Lat.) forgetfulness, a loss of the Idea's of things once perceived out of the Brain, which happens when things make but a light impression upon the Brain.

Oblong, a Figure in Geometry, of four sides, and rectangular, but not equilateral, or not having all the sides equal to one another, tho' its opposite sides are.

Oblongy, (Lat.) a speaking evil against any one, a back-biting, a slandering.

Obliviousness, (Lat.) a remaining silent, or holding ones peace.

Oblivious, (Lat.) guilty, or faulty, lyable to punishment.

Obliviousness, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring with Clouds.

Obole, (Lat.) a certain kind of Coin, valuing with us about a half-penny; also the weight of 10 Grains, or half a Scruple among the Physicians.

Obrivum, q. *Obrivum*, sine Gold, Gold of *Obrivum*.

Obrivous, (Lat.) ribaldry, bawdiness, lasciviousness, unclean speech, or action.

Obrivous, that which receives but little or no light: Said of things or Expressions that are not clear and intelligible. A Man is said to live *oblivously*, that lives retir'd and unknown to the World: Or to be of an *oblivous* Birth, who is of mean Parentage.

Obrivous, (Lat.) a making dark, or obscure.

Obrivous, Privation of light, whether in the whole, or in part. Said of things also that are not clear to the understanding.

Obrivous, (Lat.) a beseeching, or praying earnestly.

Obrivous, (Lat.) dutiful, obedient, diligent to please.

Obrivous, (French) Funeral Rites from the Latin word *Obrivous*, i. e. duty; because, in accompanying the dead Corps to the Grave, we perform a civil duty to the person of the dead.

Obrivous, (Lat.) diligently marking; also dutiful, respectful; there are also a sort of *Obrivous*, or gray Fryars, instituted by St. Francis of *Affissium*, who are called *Obrivous*.

Obrivous, or *Obrivous*, The Obedience we owe to Laws Divine and Humane. The Art of *Obrivous*, Remarking, and making Experiences. The Remarks and Criticisms made upon an Author by way of Comment, Illustration, and Explanation.

To *Obrivous*, to obey, or follow a Rule or Law, diligently to examine a thing, and consider the Nature, Motions, Qualities, and Properties of it; to take heed of what we say or do, in Navigation; to *Obrivous*, is to take the height of the Sun at 12 a Clock, or of the North Star at Night, or by finding the *Azimuth* and *Azimuth*.

Obrivous, (Lat.) a besieging, beleaguering, or encompassing about.

Obrivous-stone, a kind of precious stone, spoken for by *Pliny* in his Natural History. *Camden* thinketh it to be the same with our *Canole cole*.

Obrivous, (Lat.) belonging to a Siege, whence an *Obrivous* Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiseth an extraordinary Siege; an Honour often conferred by the ancient *Romans* upon their Captains.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a sealing up.

Obrivous, (Lat.) grown old, or out of use, or fashion.

Obrivous, (Lat.) as it were a standing against, a let, or hindrance that obstructs the success of any Design. Worldly Interest is a great *Obrivous* to the Conversion of most Men.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a doing the Office of a Widwife.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) A Vice in the Will, a stubborn Resolvedness to do a thing right or wrong, a fixedness in the maintaining an Opinion, tho never so much against Reason.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a stopping up.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a making a loud noise.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a stopping, or shutting up; also a hindring of the passage of the Humours in the Bodies of Creatures.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a stupefying, astonishing, or making ashead.

To *Obrivous*, to succeed in the demand or pursuit of a thing.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) an humble requesting, or beseeching, a calling God to witness for any thing.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or back-biting.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a stopping, shutting, or closing up.

Obrivous, (Lat.) blunt, having a dull point or edge; also heavy, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an

an *Obrivous* Angle is, when two Lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

To *Obrivous*, to meet, in order to withstand or oppose.

Obrivous, (Lat.) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) an obscuring, or shadowing over.

O C

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a blinding.

Obrivousness, Chance or Fortune that affords a favourable Time or Place to accomplish a Business. Also the Cause or Subject of a Thing. Such a one was the Occasion of such a Quarrel.

Obrivousness, That Part of the Horizon, where the Equator or a Star therein descends into the Lower Hemisphere.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) belonging to the Occident, i. e. the going down of the Sun, or the West-part of the World; also when a Planet seteth after the Sun, and is seen above the Horizon after it.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) setting, falling, or going down.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the Head, which is called *Occiput*.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) hidden, secret, privy, unseen.

Obrivousness, a Term in Astronomy, shewing that a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight.

Obrivousness, is when a Man makes a Lease to another for the Term of the Life of a Third Person. The Lessee dying, He who first enters shall hold the Land as *Obrivousness* during the Life of the third Person.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a using; also Business or Employment; also a Mystry or Art.

To *Obrivousness*, to happen; also to meet with: Whence Occurrence, an Accident that happens by Chance, an intervening Accident.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) belonging to the Ocean, i. e. the broad and main Sea which compasseth the World, and hath several Denominations according to the several Regions to which it is annex'd.

Among the Poets, the Son of *Celus* and *Vesta* is called *Obrivousness*, who marrying with *Turby*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) such a Government, wherein the common People or Multitude bear sway.

Obrivousness, a Term in Navigation. See *Obrivousness*.

Obrivousness, as *Obrivousness* *Hilary*, i. e. the Eighth day inclusively after St. *Hilary*. See Returns of the four Terms.

Obrivousness, a Solid Figure contain'd under three Triangles, equal, and equilateral.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) having Eight Angles, or Corners, a Term in Geometry.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) a Musical Proportion call'd an Eighth; also the Eighth day next after some principal Feast of the Year.

Obrivousness, a Book is said to be in *Obrivousness*, when it consisteth of Sheets doubled into eight Leaves a piece.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) comprehending the space of Eight years.

Obrivousness, so called, because it is the Eighth Month from *March*.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) belonging to the number Eight.

Obrivousness, Ninety years old.

Obrivousness, (Greek) a Geometrical Figure consisting of Eight Angles.

Obrivousness, (Lat.) belonging to the Eyes, as *Obrivousness* Testimony.

Obrivousness, one that particularly applies himself to study the Cure of the Eyes.

Obrivousness *Bali*, is a semi-transparent Gem, the body white, and black in the midst, like the sight of the Eye, being encompassed with an Iris, so that it resembles an Eye.

Obrivousness *Chrysi*, a certain Herb very good for the Eyes, otherwise call'd wild *Clary*.

Obrivousness *Tauri*, a Constellation in 24 degrees, 29 minutes of *Gemini*.

O D

Oda *Bahaw*, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam Oglans*, though they themselves are at first *Agiam Oglans*, for the most part.

Ode, a short Lyrick Poem, consisting of short and long Verses rhiming unequally and generally made upon delightful Subjects.

Odelet (*Dimin.*) a short *Ode*.

Odera, (*Oder*) a River of *Germany*, upon which stands the City of *Frankford* in upper *Saxony*.

Odie *et* *Atia*, an Old *Writ*, formerly directed to the Sheriff to inquire whether a Man committed to Prison upon Suspicion of Murder were justly committed, or only upon Malice.

Odius, a Latin word signifying Hatred, now frequently used in *English* in the same Signification. Whence *Odius*, hateful, that which the Mind has a willing Aversion to.

Odonalgie, (*Greek*) a Pain in the Teeth, the Toothach.

Odoniferous, (Lat.) sweet-smelling, bearing Perfumes, or Odours.

Oduor, (Lat.) a Scent or Smell. The Motion of some fuming Exhalation continu'd to the Caruncles of the Nostrils: Or rather the Impression which contain little volatile Salts, that exhale continually from Bodies, make upon the Nostrils. Also the Impression which the Scent of Bodies leave in the Air, and perceiv'd by none but Dogs and other Creatures of an exquisite Smell.

O E

Oeconomy, the prudent Management of a Family or Estate, whether his own or another Mans. Sometimes it signifies good order and disposal of Things. Thus we admire the *Oeconomy* of the parts of humane Bodies.

Oecumenical, (*Greek*) belonging to *Oecumeny*.

Oecumenical, (*Greek*) belonging to the whole World, universal; whence *Oecumenical* or *Universal* Councils.

Oedipus, the Son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocasta* the Daughter of *Crem*: when he came

came to age, he unfolded the Riddle of *Sphinx*; whence his Name is become proverbial among the common folk, for an Expounder of Riddles.

Onanias, a Name anciently by some attributed to Italy (as by others *Asionia*, *Hesperia* and *Saturnia*) by reason of its abounding with delicate Vines, from the Greek word *ovv* Wine.

Orophagus, (Greek) the moutn of the Stomach, the Gullet.

O F

Offence, an Injury done to any one, either in Person, Estate, or Honour.

To *Offend*, to wrong, to injure, either in Word or Deed; To transgress the Commands of God and the Church.

Offence, displeasing, not easy to be endur'd. *Offertory*, (Lat.) a Part of the Mass; also a Place where Offerings are kept.

Office, an Employment that gives a Man Authority and Power to do a thing Sometimes the Duty of one that is in Office.

An *Official*, (Lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spiritual Jurisdiction.

Officious, (Lat.) dutiful, or serviceable. More commonly us'd in an ill Sense, double diligent, fawningly obsequious.

Offing, in Navigation, is the open Sea, from the Shore, or the Midst of any great Stream.

Offuscation, (Lat.) a shadowing, a making dark or dusky.

Ofon, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa's* Town.

O G

Og, (Hebr. Roasted Bread, or Mock) a great Giant, and King of *Babylon*, who was vanquish'd and put to death by the *Israelites*.

Ogdistich, (Greek) an Epigram or a Stanza, consisting of eight Verses.

Ogize, or *Ogez*, (French) a Wreath, Circlet, or round Band in Architecture.

Ogreffs, certain round Figures in Heraldry resembling Pellets, always of a fable colour.

Ogzeas, an ancient King of *Beotia* who built the City of *Thebes*. In his time happened a very great Flood, called the *Ogzean* Flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but less than *Noah's* Flood.

O I

Oislerbit, a certain Herb, otherwise called Snake-weed, in *Latin Biforta*.

O K

Oker, a Colour used in Painting, whereof there are several kinds; *Oker de laker*, or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

Okum, a term in Navigation; old Ropes torn in pieces like Match, or Hurds of Flax, used in Calking of Ships.

O L

Old, stricken in Years, of long Continence, out of Date.

Ollenburg, a German Province, and Earldom in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

Oligimus, (Lat.) partaking of the nature of Oyl, or out of which Oyl may be press'd.

Oleander, a certain Shrub call'd Rose-bay, in Greek *Rhododendron*, or *Rhodapine*.

Olevo, an Island in the *Aquitain* Bay, famous for its ancient Laws and Customs; and abounding with excellent Wine and Salt; it is six mile in length, three in breadth, and contains six Villages.

Olfactory, (Lat.) belonging to the sense of Smelling.

Olibanum, a Gum that comes forth in large white Drops, and weighy; of a sharp and bitter taste, and penetrating Smell.

Olicana, the ancient Name of a Town in *Torkshire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Proprietor in *Britain*, and is thought to have been the same with that which is now call'd *Ilkely*.

Oliid, (Lat.) rank smelling, having a strong Savour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Commonwealth by a few.

Olinde, a well fortified Town of *Pernambuco*, one of the 13 Praefectures of *Brasile*, it was taken from the *Portugueses* by the *Hollanders*, Anno Dom. 1630.

Olivaster, (Lat.) of an Olive-colour; also a wild Olive Tree.

Oliver, the proper Name of a Man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Olla Podrida, (Span.) a Hotchpot, or dish of Meat, consisting of several Ingredients, whereof the chiefest is *Bacon*, whence the Spanish Proverb. *Ny Sermon in Agosino*; *Ny Olla in Locmo*. It is somewhat like that which the French call a *Bijque*.

Olanus, the second Town of the *Dutchy* of *Moravia*, one of the three Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; the other two being *Silesia* and *Lusatia*.

Olofernes, the General of *Nebuchadnezar's* Army, who was slain by *Judith*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were solemnized the great Games instituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the Name of this City called the *Olympian* Games, and were celebrated every fifth Year, which space was observed as an Epoch of Time by the *Greeks*, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympiads, the Space of Four Years among the *Greeks*, which serv'd them for a Computation of Time; and this Computation came from the Celebration of the *Olympick* Games, which were performed every four Years. The first *Olympiad* began in the Year 3938. of the *Julian* Period, in the Year 3288. from the Creation of the World, and 777. before the Birth of *Christ*.

Olympia,

Olympias, the Name of the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, and other Women famous in ancient History; and thence in after ages derived as a Phenomenon to other Women.

Olympick, said only of the *Olympick* Games, of which see before in *Olympia*.

Olympus, a Hill in that part of *Theffaly*, that lieth against *Macedon*; the top of this Hill toucheth the Clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the Seat of the Gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon* won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the Soldiers with Money.

Olyppo, or *Ulyppo*, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly call'd *Lisbon*. See *Ulyppo*.

O M

Ombraze, (French) a Shadow; also a Colour or Pretence.

Omega, (Greek) the last Letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is also used Metaphorically for the End of any thing.

Ometz, (French) a Pan-cake, or Froife.

Omentum, the Caul, or Suet wherein the Bowels are wrapt.

Omer, a certain Measure among the *Hebrews*.

Ominous, (Lat.) portending good or ill Luck; but most commonly it is taken in the worst Sense.

Omission, (Lat.) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass. In Rhetorick it is the same Figure with that which in Greek is call'd *Anisphafr*.

Omnifarious, (Lat.) divers, sundry, of all sorts.

Omniparent, (Lat.) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (Lat.) all-mighty, all-powerful.

Omnipresent, (Lat.) present in all places.

Omniscious, or *Omniscient*, (Lat.) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (Lat.) wandering every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (Lat.) eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omopecta, or *Homopecta*, the Shoulder-blade, a broad and triangular Bone, which constitutes the Breadth of the Shoulder, thin in the middle, but thick in its Processes on each side one, lying upon the upper Ribs behind like a Target.

Omphale, a Queen of *Lydia*, with whom *Hercules* falling in love, the compelled him to fit and spin, while the leaving her Distaff, put on his Arms.

Ommis, (Hebr. a rebellious or bitter people.) the Name of one of the Usurpers of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

O N

Onagre, (Lat.) a wild Ass; also a certain Engin used by the Ancients, out of which they used to shoot great stones.

One-berry. See *Herb Paris*.

One-blade, (*Monophyllon*, or *Unifolium*) an Herb good, especially in Wounds of the Nerves.

Operation, (Lat.) a loading, or burthening.

Onomancy, (Lat.) a Divination by Names; also a repeating of many Names by the Art of Memory.

Onomatopœia, (Greek) the feigning of a Name from any kind of Sound; as *Bombarda*, i. e. a Gun, from the sounding of *Bomb*.

Onpriss, (old word) downward.

Ontought, (Dutch) a storming, or fierce Assault upon any Place.

Oncyra, an Arabian Plant, which weeps a juice that some are of opinion congeals into the *Omyx* Stone.

Omyx, a certain precious Stone, so called from the Greek word *Omyx*; i. e. a Nail of a Mans hand; because it is of a whitish and black Colour, resembling the Colour of a Mans Nail. It is brought from *Arabia* mixt with Grideline.

O P

Opacous, (Lat.) shady, obscure, darkned, that is not transparent.

Opal, (Greek) a precious Stone of divers Colours, yellowish, green, and purple, and indeed of all the Colours of the Rainbow; but if you break the Stone, all the Colours vanish; which shews that the other Colours proceed from the two principal Colours.

Opesbin, a Town belonging to the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Opening of Gates, is when a Planet applies it self to another who ruleth the Figure opposite to his House; or when one Planet separates from another, and applies immediately to one that hath dominion by House, in the Sign opposite to those ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by Body or Aspect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem in use among the *Italians*, performed by Voices, and Instrumental Musick in a recitative Style, and adorned with Scenes in Perspective.

Operation, (Lat.) a working or labouring. It signifies a Chymical Process, as well as a Chyrurgical Operation, which is a Cure performed by the Hand of a Surgeon, artificially guided by the Knowledge of Anatomy.

Operator, a Workman in any Art or Faculty, more particularly it signifies an Empyric or Mountebank that sells his Drugs and his Remedies in publick upon a Theatre.

Ophthalmick Remedies, Remedies for the Eyes.

Ophthalmy, (Greek) a certain Disease of the Eye, rising from an Inflammation of the Tunicles of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood, collected and extravasated there, because it cannot return by the Veins.

Ophites, (Greek) a kind of Marble, variegat'd like a Serpent.

Opib, a Place mentioned in Holy Scripture as a place from whence Gold was brought, and therefore by some supposed to be the same with that which we now call *Peru*.

Ophicent, a Constellation in *Sagittary*.

D d d d *Ophiu'a*,

Opbussa, an Island in the *Balearick* Sea; so called from the abundance of Serpents which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (*Lat.*) a Confection taken inwardly, of a Confluence like those Opiates in the Shops, Treacle or Mithridate, and made up into several Doses of several Ingredients mixed with Honey or Syrup.

Opimus, (*Lat.*) fat, or gross: Also rich, or plentiful.

To *Opine*, to give a Mans Suffrage, to speak his Advice in any Election, Debate or Consultation.

Opiniastretie, (*French*) Opiniativeness, Obstinacy, a wilful persisting in any Opinion.

Opinion, the Thought of him who gives his Advice upon any thing that is debated or consulted upon. The particular Sentiment a Man forms to himself in Reasoning.

Opisthotonus, (*Greek*) a kind of Cramp, or Stretching of the Muscle of the Neck backward.

Opitulation, (*Lat.*) Helping, or aiding.

Opium, the condensed Juice of Poppies, but the best is made of Drops.

Opobalsamum, (*Greek*) a thick, whitish, transparent Liquor, smelling much like Turpentine, but more pleasant, proceeding by Incision made in the Branches of the Shrub, called *Balsammum*, during the Dog-days.

Opopanax, (*Greek*) the Sap or Liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, or *Hercules's Wound-wort*, which grows in hot Countries.

Opportunity, (*Lat.*) a Pawning, or laying in pledge.

Opulation, (*Lat.*) an Obstruction, or Stoppage in the inner Parts of the Passages that serve for the animal Functions, by ill Humors.

Opulsion, (*Lat.*) a filling up.

An *Opponent*, (*Lat.*) a Withstander, a Contradictor; one that maintaineth a contrary Argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportunum, (*Lat.*) fit, seasonable, convenient.

Opportunity, Time and Place favourable for the performing or demanding any thing.

Opposite, (*Lat.*) contrary, over against: also Opposites substantively used, signifie in Logic, things relatively opposed, as Master and Servant; or privatively, as Light and Darkness; or contraries, as Knowledge and Ignorance.

Opposition, (*Lat.*) a contrary setting against, also a Resisting. In Astrology, it is when two Planets, being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another, diametrically opposite. In Rhetorick, it is a Figure of Sentence, the same with *Objection*. See *Objection*.

To *Oppress*, to vex, to torment an Inferiour, or a weaker Person, by Authority and Violence.

Lapis Opprobrii, or, *The Stone of Reproach*, a Stone fixed in the most publick place of *Padana*; to which, whatever Debtors resort, and there acknowledge what they owe, and to whom, and their Inability, shall be free from all Prosecution.

Opprobrious, (*Lat.*) reproaching, upbraiding or reviling.

Opprobrium, a *Latin* Word become *English*, the Shame that sticks continually to a leud and villainous *Ad.*

Oppugnatio, (*Lat.*) a fighting against, an assaulting or laying siege unto; also a violent Opposing.

Oppositive-Mood, in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Opticks, an Art which demonstrates the Manner and Properties of all Radiations, direct, broken and reflected. It consists of two Parts.

Catopticks, that treats of the Reflexion of Light; *Diopticks*, of the Refraction of the Sight.

Optick-Nerve, that which carries the visible Species from the Eye to the Common Senfory.

Optimacy, (*Lat.*) a governing of the Commonwealth, by the nobler sort of Persons.

Optium, (*Lat.*) Election, Choice, Wish, or Desire.

Opulency, (*Lat.*) riches, wealth, plenty.

O R

Or, (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, expressing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an insipid Taste, called in *Latin* *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (*Lat.*) an Answer or Counsel given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine Revelation, a Saying whose Truth is unquestionable. Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceased immediately after the coming of Christ.

Oracular, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or having the Authority of an Oracle.

Oral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Mouth, Face, or Vifage. The same as *Verbal*.

Oran, a Sea-coast Town of the Kingdom of *Ffs* in *Barbary*. It was taken from the *Moors* by the *Spaniards*, under *Petrus Navarrois* in the year 1509.

Orange, a Round Fruit, of a yellowish Colour, full of an acid Juice, proper for Sauces.

Oration, (*Lat.*) a common Discourse, a Series of Words. Also a studied and polished Discourse or Speech pronounced in publick, or composed to that effect.

Oratory, (*Lat.*) Eloquence; also a Chappel, or Place dedicated to Prayer.

Orator, an eloquent Person, one that understands Rhetorick, and knows how to make use of it.

Oratorians, an Order of Regular Priests, so called from the Oratory of *S. Jerome* in *Rome*, where they used to pray; they were instituted by *S. Philip Nerius*, a *Florantine*; and in the year of our Lord 1564. had the confirmation of Pope *Pius* the Fourth.

Orbation, (*Lat.*) a bereaving, depriving, or making desolate.

Orb, is taken for the Deferent of each Planet, which is vulgarly called its Sphere; tho' an Orb differs from a Sphere: for a Sphere properly signifies a Globe contained under one only Superf.

Superficies, whereas an Orb is a Spherical Body, limited with two Superficies, one outward and Convex, the other inward and Concave. And therefore look how many Heavens, so many Orbs there are, the higher encompassing the lower, like the Coats of an Onion.

Orbicular, (*Lat.*) round, in fashion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbit, is properly the Traçt left by a Wheel in the Road; but Astronomers use the word to signify the way or course of the Sun, particularly called the Ecliptick, as also of any other Planet moving on according to the Circle of its Latitude.

Orbitello, a Town in the Territory of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Dominion of the King of *Spain*.

Orbitry, (*Lat.*) the lack of Parents or Children, generally any want.

Orcaades, certain Islands in the *British* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Isles of *Orkeny*.

An *Orch* or *Orck*, a monstrous Fish, vulgarly called a Whirl-pool; also, a Butt for Wine or Figs.

Orchamus, (*Arab. Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spanish* *Buglossi*, or *Wild Buglossi*; in *Greek* *Anchusa*.

Orchil, or *Orchal*, a certain Stone like *Allum*, wherewith *Dyers* use to colour red: In some old Statutes it seemeth to be the same thing with *Cork*.

Orchestra, (*Greek*) that part in a Theatre between the Scene where the Players acted, and the Seats where the Spectators sat.

Orcus, a River of *Thessaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whose Waters are so thick, that they swim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flows; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (*a Saxon* word signifying Judgment) a kind of Purgation practised in ancient times, whereby the Party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common Law *Purgatio Vulgaris*. Of this Purgation there are chiefly two kinds, *Fire-Ordeal*, i.e. a passing blind-fold with bare feet, over red-hot Plough-shares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i.e. a putting ones arms up to the elbows in seething water.

Ordeal, is a disposal of differing things and parts, allowing to every one their proper places. The disposal of things according to Time, Place, and Quality.

Order, (a term in Military Discipline) being the distance of Ranks or Files; *Order* in Files being three foot, the open Order six foot; *Order* in Ranks is six foot, the open Order twelve foot. In Architecture those Fabricks are said to be of different Orders, when the Proportion between the thickness of the Pillars and their height, with all other things which are requisite to this Proportion are different. Communities and Societies are said to be of different Orders.

Ordinal Numbers, those that express the order of things.

Ordinary, that which happens frequently, and almost every day. In the Civil Law, it signifies any Judge that hath Authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation. Also the Bishop of the Dioceses puts their Neck-vefcs, and Affizes, to give Malefactors their Neck-vefcs, and to judge whether they read or no. In Common Law it is usually taken for him that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical: Also in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are those charges that by a certain priority do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary use therein: They are also called proper charges.

Ordure, Impurity, the Excrement of Man or Beast.

Orades, (*Greek*) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oreb, (*Hebr.* a Crow or Pheasant) a Prince of the *Midianites*, who was slain upon the Rock *Orab*.

Oredelph, Ore lying under Ground; also a liberty whereby a Man claims the Ore found in his own Ground.

Orford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, a certain hairy Creature, perfectly resembling a Man in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fishermen in a Net; who after he had been kept a while, secretly flit away into the Sea, and was never seen after: This *Ralph Coghal*, an old Writer, recordeth.

Orfites, the Son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: Preserved from *Agisthus*, by his Sister *Elektra*, after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Agisthus* (who had murdered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his Mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Agisthus* had lived in Adultery. Being stricken with Madness, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, brought thither by *Pyllades*, who was so faithful a Friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had deligned to Sacrifice *Orfites*, he affirmed himself to be *Orfites*: Whence we say still, of two Faithful Friends, that they are like *Pyllades* and *Orfites*.

Orfites, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orghild, a restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plagio*.

Orfraies, (*French*) a certain frilled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried, used by *Dyers*, to prepare their Cloth for the more easie imbibing their several tinctures.

Organ, the noblest of Musical Instruments, serving for Church-Musick.

Organical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, i.e. Instruments; said also of the substantial parts, or members of the Body. Thus the Eye is called the Organ of Sight, the Ear the Organ of Hearing. Generally *Organ* in Anatomy signifies a Part which requires a right, determinate, and sensible conformation to its Constitution, and for the performance of its Actions, as an Arm, Muscle, Heart, &c.

D d d d 2

Organif,

Organif, one that plays upon the Organ.
Organey, a kind of Herb growing much upon the Mountains, called in *Latin* *Origanum*.

Orgafm, a quick motion of Blood and Spirits, as when the Animal Spirits rush violently upon the Nerves.

Orgis, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the greater sort of North-Sea-fish.

Orges, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts and Revels Instituted by *Orpheus*, to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial College, a College in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward*, the Second.

Orichalcum, or *Aurichalcum*, that factitious metal (of Copper, and *Lapis Calamintaris*) which we commonly call Brass; the word *Æs*, rather signifying meer Copper; whereof the vulgar

Latin Cuprum seems to be no other than *Æs Cyprius*, because heretofore the best Copper was thought to come from the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Oriens, the East, properly where the Sun rises when he is in the Equinoctial Points *Aries* and *Libra*, but serves for all that part of the Horizontal Circle, in which the Sun at any time of the Year rises to us.

Oriental, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Orient*, i. e. the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth. A Planet is said to be Oriental of the Sun, when he rises before him.

Orifice, (*Lat.*) the Mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, most particularly the mouth or entrance of a Wound.

Oriflambe, (*French*) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having on the top, a Purple Flag or Ensign, born at first only in the Wars against *Infidels*.

Original, (*Lat.*) a beginning, or fountain; also a stock, or pedigree; also a first draught.

Orillon, a mass of Earth laid with a Wall, built upon the shoulder of Bastions with Casemates to secure the Canon in the retic'd Flank, and hinder it from being dismounted.

Oriom, the name of a great Hunter, and one of the Heavenly Constellations.

Orisons, (*French*) Prayers.

Orle, a term in Blazon; being an ordinary composed of a threefold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the Field through the innermost space.

Orleans, a noble City of *Beauvais* in *Celtick France*. See *Aurelia*.

Orlop, a term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with Shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lieutenant-General to the King of *Portugal*, in the Year 1506.

Ornithomaney, (*Greek*) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Calogryia*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under Ground till it comes to *Apamia*, and falleth into the sea near *Selucia*.

Orphanifm, (*Lat.*) the state of an Orphan, i. e. a Fatherless Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet and Musician of *Thrace*, who took so heavily the loss of his Wife *Euridice*, that he utterly abandoned the company of Women.

Orpiment, a certain Mineral of a yellow colour, inclining to brown, found in Mines of Gold and Silver.

Orpine, a kind of Herb, called in *Greek* *Tiliphon*, from *Tiliphon*, the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (*Lat.*) a Hulk or huge Ship; also the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in *Greek* *Iris*, because it resembleth a Rainbow in diversity of colours; it is vulgarly called a Flower de Luce.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forest Laws, signifying the Claws of a Dog's foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (*Greek*) of a true and right Opinion, of a sound Faith.

Orthogon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical figure which consists of Right Angles, and has an Equality of all its Parts.

Orthography, (*Greek*) the manner of right and true Writing; also in Architecture or Fortification, it is taken for the right erection of any work, as it appears when it is finished. In Prospective, it signifies the foreright side of any Plane, that is, the Side or Plane that lies parallel to a straight Line, that may be imagined to pass through the outward Convex Points of both your Eyes, continued to a convenient length; So that the Office of Orthography is to delineate the fore-right Plane.

Orthopnea, (*Greek*) shortness of breath.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos*, sacred to *Apollo*.

Oryzal, a certain Herb, otherwise called *Clary*, or *Clear eye*.

Oryzion, an Alexipharmick Eleduary, invented by a Mountebank, who was called *Oryzionianus*.

Oryziono, a Town in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, but under the Pope's Dominion.

An *Oryx*, or *Orinx*, (*Greek*) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S

Osbert, a Proper Name among the *Saxons*, signifying the Light of the Family.

Osborn, another Proper Name, signifying in *Saxon* Houfe-child.

Oscillation, (*Lat.*) a hanging, or tottering motion, a twinging upon a Rope, whose ends are tied to several Beams. See *Merivo*.

Oscitation, or *Oscitancy*, (*Lat.*) a yawning or gaping; also idleness.

Osculation, (*Lat.*) a kissing or embracing.

Oser, the red or water-Willow, the Branches of which being small and pliant, serve to bind the Hops of Vessels, and to make Utensils of Wicker.

Ophis the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, who leaving his own Kingdom, went and subdued *Egypt*, and married *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Egyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences.

And

And after his death was worshipped by the *Egyptians* in the shape of an Ox.

St. Osh, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Osh*, a Virgin of a Royal Family, who having consecrated her self to the Service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmond, the Proper Name of a Man, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, Houfe-peace.

Osoburg, an Episcopal See in the Circle of *Westphalia*.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle, called in *Latin* *Ospreya*.

Ossele, (*Lat.*) a little Bone.

Osfraga, or *Bone-braker*, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle which breaketh Bones with her Beak, the same as *Osprey*. She is said to be short-sighted, contrary to the Nature of other Eagles, and the breeds up not only her own Young Ones, but those which others have rejected.

Osfiary, (*Lat.*) a Chancel-house, or place where Dead-men bones are kept.

Osmanial, (*Lat.*) a Soldier attending the Prince in Publick Shews.

Osment, (*Lat.*) a wonder, a Monster, or strange thing.

Osantation, (☉) a boasting, vain-glory, an extraordinary Ambition to make appear the good Qualities a Man has.

Osteology, that part of Anatomy, which teaches to understand the Nature, Figure, Disposition, and Ligaments of the Bones of Humane Bodies.

Ostuary, (*Lat.*) a Door-keeper, especially in a Church. It hath been taken for an Officer that keeps the Keys of a Church, and takes charge of all things in it.

Ostracifm, (*Greek*) a kind of Punishment among the *Athenians*, which was a banishing for ten years of a Person whose great Power began to be suspected by his fellow-Citizens. And it was called *Ostracifm*, because the People gave their Suffrages, by writing upon Shells the name of the Person whom they desir'd to have banished.

Ostrogabr, the name given to those Gobs who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

Ostwyre, in *British Croix Oswald*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Malyrfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda*, the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, after he had slain him in a bloody Battle, rare to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswald, a Proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Houfe-ruler or Steward. The chief of this Name was a *Saxon* King of the *Northumbrians*, who was slain by *Penda* the *Mercian*.

O T

Otracoficon, (*Greek*) an Instrument to improve the sense of hearing.

Otalgia, (*Greek*) a pain in the ears.

Otho, in *Latin* *Orto*, or *Eudo*, the proper name of a Man; from the *Saxon* word *Hud*, i. e.

Keeper. Of this name besides the ancient *Roman* Emperor *Silvius Orto*, there have been of the Western Empire in *Germany*.

Otroacks, *Milites emerui*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otroacks*, which signifieth to sit down.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccas*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Britain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Oter, (*Latra*) the name of an amphibious Creature, that lives both in the Water, and upon the Land, being a Beast of chafe.

Oterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous Battle between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Scottish* Army was slain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the *English*, having lost Fifteen hundred of his Men, was taken Prisoner himself.

Otranto, (anciently *Hydruntum*) the chief City of that Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; which from it is called *Hydruntina* or *Terra di Otranto*.

O U

Oval, (*Lat.*) Geometricians call that Figure so which resembles an Egg, round, but oblong, so that lines drawn from its utmost Superficies to the Centre are not equal, yet well enough answer to each other from the opposite sides.

Ovation, (*Lat.*) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few Men only. It is so called from the Soldiers following their Commander, shouting and singing, *O, O* or from *Ovis*, i. e. a Sheep, which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the General sacrificed a Bull, and his Soldiers following, cried out, *Io, Io, Triumph*.

Overblows, a term in Navigation, it overblows, when they can bear no Topails.

To *Overcome*, to defeat, to overthrow an Enemy, and subject him to your Power. Figuratively to level all Difficulties, to remove all Obstacles in the Execution of a Design.

Overgrown Sea, is when the Surges and Billows are at the highest.

Over-masted, a Ship is said to be over-masted, when the will lie too much down by a wind, and labour too much a Hull, and that is called a *Taut-mast*.

Overfet, in Navigation, is when your bear too much Sails; and so, that you bring the Ship's Keel upwards.

Overbrown, a Ship is said to be *Overbrown*, not *Overfit*, when being brought aground to be trimmed it falls on one side.

An *Ouch*, a Collar of Gold, a Jewel, or Tablet; it is called a *Broach*.

Publius Ovidius Naso, the most fluent of *Latin* Poets, whose *Metamorphoses*, *Epistles*, *Fasts*, *Tristitia*, and other works, are sufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviedo, the chief Town of that Division of that Province of *Asturia* in *Spain*, which is called *Asturia di Oviedo*; it was formerly accounted a parcel of the Kingdom of *Leon*.

Oviparous Animals, (*Lat.*) those Creatures that bring forth Eggs or Spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy* weight; but in a pound *Avoirdupois*, it is the sixteenth part; also a kind of spotted Beast, called a *Lynx*.

Ounding, (*old word*) rising like waves.

Ouster le main, (*French*) is a Writ directed to the Escheator, to deliver Possession out of the King's hands, to the Party that fue.

Outorov. See *Inborov*.

Oufangstheft. See *Infangstheft*.

Oulawry, (in *Latin* *Ulagaria*) the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a Subject of the King's Protection, and the Realm.

Oulicker, among Seamen is a slender piece of Timber, about two or three yards long, made fast to the top of the Poop, and standing right out to Stern: At the utmost end whereof, there is a hole, into which, the standing part of the Sheet being made fast and reeved through the Block of the Sheet, is reeved again through another Block, which is fastened to this piece of Timber near the end, for the haling down of the Mizzen-Sheet to it.

Outparters, a sort of Thieves about *Riddelsdale*, that ride about to fetch in such Cattle, or other things as they can light on.

Outrage, a heinous Injury, a cruel and sensible Affront.

O W.

Owely of Services, an equality, when the Tenant Paravail oweth as much to the Mesne, as the Mesne doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in *Latin* *Auolennus*) the Proper Name of a Man, being the same with the *Latin* *Eugenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

O X.

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vembur*, and *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vembur*, and *Admeprix*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to the *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Ford of *Oxen*. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Ouseford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Camden* calleth, Our most noble *Athenis*, the Muses Seat, the Sun, the Eye, and Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authors agree, in the year of our Lord 806. Three Colleges being built by the Learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of Land. See *Beovata terra*.

Oxyrocium, a Plaster made of Saffron, Vinegar, and other Ingredients.

Oxygon, (*Greek*) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle having three acute Angles.

Ozymel, (*Greek*) a certain kind of Potion made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together, being good to attenuate gross phlegmatic humours.

Ozymoron, (*Greek*) Subtly foolish, a figure in Rhetoric, in which, to any word is added an Epithet of a quite contrary signification; as

Concordia Discors.

Oxyrodium, (*Greek*) Oyl of Roses and Vinegar mixed together.

O Y.

Oyer and Terminer, (*French*) signifieth in Common Law, a particular Commission granted to certain Judges for the hearing and determining of one or more Causes.

Oyer of Deeds and Records, is when the Defendant prays to have the Obligation or other Deed read by which he is charged.

O Z.

Oze, a soft slimy Ground, where a Ship cannot conveniently cast Anchor.

Ozeme, (*Greek*) a kind of disease, or putrefied stinking fore in the Nostrils.

P A.

Pacal, a Tree in *India* so called.

Pacation, (*Lat.*) a filling or appeasing. **Pace**, a measure of two foot and a half, or the distance from the toes of the forefoot, to the heels of the hinder foot; but a Geometrical Pace consisteth of five foot, a thousand of which Paces make up a Mile.

Pachynum, one of the three Promontories of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponnesus*; the other two being *Lilybaeum* and *Pelorum*.

To **Pacific**, to settle Peace and Tranquillity in any place.

Pacification, (*Lat.*) a restoration of the Publick Tranquillity, a Peace-making, quieting, or appeasing.

Paction, or **Pact**, (*Lat.*) a bargain, covenant, or agreement.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia*, rising out of the Hill *Tomolus*, the Gravel whereof hath been said to be of a Golden colour, ever since *Midas* washed himself in the streams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *padde*) a Toad; also a Walk or Division in a Park.

Pactium, a kind of Plant, otherwise called great *Sauicle*, in *Latin* *Pis Leonis*.

Paderborn, one of the six Bishopsricks of the Circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*; the other five being *Litge*, *Munster*, *Osnabrug*, and *Verden*.

Padua, a famous City and University of *Italy*, now under the Jurisdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorua*.

Padua, a famous River of *Italy*, rising out of the Hill *Pesilium*. It is now called *Po*.

Peas,

Peas, one of the appellations of *Apollo*, as he is accounted the god of *Physick*. Whence anciently they used to begin the Hymns that were publicly sung to *Apollo*; with these words, *Io Peas*.

Peagogue, (*Greek*) a Schoolmaster, a bringer up of Youth in Learning.

Paonia, a part of *Macedon*, was formerly so called from *Peon* the Son of *Endymion*.

Paganism, Heathenism, Gentilism, which admits all manner of Idols and false Deities.

Page, a Youth of Honour, advanced to the Service of a Prince, or some great Personage, and wear their Liveries, but in the mean time are to have a Civil Education, and to learn their Exercises. Also one side of a Leaf in a Book, of whatever size it be.

Pagod, a kind of Idol among the *Indians*; also a piece of *Indian* Coin of the value of three pence.

Paigles, a sort of Flower, otherwise called *Oxlip*.

Paillardise, (*French*) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain, Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment of Limbs, Punishment inflicted upon Offenders.

Pain fort & dure, signifies in Common Law, an especial Punishment for those that being arraigned of Felony, refuse to put themselves upon the ordinary Tryal of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb. This Punishment is vulgarly called *Pressing* to Death.

To **Pain**, to mix and employ Colours with so much Art, that they may be able to represent any Object.

Painting, the Art of making a true use of Colours and Proportions.

Paintage, (*French*) the description of any part of the Country in Painting, or Drawing. See *Landscape*.

Palace, a name generally given to the Houses where Kings and Princes reside.

Palakin, (from the Spanish *Palanquino*, a Porter) a sort of large Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes, and great Lords of *East-India* are carried about upon mens shoulders.

Palamedes, the Son of *Nauplius* King of *Euboea*, who was the occasion of *Ulysses* being forced against his will to the *Trojan* Wars; but was himself by a forged Accusation of *Ulysses*, stoned to death by the *Graetian* Army. He is said to have found out the use of Weights and Measures.

Palate, (*Lat.*) the roof the Mouth, being the uppermost hollow part, wherein the sense of tasting lies.

Palatine, the Country or chief Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or *Palatine*, i. e. a Supreme Officer in a Sovereign Prince's Palace; but it is more especially taken for one of the EleAors of the *Roman* Empire, called the *Palgrave*, or Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*: Also certain Knights of this Island, in ancient times called *Knights of the Round Table*, were called *Paladins*.

Palanis, or **Palastras**, is a precious Stone more red and fiery then the *Carbuncle*, so called be-

cause it is the *Matrix*, or the *Place*, where the true *Carbuncle* or *Ruby* is begotten.

Pale, a term in Heraldry: being an Ordinary consisting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the *Elicurcheon*.

Palermo, (anciently called *Panormus*) a City of *Sicily*, lying on the *Tyrrhene* Sea, being of late Ages accounted the *Metropolis* of the whole Island, as the usual Residence of the *Vice-Roy*, and the place where the Court of the *Inquisition* is kept.

Palatine, one of the three chief Divisions of *Syria*, the other two being *Phoenicia* and *Syria*, properly so called, it containeth *Judea*, *Samarina*, and *Galilee*.

Palaeical, or **Palaeical**, (*Greek*) belonging to wrestling.

Palfray, (*French*) a Horse of State for a Princess, or great Lady.

Palilogia, (*Greek*) a repeating of the same word, which is often used as a Rhetorical Figure; as *Tu tu Antoni*, &c.

Palinrome, (*Greek*) a certain Verse, or Sentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and sense are the same; as,

Sator arepo renet opera rotas.

Palinode, or **Palinody**, (*Greek*) a Recantation, or unlaying what one had spoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, so called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Aeneas*, who sleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up, and rifed by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove consecrated and a Cenotaph erected to his Memory, to appease his Ghost.

Palisado, (*Span.*) a defence made with stakes, posts, piles, &c. to keep out an Enemy.

Pall, (*Lat.*) a certain Robe, or long Garment; which hath usually been worn by persons eminent, either in Learning, or in War. Also a covering for a Herse.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpose; but this Image being stolen out of the Temple by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes*, the City was soon after taken by the *Greeks*; it was at last brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Vesta*.

Pallas, the same as *Minerva*. **Pallat**, a word used in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes use of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (*French*) a certain Game. See *Maille*.

Pallet, a term in Heraldry, being the moiety, or one half of the *Pale*. See *Pale*.

Palletoque, or **Palletoce**, (*French*) a Caskock, or short Cloak with sleeves, such as Pages wear.

Palliation, (*Lat.*) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Palliative Cures, such as do not search to the Root of a Wound or Sore: Or such as help Incurable Diseases, by the application of present Remedies.

Pallid,

Pallid, (*Lat.*) pale, whitish, bleak.

Pallification, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, and signifies the piling of the Ground-work, or strengthening of the Ground-work, with piles of Timber driven into the Ground, when they build upon a moist or marshy Soil.

Pallium, among the *Roman* Clergy, a Pontifical Habit, proper only for Sovereign Pontiffs, Patriarchs, Primates, and Metropolitans, which they wear over their Pontifical Habits, in sign of Jurisdiction.

Palma, the name of one of the *Canary Islands*. See *Comaria*.

Palmary Muscle, the Muscle that contracts the Palm of the hand.

Palm-tree, (*Lat.*) a certain Tree bearing the Fruit called Dates; it is reported to be both Male and Female, the Male bearing Blossoms only, the Female both Blossoms and Fruit. The leaves shoot upward, though oppressed with never so much weight. Whence the Palm is metaphorically used for Victory, Praise, and Commendation.

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before *Easter*; so called, because on that day the People went to meet our Saviour with Palms and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode solemnly into *Jerusalem*.

Palmer, a certain Instrument, wherewith School-boys are struck on the Palms of their hands, otherwise called a *Ferula*; also a kind of Caterpillar, or Worm, with many feet, called in *Latin* *Eruca Pilosa*: Also a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to visit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmetto, the same as *Chiromancy*.
Palmetto-tree, a certain Tree in the *Ile Mauritius*, of whose Juice they make a very pleasant sort of Wine.

Palpable, that which is so clear and evident, that you may in a manner feel it.

Palpitation, (*Lat.*) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down. The Natural Palpitation of the Heart is in the Systole of it, when the Cone and the Sides being preit together, the Basis and the Roots of the Vessels being blown up with the Blood that gathers there, grows big and swollen. In General Palpitation is the vehement beating of the Pulses, Heart, and Arteries.

Palustris, a Dutch word, signifying a Court of a Palace, being more especially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Paludamentum, (*Lat.*) a certain Military Garment, which used to be worn by none but chief Captains; also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palm-bine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a King-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pampelona, (anciently *Pompeopolis*) the chief City of that part of *Spain*, which was formerly the Kingdom of *Spain*.

Pampulet, a term of diminution or flight to that which is scarce thought worthy the name of a Book, either in respect of the meanness of the Subject, or of the inconsiderableness of its Volume, as being but one sheet of Paper; or at

least to few sheets as are incapable of being bound.

Pamphylia, a Country of *Asia* the less, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimelon* and *Melar*.

Pampination, (*Lat.*) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the God of the Shepherds, who is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panacea, a General sort of Physick for all Diseases indifferently, though 'tis much to be questioned whether there be any such thing or no.

Panado, (*Span.*) a certain kind of Meat, made of crums of Bread boyled in Water.

Panama, one of the chief Provinces of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*; it is otherwise called *Cafella Aurea*, or *Cafella del Oro*. It takes the denomination of *Panama* from its chief City of the same name.

Pancart, (*French*) a Paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panch, (in Navigation) is broad Clouds wound with thrums and linen together, to save things from Galling.

Panchaia, a Country of *Arabia*, where *Frankincense* grows in abundance.

Panchymagogon, (*Greek*) Universal Purges, that purge all Humours.

Pancreas, (*Greek*) the Sweet-bread. A conglomerated Glandule in the *Abdomen*, placed behind the Ventricle, and being fastened to the Gut *Duodenum*, reaches as far as the Liver and the Spleen. The use of it is to convey a Volatile, Insipid, Lymphatick Juice, or as others will have it, an Acid Juice to the *Duodenum*, in order to promote Fermentation and Volatilization of the *Chylus*, and to allay the Qualities of the Gall.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a Strumpet, a Bawd, or Pimp. The word signifies in Dutch taker of Pawns or Pledges, from whence we use it in a signification somewhat varied.

Pandects, (*Lat.*) Books that handle all subjects, or all the parts of the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called.

Pandora, by the Poets feigned the first of all Women, made by *Vulcan* at the Command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with several Gifts, by all the Gods and Goddesses; she was espoused to *Ephemelus*, to whom she was sent with a Box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the World with all manner of Diseases and Calamities.

Panegyrick, (*Greek*) a Solemn Convention of People, as some Publick Solemnity: Also an Oration in the praise of some great Person. Whence *Panegyrist*, he that makes that Oration.

Panell, (from the *French* word *Panne*, i. e. a skin) it signifieth in Common Law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors, as the Sheriff provideth to pass upon any Trial.

Panick,

Panick, by *Panick*, (*Lat.*) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet; also *Panick Fear*, a sudden Fear, or Distraction; from the God *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his Enemies with much Noise and Tumult, cast a mighty Terror and Amazement into them.

Panmule, (*French*) the curvetting, or prauenting of a lusty Horse.

Pannage, or *Pannage*, the Money taken by the *Agistor*, for feeding of Hogs with the Malt of the Kings Forest.

Panna, in Falconry, is the Pipe next to the Fundament of the Hawk, there the digested her Meat from her Body.

Pannicle, (*Lat.*) the fleshy *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being a fat sort of Membrane, in some parts thick and muculous; in other parts thin, with many Canals of Fat in it, which covers the whole Body.

Pannier, (*French*) a Doffier or Basket to put Bread in.

Pannonia. See *Hungaria*.

Panoply, (*Greek*) compleat Armour, or Harneis.

Pansie, (*Jaaca*) *Herba Trinitatis*, *Herba Tricolor* a kind of flower vulgarly called Hearts-eale.

Pansophy, (*Greek*) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantalon, a sort of Garment formerly worn, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastned together and both of the same Stuff.

Pantarb, a precious Stone, called in *Spanish*, *Pantorus*; in *English*, the stone of the Sun.

Panters, Tools to take Deer with.

Pantologie, (*Greek*) the whole Sum of Divinity.

Panthoon, (*Greek*) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods; and since, by Pope *Bonifacius* the Fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (*Lat.*) a kind of spotted Beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther the Female.

Pantofle, a Slipper to wear in a Chamber for ease and convenience.

Pantometer, an Instrument in Geometry that serves to measure all sorts of Angles, Lengths and Heights.

Pantomime, (*Greek*) a Player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeite all kind of Persons.

Panogie, (*Greek*) Craft, or Skill in all kind of matters.

Papacie, the Dignity of a Pope; also the Time of his Government.

Papal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Pope, who in *Latin* is called *Papa*.

Papaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cheffnut or Poppy.

Papayer, a Fruit Tree growing in some of the *Caribby Islands*.

Papelardis, (*French*) Hypocrisit or Dissembling.

Paper, a thin Substance made of Rags whitend and ground in a Mill till it looks like

pudd'd water: The Superficies of which being scum'd off with a Mold, dry'd and Gum'd according to Art, makes that which we call Paper to write upon.

Papian Law. See *Papacan*.

Papists, a Name given those who acknowledge the Sovereignty of the Pope.

Parable, (*Greek*) a Declaration, or Exposition of one thing by another, which is like a similitude; or comparison.

Parables, (*Greek*) a Similitude of things; in Rhetorick it is a liminudinary speech whereby one thing is uttered, and another signified; as in this Example; *As Cedars beaten with continual Storms, so great Men flourish*. Also in Geometry, it is a Figure or Area circumscribed by two Lines, the one Right, the other crooked, the Right Line being an *Axis* for the *Centroid* to move about.

Paracelsus, a Physician, that in *Europe* of Diseases, followeth the Method of *Paracelsus*.

Parachronism, (*Greek*) an Error in Chronology; a Mistiming in the Relation of any Action or Adventure in History.

Paraclete, (*Greek*) a Comforter; the Holy Ghost is sometimes so called in Scripture.

Parachastical, (*Lat.*) diminishing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fire in a Fever.

Parade, (*French*) a Term in Military Discipline, being an Appearance of Soldiers at a set time to receive Orders; also, any great preparation or Appearance.

Paradisofule, (*Greek*) a Distinction. In Rhetorick; a dilating, or enlarging of a matter by Interpretation; as *Vitibus oppugnari potest, pecunia non expugnari*.

Paradigme, (*Greek*) a Pattern, or Example.

Paradise, (*Greek*) a place of Pleasure. The Garden of Delight where *Adam* was placed during his Innocency. By way of Aggravation, any lovely Garden, or Place of Pleasure, is called a Terrestrial Paradise: But absolutely taken, it signifies the Habitation of Saints and Angels that enjoy the Sight of God.

Paradox, (*Greek*) a thing which seemeth strange and absurd, and contrary to common Opinion, the indeed it may not be so. In Rhetorick, it is something which is cast in by the bye, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditor; and is otherwise called *Hypomene*.

Paradoxologie, (*Greek*) a speaking by *Paradoxes*.

Paradrome, (*Greek*) a Walk, or Gallery; that hath no shelter over head.

Paramental, (*Greek*) apt to persuade or admonish.

Parage, (*old word*) Patentage.

Paragegical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Figure *Paragegic*, which is an adding of a Letter or Syllable, at the end of a Word, as *Vestirier*, for *Vestris*.

Paragon, (*French*) a Comparer, an Equal: *Al* fo a Peerless Dame, one without compar.

A *Paragraph*, (Greek) a full Head, or Title in any kind of Writings; as much as is comprehended in one Section: It is also called a *Pilk-row*.

Paraba, one of the 14 Prefectures of *Brazilia*, a large Province of Southern *America*, upon *Mar del Norti*. See *Parayba*.

Paralipomenon, (Greek) a Title commonly given to such Books, as briefly contain those things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Testament there are two Books so called.

Paralipsis, (Greek) an over-passing; in Rhetoric it is a kind of Irony, wherein that thing seems to be let pass, which not withstanding is intended to be largely toucht upon with these words, *Taceo, Misto*, &c.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, and apparent place of a Comet, Eclipse, or Planet, by reason we behold it from the Superficies, not from the Centre.

Parallels, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, Lines running at an equal distance one from the other, and never meeting; in Astronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern or Southern Latitude.

Parallel Sphere, has one Pole of the World in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir and the Equinoctial Line in the Horizon: So call'd because the Sun, Moon, or Stars, in a Diurnal Revolution of the Heavens, neither ascend higher nor descend lower, but always move parallel to the Horizon. The Earth is thus seated under the Poles, where a whole Year makes as it were but one Day, six Months light, and six dark.

To *Parallel*, (Greek) to compare.

Parallelogram, (Greek) a Square, which is a Geometrical Figure, consisting of four Lines, each whereof is Parallel to its Opposite.

Parallelepipedon, a solid Figure, consisting of six plain and equal Sides, of which every one is equal and Parallel to that which is opposite to it.

Parallelepipedum, imperfect Parallelograms, and irregular Correspondencies of the Angles or Sides whereof they are constituted.

Paralogism, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitful way of arguing, wherein from two extremes, a false conclusion is brought out; as *William* is a living Creature, a *Jack-saw* is a living Creature, therefore *William* is a *Jack-saw*.

Paralytick, (Greek) sick of a *Paralyse*, or Palsie, being an Abolition of voluntary Motion and Sense, or both, in all the Body, or only in some Part, caused by obstruction or confusion of the Nerves.

Paraments, Robes of State: also *Parament*, or *Parment*, is a Term in Hunting, signifying the red Flesh between the Skin and Body of the Deer.

Lord *Parament*, in Common Law, is the highest Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a superior Lord; yet hath a Tenant under him; is called Lord of the Mesne; but the lowest Tenant is called Tenant *paravail*.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (Greek) he, or she, that is joynd with the Bridegroom, or Bride, to see all things well ordered at a Wedding: also one that maketh a Speech in Commendation of those that are to commence Doctors.

Parapagnia, (Greek) a kind of Astronomical Instrument; by which Name the Astrologers call their Tables wherein they write their Art.

Parapet, (French) a Term in Fortification, a Wall, or Battlement of a Wall, or Breit-work, to defend from the Enemies shot.

Paraph, (Greek) a Subsignature, or flourishing Mark, let under ones Name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a Mark in the Margent of a Book.

Paraphernalia, a Word in the Civil Law, signifying those Goods which a Wife bringeth her Husband over and above her Dowry, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Parapomissus, a very large and noted River of *Tartaria Asiatica*; it is called at this day *Orchardus*.

Paraphrase, (Greek) an Exposition of a Text in Terms more clear and more at large, which altereth the Words, yet holdeth the Sense of the thing expounded, and supplies what the Author might have said or thought upon the same Subject.

Paraprenitis, a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever; by Reason of some Matter that lies in the Cerebellum, whereby the animal Spirits cannot flow; whence the Lungs and Midriff are troubled.

Parasangs, a certain Measure of Ground among the *Persians*, containing thirty, forty, or sixty Furlongs, according to the Variations of Time and Place.

Parasileus, a Mock-Moon, or the Resemblance of the Moon in hollow watrish Clouds.

Parasite, (Greek) a Smell-feast, a Flatterer, a Belly-friend.

Parasol, a small sort of a Canopy, which Women carry over their Heads to defend themselves from the Rain.

Parasites, two little Purfes full of winding Nooks, proceeding from different Vessels, between the bladder and the right Gut, where the Seed remains in Reserve to acquire some greater Perfection, and to the end it may not flow forth all at a Time.

Paratibetis, (Greek) a putting to. It is a Grammatical Figure of Construction, in which two or more Substantives are put together in the same case, as *Urbi Roma*, the City *Rome*. It is called in *Latin* *Apposition*.

Paravail. See *Parament*.

Parayba, a Prefecture in *Brazil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the Bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the Bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which Ships of good burthen, come up close to the Town. It is inhabited by *Portugueses*, a walled Town; and likewise fortified with a Castle upon *Cape Dela*, near adjoining to it.

Parazon, a Wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) to vomit.

A Par-

A *Parbuckle*, (a Term in Navigation) a Rope seafast together at both ends; and fo put double about the Cask, to hoist it in by.

Parca, the three Destinies, or Fatal Sisters, *Clotho, Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenary, in Common Law, is a holding of Land, by two or more, *Pro indiviso*, or by Joynttenants, otherwise called *Copartners*.

Parclmin, the Skins of Sheep prepared to write, and serving for several other uses: said to have been the Invention of the Kings of *Pergamus*, and from thence called *Pergamenum*.

Parcomony, (Lat.) See *Parimony*.

Parco-fraño, (Lat.) is a Wit that lies againt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts lawfully impounded.

Pard, (Lat.) a certain Beast called a Libard.

Pardon, that Favour and Remission, which God out of his Mercy gives to Sinners for the Sins they have committed. It signifies also that Indulgence which the Pope grants to his Penitents, as Remission from the Pains of Purgatory. Also the Remission by a Prince of the Punishment of an Offence or Crime, to any Offender. Pardon is likewise said of private Persons forgiving the Trespasses and Injuries committed one againt another, by Children againt their Parents, by Servants againt their Masters; and Subjects have this Privilege, either by Prescription or by the King's Grant.

Paradesis, (Greek) a Digression; in Rhetorick it is a Wandering in Discourse from the intended Matter.

Paradesis, (Lat.) a Resembling of one thing to another. It is a Figure much used in Rhetorick, and called in *Latin* *Allyson*.

Paragomus, (Greek) a Derivative; in Rhetorick it is a Figure in which are words conjoynd, which are derived one of another, as *Digress*, *Digression*.

Paraleon, (Greek) Protraction, a Figure wherein a word or syllable is added to the end of another, as *Nunquam*, *Estimatum*.

Parail, the Name of one of the Sorts of Characters, or Letters used by Printers; the rest being *Nonparail*, *Brevier*, *Long primer*, and *Pica*, &c.

Paraschyma, (Greek) a Term in Anatomy, it is the substance of the Liver, Spleen, and Lights; so called, because supposed to proceed from thick and sculent Blood.

Parail, Mock-Sun, appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the Side of the Sun, in which the broken Beams of the Sun being gathered, the very Face of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Parantical. See *Parantical*.

Parent, a Father, a Mother; a Grandfather, a Grandmother: and many times, Parents and Ancestors are confounded one with another.

Parantage, a collective Word, spoken of all Parents together.

Parental, (Lat.) belonging to Parents, or Ancestors.

Parentation, (Lat.) a Celebrating of Funerals.

Parentesis, (Greek) the Interrupting of a Sentence, by interposing a Clause which being removed, the Sense would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parery. See *Landskip*.

Parer, a Term used in Architecture, it signifies the Plaster of a Wall; so *Parering* is used.

Parian Marble. See *Paros*.

Parietarie, an Emollient Laxative Herb growing naturally upon Walls, much used in Lotions, commonly called *Pellitory of the Wall*.

Parilan, or *Pallian Feast*. See *Paler*.

Paris, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, fell in love with the Nymph *Oenone*, had two Children by her; afterwards, there growing a Contention between the three Goddesses, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, they agreed to submit themselves to the Judgment of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* Wisdom, and *Venus* the hand-somest of Women: Whereupon he gave his Judgment for *Venus*. He fell in love with *Helena*, *Menelaus*'s Wife, and carried her away by stealth; whereupon there immediately grew a violent War between the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, wherein after nine years Siege, *Troy* was taken.

Parish, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the People, dwelling within a certain Compass of Ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Bishop hath his Chair or Seat, and consisting of Dean and Chapter, or Conventual, consisting of Regular Clerks, professing some order of Religion.

Parissyllabical Nouns, (a Term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal Syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case than in another.

Parity, (Lat.) Equality, or Evenness.

Park, an Inclosure, or Place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other Sort of Wild Beasts.

Park Boat, free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. Parlar la mente*) the chief Assembly and Council of a Kingdom, met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Commonwealth. In this Kingdom it consists of the three Estates of the Realm, that is to say, King, Lords, (Spiritual and Temporal) and Commons.

Parlous, a kind of a made Word, signifying thwart, notable.

Parma, a very Elegant City, and the Chief of a Duchy, thence denominated in that Part of Italy, which was anciently *Longobar dia Cisalpina*, or *Emilia*.

Parmaetty, a precious and very excellent Confection; as it were, *Sperma Ceti*, i. e. the Seed of the Whale. See *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, a sort of Cheese, so called because it is made in that City, dry and tart of Taste.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Pheois* in Greece, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, who are thence called *Parnassides*; and from whence arise the two Fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*. Figuratively, it is taken for Poets and Poetry.

Parvul, a Womens Name, most probably contracted from *Peiruvilla*; but it is also an Appellation, particularly applied to any kind of wanton Woman.

Parvichal. See *Parish*.

Parody, a Poetick Pleasantry, which consists in putting some serious pieces into Burlesque, and affecting as much as possible, the same Words, Rimes and Cadences.

Paromia, (Greek) a proverbial speech in Rhetoric, it is the continuation of a Trope in a Speech, wherein a Respect is had to the common Use, as *Æthiopem Lateremve lovare*.

A **Leaf Parole**, in Common Law, is a Leaf made only by word of Mouth; also when a Prisoner of War hath Liberty given him upon his Word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a Word, or Saying.

Paronomasia, (Greek) a likeness of Words, or in Rhetoric a Figure, in which, by the change of a Letter or Syllable, several things are alluded unto, as bolder in a *Buttery*, than in a *Battery*. This is called in Latin *Agnomatio*.

Paronychia, a preternatural swelling in the Fingers ends, very troublesome.

Paros, an Island of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros*, the Son of *Jafon*. In this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian* Marble.

Parotides, certain Kernels under and behind the Ears, appointed to strengthen the Divisions of the Vessels and drink up the Moisture of the Brain.

Paroxysm, (Greek) the access, or fit in an Ague or Fever.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of Trunks, Ribs, and Ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the Yard.

Parresia (Greek) liberty in speaking; in Rhetoric it is a Figure in which we speak boldly, and freely, in things displeasing, and obnoxious to Envy.

Parricide, (Lat.) from *Parricida*, a Murderer of his Father, or Mother; also any hainous Murderer: But from *Parricidium*, it signifieth the Act it self.

Parfimony, (Lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Parfing, in Navigation is most used upon the Decks, and Half-decks, which is to take a Lift of Canvas, as long as the Seam you would Parcel, being first well Called, then pour the Pitch upon it, and it will keep out the Water from passing the Seams.

Parvis, (*Apium Hortense*) a Mercurial Herb, hot and dry, in the second degree.

Parvis-Hedge, an Herb called in Latin *Caucalis*.

Parvis-Pet, or *Break-stone*, (*Percipierre Anglium*, or *Calculus frangens*.) a singular good Herb to provoke Urine, and expel Gravel, or Stone of the Kidney.

Parfip, (Lat. *Pastinaca*) a Plant whose Root is sufficiently known, as being frequently eaten for a very nourishing sort of Food.

Parfon Impofone, a Term in Law, and signifies one that is in Possession of a Church Appropriate, or Presentative.

Part of Fortune, in Astrology, is said to be the Lunar Horoscope, or Place in the Situation of the World, from whence the Moon takes her Progress at that very moment that the Sun emerges from the East.

Part Aspect, the most exact and full Aspect that may be so called, because it consists precisely of so many Parts or Degrees as are requisite to complete such an Aspect, even to a Degree.

Part Proportional, a Part or Number agreeable and analogous to some other proper Number. Thus if 60 give 40, 30 must needs give 20, by the Golden Rule, or Part Proportional. More generally Part is that of which the whole consists.

Part Logical, is that which is submitted to any Universal; and so Species are Parts of the Genus. **Part Physical** is that which entering into the Composition of the whole, may be imagined a Part by its own Idea.

Partage, (French) a Partition, Sharing or Dividing.

Parterle, (French) a Flower-knot, a Bed, or Bank of Flowers in a Garden.

Partenion, (Greek) belonging to Virgins or Virginity.

Partenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that endeavoured to insnare *Ulyffes* and his Companions; also the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Partibia, a Country of *Asia*, whose Inhabitants were anciently a very warlike People; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (Lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

To **Participate**, to have a Share of.

Participation, (Lat.) That which gives us a Share in any thing which by Right or by Favour belong to us.

Participial, (a Term in Grammar) an Adjective derived from a Verb, though not an absolute Participle.

Participle, (Lat.) one of the Parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it speaks both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particel, (Lat.) a Parcel, or small Part, or Portion.

Particel Aspect, when two Planets are both in the same number of Degrees, and Minutes, either Conjunction or Aspect.

To **Particularize**, to enlarge upon a great many small Circumstances of a Business.

Particular, not common, apart, and separate; said also of some Property, or Virtue proper to one thing or Person, not to be found in another. Familiar, intimate.

Parties to a *Fine* or *Deed*, they who are named in a *Fine* or *Deed*, as Parties to it, as they that levy the *Fine*, and they to whom it is levied. They that make the *Deed*, and they to whom it is made.

Partition

Partition, (Lat.) a parting, sharing or dividing. Partition of Lands defended by the Common Law, or by Custom among Coheirs or Parceners, whether Sons, Daughters, Sisters or otherwife of Kin to the Ancestor from whom the Land descended.

Partison, (French) a Partaker, or Partner, also a Leading-staff, or Javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose Collar of a Doublet to be let on, or taken off by it self without the Bodies; also a Womens Neckerchief.

Partners, those Timbers which are bolted to the Beams, and do compass the Shoot in the Mast at the Deck.

Partridge, a Fowl much prized in great Feasts, that lives upon the Land, flies low and not far, making a great noise in its flight. They lie in Coveys, several together, and are caught with Dogs and Nets, or with Hawks.

Parturient, (Lat.) travailing, or being about to bring forth.

Party per Bend, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Bend. See *Bend*.

Party per Pale, (a term in Heraldry) divided or parted through the Pale. See *Pale*.

Parvity, (Lat.) littleness, smallness.

Pasage, or *Pasquage*, (French) grazing or feeding of Cattle.

Paschal, (Lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, i. e. the Jewish Passover, which was a certain Feast kept by the Jews, in remembrance of God's signal Mercy to them, in passing over their Houses, when he slew the First-born of the Egyptians; also the Feast of *Easter*.

Pasque-flower, (*Pastilla*) a sort of Plant, most probably to be called, as flowering about *Easter* time.

Paquin, or *Paquin*, a certain Statue or Image in *Rome*, whereon all Satyrical Invectives are wont to be fixed, and fahered as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous Libel, or defamatory Book.

Paquinade, (French) a Satyrical Invective or Libel, javouring of the *Paquin* at *Rome*.

To **Pass**, to cross a Territory or Country in order to go from one Country to another. To go current. This Money will pass. To pass the Time away, to spend the Time. To pass a River, to cross the River. I pass it not, I value it not.

Passade, (French) any Alms or Benevolence given to a Passenger; also a Posture in the management of a Horle.

Passant, (French) going, or passing by, a term in Heraldry.

A **Passardo**, a Rops wherewith we hale down the Sheet-blocks of the Main and Fore-fails, when they are haled after the Clew of the Main-fail, to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-mast.

Passenger, a kind of small trained Hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Passibility, (Lat.) an aptness or ableness to suffer.

Passion, (Lat.) is opposed to *Action*; also suffering, enduring; said also of the different Agitations of the Soul according to the various Objects that present themselves to the Senses. But in Poems and Romances it is more particularly spoken of the *Passion* of Love.

Passion-flower, (*Clematis Trifolia*) a flower probably so called from the Resemblance, which in its utmost Expansion it has of several Crosses.

Passive, (Lat.) suffering or bearing. So Wood, in relation to Fire that acts upon it, has a suffering or passive Quality.

Passive Voice of a Verb, in Grammar is that which betokeneth suffering or being acted upon, as *Ducor*, I am taught.

Passport, (French, *q. Passer le Port*) a Licence made by any that hath authority for the safe Passage of any Man, from one place to another; a Pass or safe Conduct.

Pastel, otherwise called Woad, a Plant which is sown in the Spring, and of which in some places they make several Harvests in a Year. It is of great use among the Dyers.

Pastern, the Huckle-bone of any Beasts Foot, also a Shackle for a Horle.

Paste, (Lat.) Paste made of several colours gum'd and ground together or apart, of which Crayons are made to draw upon Paper or Parchment. Also a Composition of dry Perfumes to burn in a Chamber, either for State or wholl-fomes.

Pastination, (Lat.) a digging or delving of Ground.

Pasture, (Lat.) a feeding. Land neither Meadow nor ploughed, but reserved for the feeding of Cattel.

Pastophories, (Greek) the most honourable Order of Priests among the Egyptians.

Pastor, a Feeder of Herds and Flocks, whence the Ministers of the Church are called spiritual Pastors.

Pastoral, (Lat.) belonging to a Shepherd or Rural life; whence Pastoral Song. An Epithete also applied to the Care and Duty of an Ecclesiastical Pastor.

Pastoulan, (French) one that is foisted by a Captain into his Company on a Mutter-day; whence it is taken for a hiring or safe Fellow.

Patagon, an Indian people inhabiting about the *Terra Magellanica*, said to be about ten foot in height.

Pataque, or *Patacon*, a Spanish piece of Coin, valuing Four shillings eight pence.

Pattat, a Dutch Coin, five whereof amount to six pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Cross *Patee*, i. e. a Cross, whose ends are broad and opened.

Patefallion, (Lat.) a making open; also a discovering or making manifest.

Patem, a kind of Wooden shoe. Also see *Patin*.

Letters Patent. See *Letters*.

Patent, (Lat.) uncovered, lying open.

Paterguardian, a Title given to the Chief of the Franciscan Friars in the Monasteries.

Paternal

Paternal, (*Lat.*) Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Pathectical, (*Greek*) capable to perfwade or move the Affections.

Pathology, (*Greek*) that part of Phyfick which treats of the Cauſes and Differences of Diſeaſes.

Pathogea, (*Greek*) an Expreſſion of a Paſſion, in Rhetorick it is a figure by which the mind is moved to hatred, anger, or pity.

Pathillary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows.

Patience, a Reſolution, a Conſtancy of Mind which makes us ſuffer Pain or Affliction without complaining or murmuring.

Patient, one that bears with Afflictions, Affronts, or Injuries; ſaid alſo of one that lies under the Hands of Phyſicians or Surgeons.

Platin, (*Lat.*) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Baſon; a ſort of Veſſel wherein the Prieſts uſed to bring their foddren Meat to the Table; alſo the little flat Saucer or Plate, uſed with the Chalice at Maſs.

Patonce, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſs *Patonce*, i. e. Whole ends are both broad, and as it were three ways hooked.

Patriarchs, one of thoſe Primitive Fathers, famous in the beginning of the World for the Generations that ſprung from their Loins, *Abraham, Iſaac, Jacob*, and his Twelve Sons, were the Patriarchs of the *Old Teſtament*. Among the Chriſtians, thoſe Biſhops who enjoyed Sees independent, as they pretended from the Church of Rome, as *Jeruſalem, Antiochia, Alexandria*, and *Conſtantinople*, were called *Patriarchs*.

Patriarchate, (*Lat.*) the Eſtate, Dignity, or Chief Seat of a Patriarch or Primate of a National Church.

Patriarchs, (*Lat.*) thoſe Men among the Romans, who were accounted of the moſt Noble, as being defended of Senators.

Patriack, the proper Name of a Man, from the Latin Word *Patrius*, a Peer, Stateſman; the chief of this Name was the Epidemical Saint, ſo much in Veneration amongſt the *Iriſh* Nation.

Patriade. See *Parriade*.

Patrimonia, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patrimony, which is the ancient Eſtate of a Family, or more particularly an Inheritance or Eſtate left by a Father to his Son.

Patronation, (*Lat.*) a defending the Quarrel, or maintaining the Right of any one.

Patroclus, the Son of *Mænetius*, and *Sthenelus*, educated by the Centaure *Chiron*, together with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable Friendſhip; and when *Achilles* could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at laſt was prevailed with to ſend *Patroclus* in his ſtead, and with his own Armour; in which fight *Patroclus* being ſlain, *Achilles* then to revenge the death of his Friend, fought *Hector*, and ſlew him.

Patrole, the Round that Soldiers ride in the Night to obſerve what is done, and take care of what is done, for the Safety and Quiet of the City or Camp.

Patron, A Saint, which Man or Woman, any City, Church, Nation, or Order, has made choice of for their Protector and Defender.

Patronage, A Right which a Founder of a Church, or Benefice, has referred to himſelf in his Deed of Donation.

Patronal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Patron, Advocate, Defender, or Pleader; alſo in Civil-Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a Servant; and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law, for him that hath the Gift of a Benefice, or the Advowſon of a Spiritual Promotion.

Patronymicks, (*Greek*) thoſe Names which Men derive from their Fathers or Anceſtors, with ſome little Addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas*.

Pavon, A grave and majeſtick ſort of Dance that came from *Spain*, wherein the Dancers turn round and wheel about one after another: Alſo the graveſt and the ſloweſt ſort of Inſtrumental Muſick, conſiſting generally of three Strains.

Pancology, (*Lat.*) a ſpeaking few Words, little talk.

Paucity, (*Lat.*) ſewneſs, a being of little or ſmall number.

Pandulphaw, a Title of the Grand Signiors, ſignifying an Expeller of Princes; but ſome fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*, which is an Expeller of Injuries, or Injuſtice. Among the *Turks*, it is uſed for Emperors; and the ſame Title they beſtow on the Emperor of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Pandulphaw*.

A *Pawſe*, or *Pawice*, (*Ital.*) a large Shield which covereth the whole Body.

Pavia. See *Tecinum*.

Pavilion, (*French*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State. In Architecture, it is the Body of a Lodging by it ſelf; ſo called from the form of its covering, which is built like a Tent. Alſo the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet.

Paul, (*Hebr.*) Wonderful, or Reſt; the Name of an eminent Apoſtle, who after Chriſt's Aſcention was converted to the Faith, and appointed to preach to the *Gentiles*; alſo the Præmoner of ſeveral great Perſons, both in Military Proweſs and Learning, and ſince a frequent Chriſtian Name of Men: Alſo a term in Navigation, which is a ſhort piece of Iron faſtened to the Deck, reſting upon the Whelps, and keeps the Capſtern from recoiling.

Paulin, A Diminutive from *Paul*.

Pavane. See *Pannage*.

Pawſade, or *Pawcades*, (*French* and *Spaniſh*) a Target defence in Gallies, wherein the Slaves are defended from the Small-ſhot of the Enemy.

Pavonine, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pauſade, (*French*) a pauſing, or reſting.

Paynims, *Gentiles*, *Heathens*, *Pagans*, a word much uſed in our old Romances.

Peace, In a general Signification, is oppoſite to War and Strife; but particularly it ſignifies a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour toward the King and his People. Peace of the King, is that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King promiſes to all his Subjects.

Peach, A large Stone Fruit that grows ripe at the end of Summer, of a delicious taſte, and of which there are diverſe ſorts and kinds.

Peam, A term in Heraldry. Among the Furrs, Black powdered with Yellow.

Peareh, A Rod or Pole, wherewith Land is meaſured, forty whereof in length, and four in breadth, make an Acre; it containeth ſixteen foot and a half.

Peari, A Shell Fiſh, found in the *Perſian* Seas, which is a kind of Oyſter, in which is found a hard and clear Substance, commonly called *Pearl*, and reckon'd among the moſt precious Gems. In Heraldry, *Pearl* answers to *Argent* and *Lana*.

Peaſe, (*Piſum*) a ſort of Puſe of a moſt pleaſant favour, and at the firſt coming accounted a great rarity. That ſort called *Peaſe Everlaſting*, hath a very fine flower or bloſſom, and is called in *Latin*, *Lathyrus*; the Wood or *Heath-Peaſe*, *A-fragane*.

Peat, A kind of Fewel, dug out of Moorſh Ground, which burneth very well after it is dried, as having in it ſomething of a mixture of Bitumen.

Peccadillo, (*Spaniſh*) a little crime, or fault. **Peccant**, (*Lat.*) ſinning, committing a crime. A term in Phyſick, given to the Humours of the Body, which are then ſaid to be peccant, when they contain ſome malignity, or elſe are too exuberant.

Peſtoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the breaſt. **Peſtoral** Medicines, ſuch as either by attenuating, or thickening or allaying, render the matter which cauſes coughing fit to be expectorated.

Peccum, A Place in *Derbyſhire*, vulgarly called the *Peak*, famous for ſeveral Wonders, deſcribed by Mr. *Thomas Hobbes* of *Malmſbury* in a Latin Poem, Entitled *De Mirabilibus Pecci*.

Peculation, (*Lat.*) a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth.

Peculiar, Proper, Private, a Man's own. The Court of *Peculiars*, one of the Biſhops Courts, which deals in certain Pariſhes, exempt from the Biſhops Juſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Pecuniary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Money.

Peſage, (*Lat.*) Money given for paſſing by Foot or Horſe through any Forreſt or Country.

Pedal, (*Lat.*) containing a foot in meature.

Pedant, One that takes care to inſtruct and govern Youth: But more uſually taken for a conceited Pretender to Scholarship, that makes an ill uſe of the Sciences; who corrupts and adulterates 'em, and who makes pitiful and filly Ob-

ſervations upon 'em, as moſt of your trifling *Pedagogues* do. The Properties of a *Pedant* are to be arrogant, opinionated, cenſorious, ignorant, and trivial.

Pedaniſm; (*French*) the Office of an ordinary Schoolmaſter or *Pedant*.

Pederasty, or *Pæderasty*, (*Greek*) Buggery, or luſting after Boys.

Pedestal, (*French*) a term in Architecture, the baſis or foot of a Pillar; that part which ſupports the Pillar.

Pedicle, (*Lat.*) a little Foot; alſo the Stalk of any Fruit or Flower.

Pedobaptiſm, or *Pædobaptiſm*, (*Greek*) Infant-baptiſm, the Baptizing of Children.

Pedoriſte, or *Pædoriſte*, (*Greek*) one that inſtructs Children how to exerciſe their Bodies.

Peers, (*French*) a Fortrels made againſt the force of the Sea: alſo *Peers* q. *Peers*, i. e. equals, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament. This Denomination is thought to be derived from the 12 Peers of France inſtituted by *Charles the Great*, or *Lewis the Younger*: Alſo in Common Law, thoſe that are impanelled upon Enquest, are called *Peers*.

Pegafus, *Perſus*'s winged Horſe, a Celeſtial Conſtellation between the Equator and the North, conſiſting of 20 Stars.

Pegaſan, (*Lat.*) ſwift, from *Pegaſus*, the winged Horſe of *Perſus*.

Pegging, a term uſed by Leaches, when they cure Hogs of a certain Diſeaſe called the *Garry*.

Pegu, One of the five chief Kingdoms, with its Metropolis of *India extra Gangem*, now called *Mangi*; the other four being *Siam*, *Cambodia*, *Bengala*, and *Araca*.

Pèjeration, (*Lat.*) a Forſwearing. **Pèjre**, or *Pèjral*, (*French*) the Breaſt-leather of a Horſe.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt Founder; they denied Original Sin, and had many other erroneous Tenets.

Pelaſgi, an ancient People of Greece, ſo called from *Pelaſgus* the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Lariſſa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponeſus* called *Pelaſgia*.

Pelf, or *Pill* of a Fowl in Falconry, is the reſidue and broken remains left after the Hawk is relieved.

Peleon, a Mountain in *Theſſaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War againſt the Gods, heaped upon *Oſſa* a neighbouring Mountain; the top of this Mountain is thick ſet with Pine-Trees, and hangeth over the *Pelaſgus* Gulf.

Pellican, a certain Water-Fowl, in ſhape reſembling a Heron, and whole Cry reſembles the Braying of an Aſ. This Bird is ſaid to love her young Ones to that degree, that the will wound her own Breaſt to feed 'em with her blood. Alſo a Chymical Veſſel with two handles, uſually made of Glaſs, with ears or handles hollow and pierc'd, made for the diſtilling of Liquors by circulation, and reduce 'em into their ſmalleſt parts. Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Pellicle, (Lat.) a little Skin, or thin Rind.
Pellitory of Spain, (*Pyretum*) a Mercurial plain, hot and moist, and a great Purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, (*Parietaria*, *Herba muralis*) an Herb reputed cold and moist, but influenc'd by the same Planet as the former.

Pellucid, (Lat.) Clear, Bright, Shining through.
Pel-ues, (French) confusedly, one with another.

Peloponnesus, a Country of Greece, lying upon the *Adriack* and *Mediterranean* Seas; it was anciently called *Pelopia*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, who when his Father had invited the Gods to a Feast, was killed and set before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the Gods abstained, only *Ceres* eat up his Shoulder; for which *Jupiter* restoring him to life again, made him an Ivory Shoulder.

Pelorum. See *Pachynum*.
Pelota, or *Pillot*, (from the French, *Pelote*) i. e. a Ball; a term used in the *Forest-Law*, signifying the Bail or fleshy round Pulp of a Dog's foot, which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Forests is to be cut off, which is called *Lawing* or *Expeditating*.

Clerk of the *Pells*, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who enters every Teller's Bill in a *Parchment-Roll*, called *Pellis Receptorum*, i. e. the skin or roll of Receipts; and maketh another roll of payments called *Pellis exitum*.

Pelt, in *Faulconry*, is the dead Body of any Fowl dissembred.

Pelt-Wool, Wool pulled off the Pelt, or skin of a dead Sheep.

Pelure, Rich Fur; from the *Latin*, *Pellis*, a Skin.

Pelusium, One of the Seven Mouths of *Nile*, now called *Damietta*.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembrookeshire*, in *Brittish* called *Pembro*, i. e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* signifying in the *Brittish* tongue, a Head. It hath a little Cattle (built by *Arnulph of Montgomery*, Brother to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*) which *Girald* his Constable valiantly holding out with a small Garrison, against the force of all *South-Wales* laying Siege to it, thereby purchased to himself much honour, and raised his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgeralds* in *Ireland* are descended.

Penates, (Lat.) Household-gods.
Penicils, certain small Instruments, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-Hairs, put into Quills of several sizes, which Painters use to paint withal.

Pendant, fastened above, and hanging downward.

Pendant Feathers in a Hawk, those Feathers which grow upon the Thigh.

A *Pendant*, a Jewel, q. *Pendant*, i. e. hanging down, properly said of those Jewels that Women hang in their Ears. Also, *Pendants* in a Ship, are short Ropes made fast at one end, ei-

ther to the head of the Mast, or a Yard, or the clew of a Sail. A *Pendant* is also a long kind of Screamer of silk or other stuff, cut pointed out toward the end, and fit into two parts, whose use is in Fleets to distinguish the Squadrons by hanging them out at the top: They are also used in great Ships for Ornament and Triumph, and are there hung out at every Yard-arm, and at the heads of the Masts.

Penduloches, (French) a term in Jewelling, the lowest part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (Lat.) hanging down in a Rope, clammy.

Pendulum-watch, a Watch newly invented by *Monfieur Christian Hugen* of *Zuibeem*, a German, in which, by a *Pendulum* or *Regulator*, whose time is more exactly proportioned than ever hitherto; and these kind of Watches are since fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin*, both Fellows of the Royal Society.

Penelope, the Daughter of *Jenius*, and the Wife of *Ulysses*: She being careful to preserve her Chastity in her Husband's absence, being importuned by many Suitors, desired only for much time, till she had made an end of what was upon her Distail; which when she had obtained, she travelled over night what she had spun in the day time, by which means she put them off till her Husband returned home. Hence all Chast Women are styled *Penelopes*.

Penetrable, (Lat.) that may be pierced or bored through.

Peneus, a River of *Thessaly*, upon whose bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree, near unto which is a most pleasant Valley, called the *Pentian Valley*.

Penidee, a certain Composition made of Barly, Water, and Sugar, coated in such proportion and art, that a very solid white mass arises thence so tractable, that it adheres not to ones fingers, but may be drawn out into any form; it is sometimes called *Alphenum*, from its whiteness: It cures the Cough and Hoarseness, and helps all Affections of the Lungs and Breast.

Peninsule, (Lat.) a Tract of Land, which is almost an Island, only joined to the Continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an *Isthmus*.

Penitence. See *Repentance*.
Penitent, Really sorry for sinning, and resolving amendment of Life.

Penitential, (Lat.) sorrowful, penitent, also moving to Repentance.

Penitentiary, (Lat.) a Priest that imposeth upon an Offender what penitence he thinks fit; also a place in *Rome* where Priests sit and hear the Confession of those that come unto them to that end.

Pennant. See *Pendant*.
Pennocucium, the ancient Name of a Town in *Staffordshire*, called from thence at this day *Pencerige*.

Pensyroyal, (*Pulgium*) an Herb of *Yenus*, of a warming or digesting quality, it is otherwise called *Organy*, and by some *Pudding-grass*.

Penny,

Penny or *Navel-wort*, a sort of Herb called in *Latin*, *Coryledon*; the *Wall Pennywort* is called *Umbilicus Veneti*.

Penon, (French) a Flag, or Banner, ending in a point or tip, wherein the Arms of those before whom it is carried, either in War, or at a Funeral are depicted in their colours; also a Screamer in a Ship; also a term in Heraldry, for the figure which resembles the said Flag.

Penoncel, little *Penons*.
Penons, (i. e. the Cape, or Head of Sains, or as some interpret it, the Head of Sands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Maine-Amber*, or *Marine Amber*, which being equally counterpoised upon a lesser Rock, may be stirred by the push of a Finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of Men.

Pension, (Lat.) a Summ pay'd by any Person for Dyet and Lodging. Also a certain Summ pay'd Yearly by a Prince or State to any Person for Service requir'd from him.

Pensioner, he that receives a Pension.
Penstus, (French) sad, heavy, sorrowful.

Pentastical, (Greek) consisting of Five Sides.

Pentaglossical, (Greek) skilful in Five Tongues, having several Languages.

Pentagon, a Geometrical Figure, having Five Angles.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having Five Angles, or Corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a Verse consisting of five Feet.

Pentasticks, (Greek) Stanzas, consisting of five Verses: also Porches, having five rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five Books of *Moses*: also any Volume consisting of five Books.

Pentecostarch, (Greek) a Captain that hath the Command of Fifty Men.

Pentecost, (Greek) the Feast of *Whitsuntide*; so called, because it is the Fiftieth Day from Christ's Resurrection.

Pentireme, (Lat.) a Gally that hath five Oars to a Seat, or five Men to an Oar.

Penumbra, (as it were almost a shade) in Astronomy, is such a degree of an Eclipse, wherein the Moon is almost totally darkened or overshadowed.

Penultima, that Syllable which is before the last.

Penury, (Lat.) Want, Need, Poverty.
Peoples, a collective Word, an Assembly of Persons of all sorts and degrees that inhabit a Country, and compose a Nation.

To *People*, to send a good number of Inhabitants to till and manure a Country.

Pepin, a King of the *Franks*, and Father of *Charles the Great*; he reduced the *Lombards* to the Obedience of the Church, for which he had the Title of *Most Christian King* bestowed upon him and his Successors by Pope *Zachary*.

Pepper-wort, *Lepidium*, (*Piperitis*) a Herb of *Maries*, of a sharp and cleansing quality.

Peptick, (Greek) Concoctive or Digestive.

Peractis, a Mathematical Instrument, the same as a Circumferenter.

Peragrations, (Lat.) a travelling or wandering about.

Perambulation, (Lat.) a walking through or about. *Perambulation* of the Forest is the surveying or walking about the Forest by certain Justices, or other Officers thereto assigned, to fet down the Bounds of it.

Perambulatio sciendi, a writ fild out by two or more Lord of Mannors, and consenting to have their Bounds severally known; and it is fild out to the Sheriff, commanding him to make a Perambulation.

Perceps, a certain Herb growing in most parts of *England*; it hath small flowers of a greenish hew, and is good to provoke Urine. It is also called *Parilly peat* or *Parilly-breakstone*.

Perceptible, (Lat.) Perceivable, or to be Apprehended.

Perceval, a Proper Name from *Pereval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (Lat.) a straining through; it is a term proper to Chymistry. See in *Colation*.

Percollis. See *Purpurator* at Arms.

Percollossis, (Lat.) a striking or hitting, the Impression of a Body that strikes or falls upon another. Drums and Bells make a great noise, by reason of the violent percussion of the Air.

Perdition, Destruction, utter Ruin.

Perdites, a term in Military Discipline, certain chosen Companies which are put upon the most desperate Services; from the French word *Perdus*, i. e. lost.

Perduellion, or *Perduellion*, (Lat.) an open Act of Hostility.

Perduracion, (Lat.) a lasting very long.

Peregrine, the Proper Name of a Man, in *Latin*, *Peregrinus*, i. e. Out-landish: also a Hawk of the kind of *Falcons*.

Peregrination, (Lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countries; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a Sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his Houle, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face; and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (Lat.) Absolute, without exception, or excuse; Decisive, Definitive: also, in an ill sense, Malapert, Sawcy.

Perennity, (Lat.) Continuance, Long-lastingness.

Pererration, (Lat.) a wandering up and down.

Perfection, the utmost that any one can arrive at in Vertue, in Piety, in any Art or Science.

Perfidy, (Lat.) Treachery, Falseness, Breach of Faith or Trust.

Perforation, (Lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perforated, a term applied to Herbs, as when the Leaf of any Herb being held against the light seemeth full of little holes.

Perfriction, (*Lat.*) a rubbing or chafing thoroughly.

Perfidious, (*Lat.*) carelessly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a City of *Natalia*, where Parchment, or Vellum was invented; which is thence called *Pogamatum*.

Pericarpium, (*Greek*) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is unwrapped.

Periclitator, (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

Pericranium, (*Greek*) the membrane that envelopes the skull.

Pericum, (*Greek*) that Point of Heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is nearest the Center of the Earth.

Perihelion, that Point of a Planets Orb wherein he is nearest to the Sun.

Peril, Danger, Hazard, a *Traveller* ventures through many perils. Sometimes used by way of threatening. Do such a thing at your Peril.

Perimeter, (*Greek*) the outmost line of any solid Body; also a verb that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Pericula Favore, signifies a dispensation granted to a Clerk, who not being capable of a Benefice or other Ecclesiastical Function is admitted to it.

Periodical, (*Greek*) belonging to a period, i. e. a certain term of time, from one remarkable revolution to another, in any State or Empire, by which it is computed how the years pass away; also in Grammar, the end of a perfect sentence.

The *Periætic*, or *Periæci*, are of any place in the same Latitude but distant in the Longitude 180 degrees, or half the circumference of the Earth in that Parallel. In the Periæci of any place there happens not that contrariety of seasons in the year, or length of days as in the Antipodes: for the days in both places are of an equal length, but in the Times of the day there is the same contrariety; for their morning is our evening, and their night is our day.

Peripatetics, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i. e. to walk) the Disciples and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphery, (*Greek*) that circular Line which goes about and in-folds the whole Area or content of a circular Figure.

Periphrastical, (*Greek*) spoken by a *Periphrasis*, i. e. circumlocution, or expressing a thing, or person, by many words; as when we say the *First Founder of the Roman Empire*, meaning *Julius Cæsar*.

Peripneumonia, (*Greek*) sick of a *Peripneumony*, which is an inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a sharp Fever, and shortness of Breath.

Peripter, a sort of Temple, which had Pillars on all the Four quarters; different from the Prostyte which had Pillars only in Front; and from the Amphiprostyte, which had Pillars before and behind, and none on the sides.

Pericentrics, (*Greek*) those that dwell within the compass of the Arctick and Antarctick Cir-

cles: because the Shadow is various and runs round about 'em.

To *Perish*, to come to an unfortunate End. 'Tis said of fruit when it grows rotten.

Peristaltick, A crawling as it were of the Entrails whereby the Excrements are voided. Also the motion of the Vessels, whereby the Humors, as Water, Chyle, the Blood, &c. ascend and descend.

Peristyle, when the Pillars are within-side, and as it were round about a Court.

Perit, a certain measure being the Twentieth part of a Droit, a Droit the Twenty fourth part of a Mite, a Mite the Twentieth part of a Grain, a Grain the Twenty fourth part of a Penny weight, a Penny weight the Twentieth part of an Ounce; Twenty four Blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritonium, A membrane which cloaths the whole Abdomen within-side, and its Entrails on the outside. It consists of Two Tunicles.

Perjuration or *Pejuration*, (*Lat.*) a forswearing.

Perjury, is a Crime, Committed when a lawful Oath is Administred by any that hath Authority in any Perfon in any judicial Proceeding, who Swears absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the Cause in question.

Periwinkle, (*Vinea peruviana Clonatis Daphnoidea*) a Plant appropriated to *Venus*, hot almost in the Second degree, and somewhat dry, and astringent. Also a small Shell-fish called a Sea-snail or Whelk.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were, *Perkerin*, i. e. *Little Peter*, the Particle, *Kim*, being in the Saxon Language, a note of Diminution.

Permanent, (*Lat.*) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (*Lat.*) a going, or passing through. The passing of a Certain Body through the Pores of another Body, whether fluid, or appearing altogether solid to the senses.

Permissio, (*Lat.*) that leave or liberty which a Superior or one in Authority grants to an Inferiour to do any thing.

Permissio, (*Lat.*) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (*Lat.*) an exchanging one for another.

Pernel. See *Parnel*.

Pernicious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (*Lat.*) swiftness.

Persecution, (*Lat.*) a carrying all night.

Persuasion or *Proffiss*, (*French*) a taker of Profits, or Tythes, a Term in Common Law.

Pervasion, (*Lat.*) the conclusion or last part of an Oration.

Perspersers, or *Perspent Stones*, Stones fitted to the thickness of a Wall.

Perpendicularum, (*Lat.*) a Plumb-line, or Instrument made use of for the finding out whether any Pillar, Wall, &c. stand upright. Whence Geometricians call that a Perpendicular which is let fall from above into a certain bottom, with the same straightness as a Plummer hangs in a Perpendicularum. Astronomers also are wont to say, that those Stars which are Vertical, are Perpen-

Perpen-

Perpendicular, because their Beams fall Perpendicularly upon us.

Perpetual, that which lasts or continues always. Said also of that which lasts longer than we would have it, as *Perpetual* brawling, perpetual trouble.

Perpetuatio, (*Lat.*) a making a thing continue, or abide everlastingly.

Perpetuity, an eternal and continual lasting. In Law, it is used where an Estate is so designed to be settled in *Tayle*, that it cannot be undone or made void.

Perplexity, (*Lat.*) doubtfulness, incertainty: Also trouble or anguish of mind.

Perquisite, (*Lat.*) those profits that accrue to a Lord of a Manor, over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquisition, (*Lat.*) a diligent searching, or inquiring.

Perseverig, (*old word*) imbroided with precious Stones. Some derive it from the *French Pierre*, a Stone; and the *Anglo-Saxon Wry*, to cover.

Perriers, a small sort of Great Guns that shoot Stones, carried by Privateers.

Peruke, Vulgarly *Perriwig*, a false Head of Hair, in imitation of the Life.

Perquisition, (*Lat.*) a searching thoroughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perse, Sky-colour, as it were, the colour the *Perseans* delight in.

Persecution, (*Lat.*) a following after any one with a design of hurt or mischief. The inflicting of pain and torment upon others, even to Death, generally for the sake of Religion. Also any violent trouble or vexation given by one person to another.

Persepolis, the Metropolis or chief City heretofore of *Persia*; the ruins whereof are seen to this day with astonishment.

Perseverance, (*Lat.*) constancy, firmness, resolution to abide in any way of Living, or in any Opinion.

Persia, a famous Country in the Eastern part of the World; so called from *Perjes*, the Son of *Perfus* and *Andromeda*. It is at this day called *Persy*. Its famous City *Persepolis* was destroyed by *Alexander*, at the request of *Lais*.

To *Perse*, to stand firm and fixed in an Opinion, in a Demand, in an Allegation.

Person, individually said of every Man and Woman. There were a Hundred persons in an Assembly. In verbs there are Three persons, as well singular as plural.

Perseverable, a Term in Law, enabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made personable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to stand in Court.

Personage, said only of Great and Illustrious Men; as *Alexander*, *Charles V.* were great Personages.

Personality, a Law Term, an abstract of personal, as the action is in the personality, that is brought against the right Person, against whom in Law, it lieth.

Personate, (*Lat.*) to represent the person of another.

Perspective, (*Lat.*) A faculty which according to Geometrical precepts by the visual Rays, speculates and measures all visible Bodies and Colours, and renders a reason of those Appearances, which offer themselves to our sight other than the Things really are; by reason of their different situation and distance.

Perspicacity, (*Lat.*) quickness of sight, or apprehension.

Perspicil, (*Lat.*) a kind of Mirror, or Looking-glass, wherein the form of any thing is clearly represented.

Perspicuity, (*Lat.*) clearness, easiness to be understood. A Oratour ought to take care of nothing so much as of *Perspicuity* of Style.

Perspicuous, clear, easy to be apprehended; that needs no comment.

Perspiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing through. To *Perswade*, to oblige, engage, advise, incline another to do some thing.

Perswasio, the Act of perswading.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a boaring through with a Wimple.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large and plentiful Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (*Lat.*) obstinateness, stiffness in opinion.

Ælius Pertinax, a Roman Emperor fo called because he obstinately refused the Empire when it was offered him: He was slain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Soldiers, at the instigation of *Didius Julianus*, who succeeded him.

Pertinent, (*Lat.*) proper and to the purpose.

Pertingent, (*Lat.*) joyning or reaching near unto.

Pertingent, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Pertuisant, Lines in Heraldry; *vide* Entire.

Persy, a great Province in *America*, or the *West Indies*, having in it a famous City of the same name. In this Province are many Mines of Gold and Silver, and many fons of precious Plants, and other commodities.

Per que Servitia, (*Lat.*) is a Writ Judicial, and lies for the Conuise of a Manor or Seignory, to compel him that is Tenant of the Land, at the time of the Fine levied, to Attorn to him.

Peruison or *Partizan*, a kind of Spear or Halberd, but with an Iron head longer, broader and sharper.

Perturbation, (*Lat.*) a disquieting, or troubling.

Perversity, (*Lat.*) frowardness, croyness, perversities.

To *Pervert*, (*Lat.*) to corrupt, to give bad instructions, bad examples.

Perveigilant, (*Lat.*) a finding out by diligent seeking.

Pervicacity, (*Lat.*) obstinacy, or stubbornness.

Perveincke. See *Perwinkle*.

Peruis or Peruisje, (*old French*) that sort of *Portico*, before a Church, or any Magnificent Houle or Palace, which the Greeks call *Propyleum*. Hitherto refers that Disputation at *Oxford*, called, *Disputatio in Parvifis*: It is also applied to the Moot-

Phosphorus, (Greek) as it were, a bringer of light, the Morning Star. Also a substance chymically prepared, that shines in the Dark.

Phrase, (Greek) a manner of expression or Construction of a small number of words.

Phrensis, a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompany'd with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much heat in the Animal Spirits, and not from an inflammation of the Brain.

Phrenetic, (Greek) possessed with a phrensis. *Phrygia*, a Country of Asia the Less, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*: It is divid- ed into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Lesser.

Phrygian Mood in Musick. See *Mood*.

Phthisick, (Greek) a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with a low continued Fever, smelling Breath and a Cough.

Physeteron, a swelling proceeding from an inflammation of the Glandules, whereby Nature expels something; as in the Plague about the Groyne.

Phylacterias, (Greek) Scrolls of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their Necks and Arms; also preservatives against poison, or witchcraft.

Physick, (Greek) the knowledge of Natural causes, which gives a Reason for all the Phaenomena in the Heavens and upon the Earth, also the Art of Curing Diseases.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the Humours and Tempers of Men by Observation of the Countenance, and Disposition of the Members. Sometimes it is taken for the Aspect it self.

Physiology, (Greek) a Discourse of Natural Things, a handling of Natural Causes.

P I

Piacular, (Lat.) able to observe or clear a Man from some heinous Sin or Offence.

Pia mater, (Lat.) a Film or Skin, which incom- passeth the Brain.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open Place, or broad Street, or Market place.

Pica, the longing Disease in a Women with Child. Also *Pica Leter*, a Term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of magnitude from *Parcil*, *Small Pica* being a degree less, and *Double Pica* a Third degree beyond it.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France, called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Aminens*.

Picage, a Term in Law, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, to set up a Standing or Booth.

Picenum or *Picentum*, a Region of Italy, between the *Apennine Hills*, and the *Adriatick Sea*, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickdille*: *beans*) the Hem about the skirt of a Garment;

also the extremity or utmost part of any thing. Whence a great Gaming-house, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making those kind of Skirts in fashion, is called *Pickadilly*.

To *Pickeer*, (French *Pique*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle or *Pihle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close, a Term in Law.

Piqueçon or *Piqueçon*, (French) a Javelin, Dart, Prick, Goad or Spur; also a Robber of the Publick; also a Rover or Pirate upon the Seas.

Pitonia, (*Poitou*) the first Province of *Aquitaniack France*, the chief City whereof is *Poitiers*.

Piedroit, a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall.

Pic-Powders Court, (from the French word *Pied*, i. e. a foot; and *Poudreux*, i. e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs, for the redress of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a Term in Heraldry, as a Cross pierced, i. e. Bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Piety, a Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. Applied to that respect which we ought to have for our Parents, and those Duties and Assistances which owe them.

Pigeon, a Domestic fowl that breeds and is kept in Houfes, built on purpose, for a dainty dish.

Piper Hemicus, a Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slowness.

Pighe, (old word) propped, festled.

Pigment, (Lat.) a kind of Painting, where- with Women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, guile.

Pigmy, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pigrude, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Pilastra, (Lat.) a square Pillar that has a Base and a Capital, as a Pillar has.

Pilchard or *Pilcher*, a kind of fish, called in *Latin Sarda*, in *Greek Trichis*. Somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

Pile, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, formed after the manner of a Wedge. A heap of several things heaped up one above another. Also a huge and long piece of Timber harpened at one end and driven into the Earth in Marshy Grounds for the foundation of any ponderous Building.

Pilewort, a sort of Herb called in *Latin Chelidonium Minus*. It is so called from its use in the cure of the Piles.

Pilgrim, (from the Italian *Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Coun- tries, to visit Holy places.

Pilewort. See *Paragrap.*

Pill, a Term in Faulconry. See *Pelf*. Also a solid Medicine made up like a little Ball, of Powders,

Powders, Gums, Extracts, &c. made with a glutinous Liquor.

Pillar, a great Mass of Wood or Stone raised up to support a Roof, or Edifice. Figuratively we say such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; such a Prime Minister is the Pillar of the State.

Pilular, a kind of Meat made of Rice, used among the Turks.

Pilone, in Navigation is that piece of Timber that the Boltsprit resteth upon.

Pillory, or *Pilary*, (*Collustrigium*) an Engine of punishment, or rather shame, by which petty-malefactors are made gazing stocks to the people.

The Pilot Bird, a certain Bird about the Car- ible Islands, which gives notice to Ships that sail that way, when they come near any of those Islands.

Pilot: Pilots are properly those who upon Coasts and Shoers unknown to the Master, are used for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, or through intricate Channels; tho' vulgarly taken for those that stand at the Helm, and manage the Rudder.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Secrefman of a Ship.

Pilsen, the second Town of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in *Latin Pimpinella*, and *Anagallis*, having small red leaves and flowers spotted on the back.

Pimpopper, a kind of an Antick dance, wherein Three hit each other on the Bum with one of their feet.

Pimple, a Mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean Fountain*, and Den sacred to the Muses; from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

To *Pinch*, to nip hard with the ends of the Fingers. Figuratively we say such a Reproach pinches close; pinched by want and necessity.

Pingres, or *Pinglets*, (French) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory Balls.

Pimpinick, a milky juyce drawn out of certain Trees in *India*; somewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging choleric humors.

To *Pindarize*, to affect extraordinary manners of Speech, Rhetorical words, even to Folly. *Pinal Kernel*, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and the Prominencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy substance. Their use is not absolutely determined.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in Paint- ing; also a sort of sweet-smelling flower called in *Greek Carophyllus*. Also a sort of little Ships or swift sailing Vessels.

Pinnace, a kind of small Ship, so called, *q. Pinnata*, i. e. winged.

Pinnacle, the highest Top of any Spire.

Pinne, a disease in the foot of a Hawk, occasioned by a moist waterish humor.

Pioneers, such as are set at work in Armies to level the ways, to cast up Trenches, make ap-

proaches in Sieges, and upon several other oc- casions.

Piony, (*Paeonia*) a solar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Pipe, a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun. Also an Invention made of white Earth glazed over, consisting of a bowl and long hollow handle to take To- bacco in. Also the Shepherds Mufick Commonly called an Oaten Reed.

Clock of the Pipe, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who having all Accomps and Debts due into the King drawn out of the Remembrances Of- fice, chargeth them down into a great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe.

Pist-tree, a certain Tree, of the flowers where- of, there are two sorts, the White and the Blue; which last is also called *Lilack*, and in *Latin Sy- ringe-Cerulea*.

Piquant, (French) sharp, biting, or quick tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrel, or distaff.

Piqueron, (French) a Javelin, or Dart.

Piquez, a certain Game upon the Cards, per- haps so called as a Diminutive of *Pique*, as it were, a small Contest or Combat.

Pyramid, a solid Body that has a large Base, but ends in a point. Among the *Egyptians* Pyramids were the Emblems of Human Life, the beginning of which was represented by the Base, and the end by the Point: and therefore they erected them over Sepulchers.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, i. e. One that robs on the Sea, having no authority from any Prince or Republick.

Pyrene. See *Pyrene*.

Piritibus, the Son of *Isien*; joined with *The- sens* in a perpetual league of friendship, who going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Piritibus* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *The sens* being taken prisoner by *Du*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Pise, (*Pisa*) one of the ancientest and noblest Cities of *Italy*, built by a Colony of *Greeks*. It was some ages since a Commonwealth of it self, but being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, it is now also under his Dominion.

Piscarium, (*Pisera*) an ancient and well forti- fied Town of that part of *Italy*, called the *Marca Anconitana*.

Piscaria, in Common Law is a liberty of Fish- ing in another Mans Waters.

Pisces, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodi- ack.

Pisilia, one of the four *Mediterranean* Regions of *Natalia*, or *Asia* the Less; and the other three being *Galatia*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Lydia*.

Pisifalsh, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, consist- ing of Pitch, and the Lime Bitumen, incorpo- rated together.

Pisfactores, or *Pisfact Nuts*, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in *Physick*, to increase *Sperm*, and stir up Venery.

Pistol, a small and light sort of Fire Arms, to be discharged by one hand.

Pistole, foreign Gold Money coined in *Spain*, and some parts of *Italy*.

ing or Law-disputes among the young Students at the Inns of Court.

Pervious, (*Lat.*) easie to be passed through.

Perry, (*Lat.*) a kind of suppository made of soft Wool.

Pestiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing pestilence, and destruction, destructive, deadly.

Petalin, (*Greek*) a manner of banishment among the *Syracufans*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (*French*) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong Gates are burst open in War.

Petrade, (*French*) a Gunshot or farting, a yerking out of a Horse behind, commonly accompanied with firing.

Peter, the name of a Man; the first of this name, we hear of, was one of the Twelve Apostles, and Disciples of Jesus Christ; and since a frequent Christian name of Men. It comes from the *Greek* word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a Pension given by *Inas*, King of the *West Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720. which was a penny for every house. It was also called *Romefeeb*, i. e. The Fee of *Rome*.

Peter's Puff, that famous Delph or Quarry of Stone in *Yorkshire*, out of which, the Stones that built *St. Peter's* Church in *York*, were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Abbat*.

Clerks of the Petit-bag, three Officers of *Chancery*, who Record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, and all Patents of Customs, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put in a *Petit*, a little Leather-bag; whence they had the denomination of *Clerks of the Petit-bag*.

Petit Cape, is a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, and afterwards makes default.

Petit, or *Petty Sergeant*. See *Sergeantry*.

Petition, a short writing containing the just grievance of the Person complaining, and addressed where the remedy is most proper.

Petitia Primipii, is when a grant, that which is for a principle certain, and granted, that which is uncertain, and it behaves him to prove.

Petrel, a certain Liqueur which flows out of a Rock. There is a fountain of it in *Zant*, and in Two other Islands of the *Archipelago*. It quickly takes fire, and will burn in the Water.

Petrification, (*Lat.*) a making a Stone, a turning to Stone. As wood oft-times by lying in Petrifying Springs of Water, is turned into Stone.

Petrobians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

Petrol, a sort of Marl, or Chalky-clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphra*, for it will burn exceedingly.

Petroneil, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsemans piece, so called, because it is to aim at a Horses breast, as it were *Poitronel*.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northamptonshire*, commonly called *Peterborough*, from a Monastery de-

icated to *St. Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finished by his Brother *Wolpber*, to expiate the crime of murdering his Two Sons, *Wolpbold* and *Raffin*. This Town was anciently called *Medesfelhamphred* or *Medeshamsted*, from *Medesfel*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Petysogger, a silly Advocate, a Attorney, or Lawyer; *stogen* signifying in *Dutch*, to comply or insinuate.

Petysergeantry, or *Petit-sergeantry*. See *Sergeantry*.

Petty-fingles, among Falconers the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty or *Petit Trespass*, in Common Law is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious Man his Prelate.

Petty-Tally, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company.

Petulantia, (*Lat.*) sauciness, impudence, wantonness.

P H.

Phaenomena, (*Greek*) Appearances of Meteors or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phaeton, the Son of *Sol* and *Clymene*, who having obtained the guidance of his Fathers Chariot for one day, he set the Heavens all of a flame; for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his Thunder into the River *Po*.

Phaenotiadetes, the sisters of *Phaeton*. See *Heliaides*.

Phalanx, (*Greek*) a Military Squadron consisting of Eight thousand men, most in use among the *Macedonians*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer to make a Brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the Belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire: and among many others, *Perillus*, the Author of it, was served in the same manner.

Phalerated, (*Lat.*) dressed, or adorned with trappings.

Phalucian Verse, a Verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, viz. *A Spondee*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees*.

Phanatick, (*Lat.*) See *Fanatick*.

Phantasia, (*Greek*) an Internal sense or Imagination whereby any thing is represented to the mind, or imprinted in it. It seems to be a certain undulation of the Animal Spirits in the middle of the Brain, which are afterwards expanded toward the circumference of it.

Phantasm, (*Greek*) the same; also a false imagination or apparition, a vision of night-ghosts.

Pharaoh, (*Hebr.*) a making bare or uncovering, a general Name or Title anciently of the Kings of *Aegypt*, as *Cæsar* to the *Roman* Emperors.

Pharos, (*Greek*) a Watch-tower or high place by the Sea-coast, wherein Lights continually shine

shine to light Sea men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos*, an Island in the *Canopick* Mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Sofratrus*, the famous Architect of *Gnido*.

Pharisajism, Hypocrisis, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a Sect of the *Jews*, so called from the *Hebrew* word *Phariseh*, i. e. to separate; because they were Interpreters of the Law, and Separatists from the rest of the *Jewish* Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (*Greek*) belonging to Medicines or *Phar*, also that part of Physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharmacie, the Second part of Physick which teaches the Choice, preparation and mixture of Medicaments.

Pharmacopæia. See *Dispensatory*.

Pharphala, a Town of *Theffaly*, seated upon the Banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous Fields where the great Battle was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Pharlang or *Parafang*, (*Parafanga*) a sort of measure used among the ancient *Persians*, containing Thirty furlongs.

Pharolis, a Promontory upon the Coast of *Pamphylia*, a Province of *Natalia*, or *Asia* the *Less*.

Pharynx, the upper part of the Gullet consisting of Three Muscles.

Phases, a word used for the several Postures in which the Planets, especially the Moon, shew themselves to our sight; as obscure, horned half illuminated or full of light.

Phasms, (*Greek*) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phaon, the head of a Dart, a Term in Heraldry.

Phial, (*Lat.*) or rather *Phiala*, a little Glass Bottle.

Phidias, a worker of Statues in Ivory, beyond all that ever were besides.

Philedelpheia, a City of *Asia* in *Asia* the *Less*; also the proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, brotherly or sisterly love.

Philantropy, (*Greek*) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philibet, the proper name of a Woman, signifying in the *German* Tongue, Bright and Famous.

Philippis, a City of *Macedon*'s near which, are the *Philippick* Fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Anthony*, got the great Victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous Men, especially the Father of *Alexander* the Great; also the Name of one of the Apostles, and others mentioned in the *New Testament*, and since a frequent Christian name of Men. The word signifieth in *Greek*, a lover of Horses. There is also a Coyon of Gold so called, worth Three shillings Sterling.

Phyllis, the proper name of a Woman, frequently applied to Shepherdeses by *Virgil* and other Poets.

Phyllæas, a kind of Privet which is ever green, the leaves whereof are of a shining green colour, like unto those of the Olive. It is in great request for making Hedges in Gardens of the curious.

Philon, an ancient Physician, mentioned by *Celsus*, he was wont to call his Medicaments, *Deorum Manna*: The hands of the gods as being of extraordinary, and even divine virtue.

Philostratus, a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, who as *Suidas* Records, wrote one Volume of Monosyllables, a Second of *Gracims*, also a Third of several sorts of Languages.

Philotetes, the Son of *Pæas*, and the companion of *Hercules*, to him *Hercules* dying, left his Bow and Arrows dipped in the *Lernaean* poison.

Philology, (*Greek*) the love of learning, or study.

Philemela or *Philemel*, the Daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*, changed into a Nightingale, as the Fables report, and by the Poets generally us'd for the Nightingale.

Philologie, Universal literature that extends it self over all sorts of Sciences and Authors.

Philosopher, one that loves Wisdom, one that argues justly upon new causes, and the conduct of Manners.

Philosophical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Philosopher or Philosophy.

Philosophy, the study of Nature and Morality grounded upon Reason.

Philtre, (*Greek*) a Potion, Powder, or any kind of Medicine procuring Love.

Philyra, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the shape of a Horse, begat the Centaur *Chiron*.

Philyraea. See *Privet*.

Phisana, (*Hebr.*) a bold countenance, a Priest of the *Jews*, and Son of *Eleazar* the Priest; he shew'd his zeal in slaying *Zimri* and *Cobi*, committing Foultion before the People of *Israel*.

Phibotomy, (*Greek*) the opening a Vein, or letting Blood.

Phlegm, a slimy excrement of the Blood, often caus'd by too much *Nitrous* Air. Also a watery distilled Liqueur opposite to a spirituous Liqueur. Also those clouds that appear in distilled waters.

Phlegmatick, (*Greek*) full of phlegm or steam.

Phlegmon, (*Greek*) Tumour of the blood in the Flesh and Muscles, causing heat, redness, heating and pain.

Phobus, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latoona*, born at the same birth with *Diana*; he is also called *Apollo* and *Sol*. Generally taken for the Sun.

Phoenix, (*Greek*) an Arabian Bird, of which it is reported, that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived five hundred years, it builds a Nest of combustible Spices: which taking fire from the Sun, the fans it with her Wings, and burns her self therein, out of whose ashes there springs up a new *Phoenix*. But Modern writers look upon all this to be fabulous. The Poets however make great use of it in their similitudes.

Phosphorus, (Greek) as it were, a bringer of light, the Morning Star. Also a substance chymically prepared, that shines in the Dark.

Phrase, (Greek) a manner of expression or Construction of a small number of words.

Phrensis, a Doteage with a continual Fever, often accompany'd with Madness and Anger, proceeding from too much heat in the Animal Spirits, and not from an inflammation of the Brain.

Phrenetic, (Greek) possessed with a phrensis. *Phrygia*, a Country of Asia the Less, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*: It is divid- ed into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Lesser.

Phrygian Mood in Musick. See *Mood*.

Phthisick, (Greek) a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with a slow continued Fever, smelling Breath and a Cough.

Phygethon, a swelling proceeding from an inflammation of the Glandules, whereby Nature expels something; as in the Plague about the Groynne.

Phylacteries, (Greek) Scrolls of Parchment, having the Ten Commandments written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their Necks and Arms; also preservatives against poison, or witchcraft.

Physick, (Greek) the knowledge of Natural causes, which gives a Reason for all the Phenomenas in the Heavens and upon the Earth, also the Art of Curing Diseases.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the Humours and Tempers of Men by Observation of the Countenance, and Disposition of the Members. Sometimes it is taken for the Aspect it self.

Physiology, (Greek) a Discourse of Natural Things, a handling of Natural Causes.

P I

Piacular, (Lat.) able to observe or clear a Man from some heinous Sin or Offence.

Pia mater, (Lat.) a Film or Skin, which incom- patseth the Brain.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open Place, or broad Street, or Market place.

Pica, the longing Disease in a Women with Child. Also *Pica Letter*, a Term among Printers being the Sixth Character in order of mag- nitude from *Parcil*, *Small Pica* being a degree less, and *Double Pica* a Third degree beyond it.

Picardy, a Province of that part of France, called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Picage, a Term in Law, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, to set up a Standing or Booth.

Picenum or *Picentium*, a Region of Italy, between the *Apennine Hills*, and the *Adriatick Sea*, vulgarly called *Mars Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickadille*) the Hem about the skirt of a Garment;

also the extremity or utmost part of any thing. Whence a great Gaming-house, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making those kind of Skirts in fashion, is called *Pickadilly*.

To *Pickeer*, (French *Piqueo*) when particu- lar persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle or *Pickle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close, a Term in Law.

Piqueuron or *Piqueron*, (French) a Javelin, Dart, Prick, Goad or Spur; also a Robber of the Pub- lick; also a Rover or Pirate upon the Seas.

Pitonia, (*Poitou*) the first Province of *Aqui- tanick France*, the chief City whereof is *Poi- tiers*.

Piedroit, a square Pillar, that is partly within the Wall.

Pic-Powders Coat, (from the French word *Pied*, i. e. a foot; and *Poudreux*, i. e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs, for the redreels of all disorders com- mitted within them.

Pierced, a Term in Heraldry, as a Cross pier- ced, i. e. Bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Country in the Confines of *Macedo- nia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Piercy, a Moral vertue which causes us to have an affection and esteem for God and Holy Things. Applied to that respect which we ought to have for our Parents, and those Duties and Affiliances which owe them.

Pigeon, a Domettick fowl that breeds and is kept in Houses, built on purpose, for a dainry dish.

Piger Henricus, a Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slowness.

Piglib, (old word) propped, fetted.

Pigment, (Lat.) a kind of Painting, where- with Women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, guile.

Pigmy, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pigritude, (Lat.) laziness, slothfulness.

Pilafter, (French) a square Pillar that has a Base and a Capital, as a Pillar has.

Pilchard or *Pilcher*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*. Somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

Pile, a Term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line, formed after the manner of a Wedge. A heap of several things heaped up one above another. Also a huge and long piece of Timber sharpened at one end and driven into the Earth in Merry Grounds for the foundation of any ponderous Building.

Pilewort, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonium Album*. It is so called from its use in the cure of the Piles.

Pilgrim, (from the Italian *Peligrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Coun- tries, to visit Holy places.

Pilgrimage. See *Paragraphe*.

Pill, a Term in Falconry. See *Poff*. Also a solid Medicine made up like a little Ball, of

Powders,

Powders, Gums, Extracts, &c. made with a glutinous Liguor.

Pillar, a great Mas: of Wood or Stone raised up to support a Roof, or Edifice. Figuratively we say such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; such a Prime Minister is the Pillar of the State.

Pillaw, a kind of Meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

Pillow, in Navigation is that piece of Timber that the Boltspirit resteth upon.

Pillory, or *Pilory*, (*Collifrigium*) an Engine of punishment, or rather shame, by which petty-malefactors are made gazing stocks to the peo- ple.

The *Pilot Bird*, a certain Bird about the Car- ribbe Islands, which gives notice to Ships that fail that way, when they come near any of those Islands.

Pilot: Pilots are properly those who upon Coasts and Shoers unknown to the Master, are used for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours; or over Bars and Sands, or through intricate Channels; tho' vulgarly taken for those that stand at the Helm, and manage the Rudder.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Secrefman of a Ship.

Pillen, the second Town of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinella*, and *Angallus*, having small red leaves and flowers spotted on the back.

Pimpompe, a kind of an Antick dance, wherein Three hit each other on the Bum with one of their feet.

Pimpla, a Mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean Fountain*, and Den sacred to the Muses; from whence they were called *Pimplaides*.

To *Pimch*, to nip hard with the ends of the Fingers. Figuratively we say such a Reproach pinches close; pinched by want and necessity.

Pingres, or *Pinglets*, (French) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory Balls.

Pimpinck, a milky juice drawn out of certain Trees in *India*; somewhat thick and clammy, vehemently purging choleric humors.

To *Pindarize*, to affect extraordinary manners of Speech, Rhetorical words, even to Folly.

Pinalac, is a Glandule seated between the Two Beds of the Opreck Nerves, and the Pro- minencies which grow to the upper part of the Marrow substance. Their use is not absolutely determined.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in Paint- ing; also a sort of sweet-smelling flower called in Greek *Caryophyllus*. Also a sort of little Ships or swift sailing Vessels.

Pinnace, a kind of small Ship, so called, q. *Pinnata*, i. e. winged.

Pinnacle, the highest Top of any Spire.

Pinne, a dike in the foot of a Hawk, occa- sioned by a moist waterish humor.

Pioneers, such as are set at work in Armies to level the ways, to cast up Trenches, make ap-

proches in Sieges, and upon several other oc- casions.

Pivy, (*Paeonia*) a solar Plant bearing a very fair flower.

Pipe, a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun. Also an Invention made of white earth glazed over, consisting of a bowl and long hollow handle to take To- bacco in. Also the Shepherds Musick commonly called an Oaten Reed.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the *Exchequer*, who having all Accomps and Debts due into the King drawn out of the Remembrances Of- fice, chargeth them down into a great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe.

Pistee, a certain Tree, of the flowers where- of, there are two sorts, the White and the Blue; which last is also called *Lilach*, and in Latin *Syringa Carulea*.

Piquant, (French) sharp, biting, or quick tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrel, or distast.

Piquet, (French) a Javelin, or Dart.

Piquet, a certain Game upon the Cards, per- haps so called as a Diminutive of *Pique*, as it were, a small Contest or Combat.

Piramid, a solid Body that has a large Base, but ends in a point. Among the *Egyptians* Pyramids were the Emblems of Human Life, the beginning of which was represented by the Base, and the end by the Point: and therefore they erected them over Sepulchers.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, i. e. One that robs on the Sea, having no authority from any Prince or Republick.

Pirena. See *Pyrene*.

Piritibus, the Son of *Ision*; joyned with *The- sens* in a perpetual league of friendship, who go- ing together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Piritibus* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Thebus* being taken prisoner by *Dus*, was freed by *Heracles*.

Pises, (*Pisa*) one of the ancientest and noblest Cities of Italy, built by a Colony of Greeks. It was some ages since a Commonwealth of it self, but being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, it is now also under his Dominion.

Pisaurum, (*Pisava*) an ancient and well forti- fied Town of that part of Italy, called the *Mars Anconitana*.

Pisaria, in Common Law is a liberty of Fift- ing in another Mans Waters.

Pisces, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodi- ack.

Pisulia, one of the four *Mediterrantian* Regions of *Natalia*, or *Asia* the Less; the other three being *Galatia*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Lydia*.

Pisulphat, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, consist- ing of Pitch, and the Lime Bitumen, incorpo- rated together.

Pistachet, or *Pistack Nut*, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in *Physick*, to increas *Sperm*, and stir up *Venery*.

Pistol, a small and light sort of Fire Arms, to be discharged by one hand.

Pistole, foreign Gold Money coined in *Spain*, and some parts of *Italy*.

Pistards,

Pittbarnaw, a very large and stately Bird in some Parts of *America*, and elsewhere, being a kind of Eagle, white Mailed, and having a Head as big as a Child's Head of a Year old, with two or three Purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swan's, and transparent Quills. This Bird aries in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and seldom appears; but when ever it appears, all other Birds skulk and disappear.

Pitaneus, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the Seven Wise Men of *Greece*.

Pittance, any small proportion of Bread, or Meat.

Pity, the Passion of the Soul that is endued with tenderness and compassion for the Grief and Misery of another.

Pitiful, said of the Condition of one that is reduc'd to great Misery, and excites Pity. Also one who has Sentiments of Compassion for the Miseries of another. Also by way of undervaluing we say, a Pitiful Creature, a Pitiful Gift, a Pitiful Play.

Pituitous, (*Lat.*) *Flegmatick*, full of watery Humours.

P L

Pacability, (*Lat.*) easiness to be pacified, or appeas'd.

Palace, (*French*) a Licence, whereby a Man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games; also a Decree or Mandate of a Prince: Also any Table hung up, wherein Laws or Orders are written.

Palence. See *Greenwich*.

Placenta Uterina, or the *Uterine Cheese-cake*, is a red substance like the Liver, full of glandulous Kernels, with an Artery and a Vein from the Navel-String. It outwardly sticks to the Womb, to either side indifferently, tho' more commonly to the middle; within it is cover'd with the Chorion, and has its nourishing Moisture from the Porosities of the Womb. The superfluous part of it, the Arteries, lodge in the Amnion, that the Birth may be nourish'd, by its Mouth. This *Placenta*, with the Membranes is expell'd after the Birth.

Placentia, (*vulg.* *Piacenza*) a Dukedom in that part of *Italy* called *Longobardia Cispadina*, or *Emilia*.

Placid, (*Lat.*) Gentle, Mild, Quiet.

Placid, (*Lat.*) an Opinion or Decree.

Plagiary, (*Lat.*) he that steals People out of one Country, and sells them in another; also a stealer of other Mens Works or Writings.

The *Plain-Table*, a certain Mathematical Instrument, used for the Surveying of Land.

Plaint, in Common Law is the propounding of any Action Real or Personal, in writing; whence *Plaintiff*. See *Demandant*.

Plaintiff, he that sues or complains in an Action, or in any personal Action.

Plan, (in Perspective) that part of the operation, by the degradation or distance whereof, the Figure to be drawn or painted, is by a Line deduced from the visual Point proportionably fore-shortened or diminished.

Plane, among the Geometricians, is a superficies that lies equal between its lines, whereby 'tis oppos'd to a spherical body, and circle, which are circumscrib'd with a crooked superficies.

Plane Chart, a Plat or Chart that Seamen sail by, whose Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the same length.

Plane Scale, a thin Ruler of above a Foot in length, wherein is graduat'd the Line of Chords, Leagues, &c. by which the Seamen are much help'd to keep an Account of the way the Ship has made.

Plane ary, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Planet, *i. e.* A wandering Star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their Names from the chief Heathen deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*. They are call'd Wandering Stars, because they are not plac'd in the Firmament as the fixed *æ*, but in Orbs of their own, and by their proper Motions wandering in the Zodiac contrary to the motion of the *Primum Mobile*, from West to East, contrary to the succession of the Signs.

Planimetry, (*Greek*) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

Planimisphere, (*Lat.*) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plank, a piece of Wood or Timber saw'd broad, and to a convenient thickness. Usually for Carpenters and Joiners Work, it is Twelve Inches broad, and Thirteen Twelve parts of an Inch thick.

Plant, a Natural Body that has a vegetable Soul, which shoots forth Roots into the Earth, from whence it has its nourishment and encrease.

Plantagenet, a surname of *Jeffrey* Earl of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* the Second, and thence derived so long a Race of Kings of *England*; namely, from the said King *Henry*, to King *Richard* the Third. The original of which Name is said to be from a Broom-stalk, which the said *Jeffrey* wore in his Hat during a Pilgrimage he undertook. *Qu. Plane de Genshe*.

Plantain, a sort of Plant of a cooling and drying nature, call'd in *Latin* *Plantago*: there is also another sort call'd *Buckhorn Plantane*, or *Cornu Cervinum*.

Plantation, (*Lat.*) a planting or setting. A Colony of People sent from one Country to take possession of another.

Plastick, (*Greek*) the art of making or forming the Figure of any thing out of Mortar, Plaster, or Wax.

Plastick Virtue, that which can form or fashion any thing. An old Saying; and a sure Refuge of Ignorance; for what the Ancients could not explain, they call'd a *Plastick Virtue*.

Platband, a square Member which terminates the Architecture of the *Doric* Order, and passes under the *Triglyphs*.

Plataea, an ancient City of *Bœotia*, one of the five Maritime Provinces of *Achaia* in *Greece*.

Platform

Platform, a smooth and open Walk upon the Top of a Building. Also a place prepared for the raising a Battery of Cannon.

Platnick Aspect, a Term to distinguish it from *Partile*, and is a Ray cast from one Planet to the Body of another, not exactly but only within the Orb of his Light. So that this Aspect takes more room then the other, which is confin'd to the same degree.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirm'd by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, and *Platonick* years, *i. e.* the space of 36000 years.) He was the chief of Academick Philosophers, he was at first call'd *Arifoteles*, a great Wrestler, and much given to Painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sail'd into *Italy* to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the Books of *Pitollan* *Crononates*; next, he went into *Ægypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and as some say, read the Books of *Moses*. He was call'd Divine *Plato*, and was esteem'd the most famous Philosopher of the World; his chief opinion being, That the abstract *Idea's*, or Images of all Virtues, and of all Forms, had a peculiar substance by themselves.

Plats, (in Navigation) are certain flat Ropes, by which the Cable in the Haufe, is preserved from Gallin.

Platters, several heaps or banks of small Stones, that lie between *Paneguard-Fort*, and *Woodbridge-Haven*, near a mile in length, and close to the shore.

A *Plaudite*, (*Lat.*) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoicing, it being a Substantive made of a Verb.

Plausible, (*Lat.*) acceptable, received with applause and favour, also seemingly fair and honest.

Plea, or *Pleading*, a Term in Law, that which either party alledgeth for himself in Court.

Plebian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the common people; also mean, vulgar, inferior.

Plébiscite, (*Lat.*) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (*French*) a surety; whence to pledge one in drinking is to be surety, or to engage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pledges, in Common Law are sureties either Real or Personal which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

Pleget, or *Spleget*, a long Plaster of Leather, or Linen Cloth.

Pléiads, the Seven Daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Plione*, whose names were *Electra*, *Alcyon*, *Celano*, *Taygete*, *Affrope*, *Maias*, and *Merope*; they were plac'd by *Jupiter* among the Stars, and call'd by the *Latins* *Vingiliae*.

Plenary, (*French*) full, intire.

Plenary, a word used in Common Law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

Pleniturny, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Pleniturne*, or Full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors that are invest'd with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, (*Lat.*) fullness; in Physick, when a Man has too much blood, or abounds with ill humours.

Plenifm, (*Greek*) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word is added emphatically in a sentence to signify the earnestness of the speaker, as, *I saw it with these Eyes*; also in Grammar it is the adding of a Letter or Syllable either to the beginning of a word, and is then call'd *Prothesis*, or to the middle, and is then call'd *Epenthesis*, or to the end, and is then call'd *Paragoge*.

Pléance, (*old word*) pleasure or delight.

Plécow, one of the Six Dukedoms, with its chief City of the same name, lying Westward, between *Lithuania* and *Moscovia*; the other Five being *Smolensco*, *Poloecco*, *Bielisk*, *Ryfcow*, and *Nowygrad*.

Pléborick, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Pléborra*, when there is more good Blood, then is requisite.

Pleura, (*Greek*) is a white membrane thin and hard, so named from the Ribs under which it is plac'd: Hence is derived the word *Pleurisic*.

Pleurisic, (*Greek*) an inflammation of the said Membrane and the Intercoastal Muscles, attended with a continual Fever, stiches in the side, difficulty of breathing, and sometimes spitting of Blood.

Pliable, or *Pliant*, (*French*) flexible, easie to be bent, or perswaded, ready to obey.

Plimouth, a famous Port Town in *Cornwall*, so call'd, as it were, the mouth of the River *Plime*.

In this place the Fable goeth, That *Corinaxus* threw down the *Giant* *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently call'd *Sutton*, and was divid'd into two parts; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the *Priors*, and *Sutton Vauvart*, belonging to the *Vauvarts*, filed in old Records, *De Valle Tanta*.

Plimb, (*Greek*) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

Place, or *Plote*, (*Greek*) a binding together, a Rhetorical figure of Elocution, in which a word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it denotes not only the thing signified, but also the quality of the thing, as, *In that great Victory Caesar was Caesar, i. e.* A Serene Conqueror.

Plombinum, (*Piombino*) one of the Towns which being in the Territory of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, are yet in the Dominion of the King of *Spain*, the rest being *Talamon*, *Orchitelli*, and *Porto Hercule*.

Plombeck, a word used in some old Statutes for Woollen-cloth.

Plover, a Bird of a brown colour spotted with yellow, about the bigness of a Pigeon having a round, short and black bill; much covered by those that love to feed daintly.

Platoon, in Military Discipline, are certain Divisions of Men consisting of Eight in Front.

Plowman's Spikenard, a sort of Plant called in *Latin Baccharis*.

Plumage, (*French*) a bunch of Feathers; also a Term in Hawking for the Feathers under a Hawk's Wing.

Plumbicon, (*Lat.*) Leaden, of the colour of Lead; also blunt or dull.

Plume, in Falconry is the general colour or mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

A *Plume-friker*, a Parasite or Flatterer; so called from pulling Hairs or Feathers off from other Mens Cloaks.

Pluming, in Falconry is when a Hawk seifeth a Fowl, and pulleth the Feathers from the Body of her.

To *Plunder*, (*Dutch*) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (*Lat.*) a being more than one. Pluralities are where a Vicar or Rector has two or more Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Pluris, the name of a Writ that goeth out the Third time; if the original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher and Historian of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperors *Trajan* and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent Books. He was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular Power into *Byzina*.

Pluto, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his Two Brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the Infernal Empire by lot.

Pluvial, or *Pluviosus*, (*Lat.*) rainy, full of Rain, or watery Clouds.

P N.

Pneumatical, (*Greek*) said of Engines that are moved by the force of Wind. Thus an Organ is a Pneumatical Instrument.

P O.

Poculent, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Pockwood-tree, (*Guaiacum*, *Lignum Vitæ*) an Indian Tree, the Wood whereof is brought over in great quantities, by reason of its great virtue, and use in Physick, being of a dissolving, cleansing, attenuating, and diaphoretic faculty.

Podagrical, (*Lat.*) having the Gout in the feet. *Podalissia* a Province adjoynt to the Kingdom of *Poland*, and lying between *Lithuania* and *Mosovia*.

Podestate, (*Ital.*) the chief Magistrate of a City, so called in some Parts of *Italy* and *Provence*.

Podolia, a considerable Province belonging to the King of *Poland*, the chief City whereof *Comienick*, was taken some Years since by the *Turks*.

Podometry, Measuring by the Foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (*Greek*) the art of making a Poem, i. e. Any kind of subject consisting of a Rhythm or Verse.

Poictiers. See *Pictavium*.

Point, is the smallest part of Quantity, or that extrem which can be divided into no farther parts: the same in quantity, as Unit in Number.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in the Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (*French*) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blank, punctually, absolutely, from the *French* word *Poiné*, a prick, and *Blanc*, white.

Poirrel, a Brazen or Iron Instrument, with the sharp end whereof Letters are engraven, and rubbed out with the broad end.

Polar, or *Polaris*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Poles, i. e. The Two Extremities of the *Axis*, about which Astronomers imagine the Heavens to be moved. The North Pole is called the *Arctic* Pole, the South Pole the *Antarctic*; and hence the *Polar* Circles are two little Circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiac. *Polar* draught, a Representation of the Earth or of the Heaven, projected upon the Poles of the Equator, which are the Poles of the World.

Poles of the Dial, all dials though upright or reclining, arc yet Horizontal dials in some parts of the Earth, and the Zenith and Nadir of that Horizon, are the Poles of that Dial.

Polemical, (*Greek*) Military, belonging to War. Also *Polemical* Logic is metaphorically taken for the Practical and Controversial part of Logic, which creates as it were a Civil War of Dispute.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other, a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrival of a Ship, and so much Wares at a place agreed on.

Policy, is the first part of Morality which consists in the right ordering and governing States in order to preserve 'em in safety, tranquillity and Civility of manners.

Politician, one that understands the Art of Governing, or judges of it according to the Parts he has acquired. Sometimes it is taken in an ill sense for one that is full of crafty Tricks, cunning Artifices and Intrigues.

Political, (*Greek*) belonging to Policy, or the Government of the Common-wealth, which comprehends the Laws, Order and Conduct to be observed for the Support and Government of States and Societies.

Politur, (*Lat.*) a polishing, or trimming.

Polium Montanum, a small low Plant, consisting of divers white or hoary round hard Branches; it opens obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Codfish; also a Stag or Male-deer, having mufened or cast his Head; also a sort of Bran that hath some Meal amongst it; also in Agriculture or Husbandry, Trees which have been topped, are called *Pollards*.

Pollucation, (*Lat.*) a promising.

To *Polluce*, to defile, distort, corrupt, to violate; more particularly to prophane any Holy Place, to contaminate a Mans own Body by any lascivious and unchaste Act.

Pollucion

Pollution Nocturnal, an involuntary evacuation of the Seed in the night, caus'd by some lascivious Dream.

Polonia, (*Poland*) a large Kingdom of Europe, but Elective; it is divided into the Greater and the Lesser; *Polonia Major* hath five Satrapies, *Polonia Minor* Three. See *Pofnania* and *Sandomiria*.

Poltron, (*French*) a Knave or Rascal; also a coward, a lazy fellow.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a Man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Oroetes* the *Perfian* and crucified.

Polybreffes, an artificial Salt, which is made over the fire, by projection with Sulphur and Niter or Cryfals.

Polydamis, the Son of *Antenor*, and *Theano* the Sister of *Hecuba*; who is said together with his Father *Antenor* and *Aeneas*, to have betrayed the City of *Troy* to the *Greeks*.

Polyhedron, a Geometrical Figure consisting of many plain faces or sides.

Polygamy, (*Greek*) the having more Wives than one.

Poly-Glor, an Epithete given to the Bible Printed in several Languages.

Polygon, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Figure having many Angles or Corners; also an Herb called Knot-grass.

Polygonum, a Geometrical Figure that has many Lines.

Polyhymnia, or *Polyhymnia*, the name of one of the Nine Muses, the first Inventress of History.

Polyphemus, the Son of *Neptune*, by the Nymph *Thebia*, was one the *Cyclops*, who devour'd four of the Companions of *Ulyffes*, when they were cast upon that shore, and would have served the rest in like manner, but that *Ulyffes* made him drunk with black Wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

Polyphy, (*Greek*, *Polypodium*) a sort of Plant so called from its multitude of Roots and Leaves.

Polyptote, (a Term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Cases; also in Rhetoric *Polyptoton*, is a figure in which several Cases of the same Noun or Tenes of the same Verb, are used in the conjoynted Clauses, as

Cedere jusse aquam, jusse recessit aqua.

Polypus, a kind of fish that hath a great many feet, called also *Pourcontrol*; also a tumor or swelling in the Nose.

Polyfyllable, (*Greek*) a word that consists of more than Three Syllables.

Polyfyncton, (*Greek*) a certain figure wherein a sentence is joyned with many Conjunction Copulatives, as

Estaque, fortunatque, virum, moreque, mansuet.

Pomade, (*French*) See *Pomatum*. Also an Exercise in Vaulting, which is to vault over a wooden Horse, laying one hand only upon the Pommel of the Saddle.

Pomander, (in *Dutch* *Pomantier*, as it were, an Apple of Amber;) a little round Ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

Pomarians, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pomary, i. e. an Orchard, or place for Apple-trees.

Pomatum, (*French*, *Pomade*) a kind of oymment made of the Apples called *Pomewater*, and Hogs-lard; it is used for chaps or roughness of the skin.

Pomecitron, (*Malus Medica*) a kind of fruit somewhat resembling a Lemon, but much larger, the Peel is used in Cordials against Venoms, and all infectious Diseases.

Pomegranate, (*Malus Granata*) a kind of round fruit, so called, because it is full of Grains, or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of Spain; the Rind and Kernels are of great use in Physick, comforting and strengthening the Bowels.

Pomegraysse, (*old word*) Dapplegray.

Pomewadde, a fruit called a *Felm-apple*: in *Greek* *Melimum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the same as *Poff-meridian*.

Pomey, in Heraldry always given, is esteemed an Apple consecrated to *Venus*.

Pomery, (*Lat.*) a certain space between the Walls of a City or Town, and the Houfes.

Pomfret, or *Pomestrac*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called (for in the *Saxon* time it was named *Kirby*) from a Wooden Bridge over *Aire*, broken by confluence of a great multitude of people that accompanied *William* Archbishop of *York*, King *Stephen's* Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been staled with the Bloodshed of many great Men. Here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* was beheaded by King *Edward* the Second; King *Richard* the Second was here made away by the connivance of King *Henry* the Fourth; also here *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard* *Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the Third.

Pomona, the Goddess of Orchards.

Pomp, magnificent Expence laid out to render some Action more recommendable, more solemn and more glorious.

Cneus Pompeius, firamed the Great; who having been frequently Victorious, at length in the Civil War between him and *Julius Caesar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharalia*, and flying into *Egypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompeys, Printers Balls wherewith they put the Ink upon the Letters.

Pomphelix, a small and volatile spark, which whilest Brafs is trying in the Furnace, flies upward and adheres to the upper part of the Furnace. By reason of its drying quality, it is used against Cankers and malignant Ulcers, and Rheums in the Eyes.

Pompeus, (*Lat.*) full of pomp, stately magnificent.

Pomum Alami, is the protuberance of the Fourth part of the Larynx, a Term among Physicians and Anatomists.

Pondrosity, (*Lat.*) weightiness, heaviness.

Ponderosa, heavy, those signs are said to be that move leisurely and slowly like a man under a Burthen; as *Saturus*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, which never by their Diurnal Motion can reach one whole degree.

Pondus, a sort of Plant growing in the water, and called in Greek *Potamogeton*.

Pone, a Writ whereby a Cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a Contribution toward the reedifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from the Four Bridges, over the four Channels, into which the River *Cole*, is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pontifex, a Province and Earldom of *Picardy*, or *Belgick France*; the chief places whereof are *Abbeville* and *Dourlens*.

Ponicik, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Pontus*, i. e. the Sea between *Maotis* and *Tendos*; as also the Country joining to the Sea, containing *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontifical*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, i. e. a Bishop or Prelate; who being clad in his Episcopal Vestments, or those Ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festival days, as also those who have on their richest apparel, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

Pontus, a Province of *Natolia*, or *Asia* the Less, so called, as is most probable, because it lies upon the *Pontus Euxinus*. It is divided from *Bithynia* with the River *Sangarius*, but was anciently a joyn't Kingdom with that Province.

The *Pool-evil*, a disease in Horses, or a swelling growing like a Fistula, between the ears and the nape of the neck.

Popelin, (*French*) a little finical darling.

Popingey, (*Ital. Papagallo*) a kind of Parrot; also an Herb so called, from being of the colour of that Bird, being a kind of greenish colour. This Herb is called in *Latin* *Symphonia*.

Poplar, (*old word*) a young wench.

Popitrick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Ham or Leg.

Poppean Law, a certain Law among the Romans, against single life.

Poppy, (*Lat. Papaver*) a sort of Plant bearing a flower of a deep red colour, of very great efficacy to provoke sleep, besides the common Poppy, there are two other sorts, viz. Spalting Poppy called *Behen*, and the Bastard wild Poppy called *Argemone*.

Populeum, (*Greek*) an Unguent made of *Poplar* buds, being of a cooling and allaying quality.

Populace, (*French*) the vulgar or meaner sort of people.

Popularity, (*Lat.*) familiarity or friendship with the common people.

Population, (*Lat.*) a waisting, destroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populosity, (*Lat.*) abundance or fulness of people.

Porcelane, is a certain very small sort of sand or Gravel digged out of the Earth, the Grains of

which are transparent. This sort of Earth is no where to be found but in the Province of *Kwangky* in *China*; and it is only in one Town of that Province where the most beautiful Porcelane is made, that is vended over all the rest of the World.

Porcupine, a kind of Hedge-hog, arm'd with sharp Darts and Prickles resembling Writing-Pens. A Porcupine differs from a Hedge-hog in this, that the one is bred in *Africa*, the other is common in *Europe*, and for that the Bristles or Quills of the one are much larger than the other.

Porosity, (*Lat.*) fulness of Pores, i. e. certain little Holes in the Skin, through which Sweat and Vapours do exhale out of the Body.

Porotick Medicines, Medicines which by drying, thickning and astringing Qualities turn part of the Nourishment into brawny or callous Matter.

Porpasse, a kind of Fish of a dusky Colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porphyrick, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Porphyry*, i. e. a Fine Reddish Marble streaked with divers Colours; whence the *Porphyry* Chair of Saint *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrektion, (*Lat.*) a stretching out.

Port, an In-let of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where Ships may ride secure from Storms and Tempests, for the Convenience of loading and unloading.

To *Port*, a Term in Navigation, is to put the Helm to Starboard, that the Ship may go to the Starboard; for the Ship ever goes contrary to the Helm.

Portable, (*Lat.*) to be carried or born.

Portative, easie to be transported from Place to Place.

Portallis, (*French*) the Falling-Gate of a City, which is made to slip down to keep out the Enemy.

Portege, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing Three pound ten shillings.

Portemote, (from *Port*, i. e. a Haven, and the Dutch word *Omman*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentous, (*Lat.*) prodigious, portending or betokening some ill to come.

Portreeve, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town. In ancient times the chief Magistrate of *London* was so called.

Portico, a long Place covered with a Floor or Flat-fond, and supported by Pillars.

Portion, a Lot, or Share of any thing that is to be parcel'd out or divided. Also a Summ of Money given with a Virgin in Marriage.

Portman, a Name commonly given to the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portmanteau, (*French*) a kind of Cloak-bag.

Porto Bello, or *Saint Philip*, a strong Town in *America*, so call'd from the good Haven adjoining to it; it is the Staple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*. The Haven is fortified with two strong Castles, notwithstanding which, it was both surprized and pillag'd by the *English*, under the Command of Captain *Parker*, about the year

1601.

1601. And *Pedro Mendez* the Governour, taken Prisoner.

Portio Hercule. See *Plombinum*.

Portpain, (*French*) a kind of Towel used at Court, wherein they carry their Bread to serve for the Table.

Portraiture, the Representation drawn by a Painter, of a Person such as he is to the Life.

Portsale, a Sale of Fish, presently upon return into the Haven; also a Publick Sale, like that of the Ancient Romans, who used *per præconem sub hasta vendere*.

Portus Hepaticus, or *Bilivarius*, a Channel which transmits the Chyle from the Liver by the Common-Passage into the *Duodenum*. This Bile is segregated in the Liver, by the Intervention of some small Glandules.

Pose. See *Catarre*.

Position, (*Lat.*) a putting; also a Term in Logick, a Foundation upon which Argument is built. The Respect of a Planet in Astrological Figure, to other Planets and Parts of the Figure, is called his Position.

Positive, certain, effectual, assured, real.

Polonia, one of the five Satrapies of *Polonia Major*; the other four being *Calisibia*, *Siradia*, *Landichicia*, and *Ravia*, to which some add *Cujavia*.

Polonium, the chief City of *Upper Hungary*, vulgarly called *Prezburg*.

Pollition, (*Lat.*) an absolute enjoyment of any thing. In Common Law it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual enjoyment of them.

Possibility, (*Lat.*) likelihood.

Possion, a Beast in *Virginia*, the Female whereof hath a Bag under her Belly, from whence she lets forth her young ones, and takes them in again at pleasure. It is somewhat like a *Gummy-Pig*, and is frequently eaten by the Inhabitants.

Post-Diem, a Fee by way of Penalty upon a Sheriff, for his Neglect in returning a Writ after the Day assign'd for its return.

Post Dissolm, a Writ for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon a *præcipe quod reddat*, is again defized.

Postea, (*Lat.*) a Term in Law. It is the Record of the proceedings upon a Tryal by Writ of *Nisi Prius*, so called, because it begins with these words; *Postea die & loco, &c.*

Posteriority, (*Lat.*) a being after, or behind; also in Common Law, a Man holding Tenements of two Lords, is said to hold of the first by Priority, of the last by Posteriority.

Post Fine, a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court.

Posthume, (*Lat.*) a Child born after the Death of the Father; also *Posthume-works* are Writings published after the Death of the Author.

Postick, (*Lat.*) being behind or on the back-side.

Postil, a compendious Exposition, containing more than hath been offered before, from the *Latin Post illud*, i. e. after that.

Postillon, (*French*) a Posts guide or forerunner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses when there are six.

Postliminy, (*Lat.*) the return of one who was thought to be dead; also a return from Exile or Captivity.

Postmeridian, (*Lat.*) done in the Afternoon.

Postnate, (*Lat.*) born after.

Postpone, (*Lat.*) to set behind, to esteem less than another.

Postposure, (*Lat.*) a setting behind.

Postscript, That which is added after the Conclusion of a Letter, or Memoire, as being something that comes next to mind, or of which the Person is inform'd after the finishing of the same.

Post Term, a Penalty taken by the *Custes Brevium* of the Common-pleas, for the filing any Writ by any Attorney after the usual Time.

Postventional, Full Moon, that Full Moon which comes after any grand moveable Feast, or Planetary Aspect.

Postulation, (*Lat.*) a Requiring or Demanding.

Posture, the Disposition of the Members of the Body in different Situations one in respect of another.

Pos, a little Portative Vessel, made after several Fashions and Figures, serving for several Uses.

Potable, (*Lat.*) fit to drink.

Pottage, a Jumblement of several sorts of Fleish and Fowl boild together with Herbs, and served up in the Broth, mix'd together after the *French* Fashion.

Potatoes, a sort of Fruit coming originally from the *West-Indies*, but now common in *English* Gardens, whose Root is of great Vertue to comfort and strengthen the Body.

Potent, (*Lat.*) powerful, able, indued with Might.

Potentate, (*Lat.*) one that has Sovereign Power and of a large Extent.

Potential, (*Lat.*) a Metaphysical Word which signifies, having a power or possibility of acting or being; also *Potential Mood* in Grammar. See *Mood*.

Potential Caustery in Surgery, is that which is perform'd with Limestone or other Caustick Druggs.

Potent in Blazon, as a Cross Potent, expresseth the Resemblance of the Top of a Crouch.

Potion, a Medicinal Mixture to drink; of which some are Purgative, others Diaphoretick, some Pectoral, others Cordial, others Hysterick, &c.

Postis, a great Mountain in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the *West Indies*, out of which hath been digged at times a most invaluable deal of Treasure.

Potentius, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk.

Pouches;

Pucbers, a Term in Navigation, small bulk-heads made in the howld, either thwarts-ships, or long-ships.

Powder, the smallest part of a Body when it is dissolved. Said also of dry Medicaments beaten in a Mortar and sifted. Gunpowder is a Composition made of Salt-peter, Sulphur and Charcole.

Powderings, certain conceits that are used for the filling up of any vacant place in wrought Works, Writings, and Escutcheons; which are sometimes powdered with *Ermians*.

Pou-l'avein, or *Ouldernest*, See *Madrinales*.

Pou Poney, (Spanish *Poncar*, Latin *Pungere*) to jadge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of *Hawkes*, the claws, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subsidy granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of Twelve-pence in the Pound.

Pourcomrel, the same as *Polipus*.

Pourtreke, to sever Land that falls to Partners; which before partition, they held jointly.

Pourpursure, (French.) See *Purpursure*.

Pourpursants, (French) Followers; also Messengers attending the King in Wars, or to be sent upon any special occasion, or message; the four *Pourpursants* at Arms, are those that attend the Heralds, and are called *Bluemantle*, *Rouge-croisse*, *Rougedragon*, and *Persellins*.

Pourvoyance, the Providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Necessaries for the King's House.

Pourvoyeur, (French) an Officer of the King, or other great Personage; his business is, in any Journey or Progress to go before and make Provision of Victuals.

Power, Authority and Right of Commanding to a Mans own will and pleasure. Said also of our Natural force and faculties. Said also of a Commission given by a Superior to an Inferiour authorizing him to do a thing.

Power of the Country, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. within the Country, above the age of Fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Powhatan, the chief River in *Virginia*, being Navigable 100 miles; also the chief King of the Country was so called when the *English* had first to do there.

Pownd, in Common Law, signifieth an inclosure to keep Beasts in; but more especially a place where Cattle distrained for any Trespass are put, until they be Replevied.

Powering Law, and Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; so called, because it was made when *Sir Edward Powering* was Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

P R.

Practick or *Practical*, (Greek) belonging to practice, in any Art or Science in opposition to Speculative: is also Substantively taken for the practising Part of any Art, or Science.

Pragmatick Sanction, an Ordinance made by *Charles VII.* in 1428. in an Assembly of the Gallican Church held at *Bourges*, that contains a Regulation of the Ecclesiastical Discipline in conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basle*.

Pragmatical, (Greek) busily meddling and intruding into other Peoples concerns.

Prank, a shrewd, unlucky, mischievous Trick.

Pratique, (Ital.) the same as *practick*: also a Licence to Traffick.

Pravity, crookedness, deformity, Lewdness of Manners, and open propensity of Nature.

To Prance, said of a Horse when he capers, treads loftily and wantonly, or when he bounds and carries himself stately.

To Pray, to supplicate Divine Favour and Assistance for the obtaining of necessary things.

Prayers, earnest petitions put up to God for Favour and Assistance in our own, and the necessities of our neighbours.

Preamble. See *Preface*.

Prebendary or *Prebendary*, (from the Latin *Præbure*, to afford) he that receives a *Prebend*, i. e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church.

Prebendary, said of a Propriety or Power that a Man enjoys only upon curtesie.

Precaution, (Lat.) a foreseeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Precedence, (Lat.) a taking Place; also a surpassing, or excelling.

Precedency, (Lat.) an exceeding, or excelling.

Preceptive, (Lat.) belonging to a precept i. e. a Teaching, Instruction, or Lesson: a Rule; Maxim or Principle upon which Arts and Sciences are grounded. In Morality and Religion the Commands of the Church are called Precepts.

Preceptives, certain Benefices, anciently possessed by the better sort of Temples.

Precedentness, (Lat.) that which it cut, killed, or sacrificed before.

Preceptice, (Lat.) a steep place, a down-right descent.

Preparation, (Lat.) a casting down head long: also rashness, or unadvisedness: also a term in Chymistry, which is a Preparation or Dissolution of Metals performed by *Aqua fortis*, and by casting Oyl of Tartar or some other Alkali upon them to recover the Metal again; for then the Metal falls to the Bottom of the Glass, which is call'd *Preparation*.

Precipitate, a Dissolution of Mercury made by a Lamp Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury revived, and Cinna-ber dissolved in *Aqua fortis* of Nitre and Alum upon which when you pour Salt water, the precipitate is found at the Bottom, of a white Substance.

Precognition, (Lat.) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Precontract, (Lat.) a former bargain or contract.

Precurfor, (Lat.) a fore-runner, a messenger sent before.

Predecessor,

Predecessor, (Lat.) an Ancestor, or forefather.

Predestination, (Lat.) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or designing before, what shall come after.

Predicible, *Predicament* and *Predicate*, (Lat.) Three words which are most commonly used as Terms in Logic. *Predicables*, (which are five, *viz. genus, species, proprium, differentia, and accidentis*) are those things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Predicaments* (which are also called *Categoris*, and are Ten in all, *viz. Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit*) are the Series of things gradually disposed under the same *Summum genus*. A *Predicate*, is the last part of the Proposition, or the major Term of a Syllogism.

Predicants, as *Prædicator* Friars, such as by their Order are allowed to preach.

Predication, a Preaching, or Sermonizing.

Prediction, (Lat.) a fore-saying, or fore-telling of things to come.

Predominant, (Lat.) bearing chief sway, or rule.

Preeminence, (Lat.) an advantageous Quality or Degree above others.

Preexistent, (Lat.) existing, or being before.

Præface, (as it were a speaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *Fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory speech before any discourse. It is also called a *Preamble*, which is as it were, a walking before.

Præfature, (Lat.) the Government, or chief Rule of a City or Province. A word newly in fashion.

To Prefer, (Lat.) to advance, or set before others.

Preferable, that which is best, that which ought to be made choice of before another.

Pregnant, (Lat.) great with child: also ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Procurators, or *Protonotaries*, in Common Law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof Three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prejudication, (Lat.) a judging before hand, whence *Præjudice*, which signifies damage or injury done to a person or thing, a preconceived ill Opinion of a person or thing.

Prelate, an Ecclesiastick Superiour, placed in an Eminent Dignity of the Church. Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops are accounted Prelates.

Predicitions, (Lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Preliminary, that which ought to be examined and decided before the main Matter can be entered upon.

Prælude, (Lat.) a Proem, or entrance into any discourse or subject: also in Musick it is taken for a voluntary flourish upon any Instrument.

Premature, (Lat.) ripe before.

Premeditation, (Lat.) a fore-thinking, a musing of a thing before hand.

Premises, the very things just spoken of, rehearfed or mentioned before.

To fall into a *Præsumptio*, signifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans Goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in Prison. It is a word corruptly used for *Presumptio*, i. e. to admonish, or forewarn, and is taken either for the *Writ*, or for the Offence whereupon the *Writ* is granted.

Præsumptio, (Lat.) a fore-warning.

Prætor, a word used in Common Law: things which lie in *Prætor*, are those things which the Lord of a Mannor may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an Heir, or of the Land Echeats; whereas those things which lie in *Render*, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

Prænominitio, (Lat.) a fore-naming.

Prænotio, (Lat.) a fore-knowledge, the obscure knowledge of a thing before a Man has thoroughly dived into it.

Præpositio, (Lat.) a possessing before hand, also a preventing.

To Prepare to get ready, to prepare for Combat, to prepare a Man for good advice or ill news.

Preparation, provision made for some Design, or some ceremony. Preparation in Physick and Chymistry, is meant of the several ways of Ordering Medicaments and disposing of Bodies for several uses.

Prepositio, (Lat.) a putting before: also one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, so called, because it is set before a Noun, or a Verb.

Prepositus, (Lat.) rash, head-long, out of order.

Præput, (Lat.) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prærogative, (Lat.) a having ones opinion first askt, a privilege, a peculiar Authority or Præ-eminence.

The Kings Prerogatives, are those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him; and which learned Lawyers call *Sacra Sacrorum* and *Indivisiua*, as being Sacred and inseparable from his Person; and the common fort; *Flowers of the Crown*. His Person shall be subject to no mans Suit, His possessions cannot be taken from Him by any distress, His Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Custom, No Act passing both Houses of Parliament can be a Law, till His Royal assent be obtained, &c.

Prærogative Court, a certain Court belonging to the Civil Law, but administered by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, wherein all Wills and Testaments are proved and Administrations granted.

Præsege, (Lat.) a fore-guessing, or fore-telling.

Præsbiter, (Lat.) Priesthood, Eldership,] or a Government of the Church by Elders.

Præscience, (Lat.) fore-knowledge.

Præscriptio, (Lat.) a prescribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law; also the course, or use of any thing, for a long time.

Præse, besides the common signification is attributed to the mind, as Presence of mind,

Præse

Præse

Præse

Presence of memory; that is a prompt and quick resolution and memory.

Present, at hand, in sight: also substantively a free gift.

Preventive, a remedy made use of to keep off a threatening disease.

To *Prevent*, to guard, to defend from mischief.

Prevention, (*Lat.*) in Common Law, Presentation is the offering, or presenting of any one by his Patron to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Prepepe, a Constellation in two degrees thirteen minutes in *Leo*.

To *Previde*, (*Lat.*) to Rule or have Authority over.

Preste-money, (from the French *Prest*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth those who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Prestitution, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, juggling, or playing the Impostor.

Presumption, (*Lat.*) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Preterence, or *Pretext*, (*Lat.*) a cloak, or colour for any thing; also *Preterence*, or *Preterfession*, a claim or title to any thing.

To *Preterend*, to claim to aspire to.

The *Preterimperfett Tense*, that speaks of the Time past, as *I did love*.

Pretermission, (*Lat.*) as it were a sending besides, a suffering to pass by, a leaving out, or omitting.

Pretorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pretor, i. e. one that was anciently the chief Ruler of any Province or Country subject to the Roman Empire; and he had suprem Authority, not only in the Military affairs, but also in matters of judicature: also the Pretorian Guard was a Band of Soldiers, consisting of Ten thousand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperors Person.

Prevarication, (*Lat.*) deceit, or double-dealing.

To *Prevent*, to be the first in doing the same thing, to apply a Remedy to Mischief's fore-see.

Preventer Rope, in Navigation, is a little Rope fasted cross over the Ties of the Ship.

Preventional Full-Moon, that Full Moon which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect.

Previous, leading the way, or going before.

Prexipissus, (*Lat.*) a Disease wherein there is an Erection of the Yard without Lust; from *Prexipus*, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*.

Prize, the Value or Estimation of things.

Pricker, a Term in Hunting, being used for a Huntsman on Horse-back.

Prickets, a Term in Hunting; when a Hair breaks in the plain High-way, where you may perceive the Footing; it is said the *pricket*.

Pricket, a Spitter, a young Male-Deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the Head.

Prick-silber, or *Spindle-tree*, a sort of Plant, called in *Greek* *Enomyus*.

Pridian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Day before.

To *Prig*, (*a canting word*) to fish, or steal.

Primacy, (*French*) the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical affairs; whence the Metropolitan, or Archbishop is called a *Primate*.

Primage, a Duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the first setting forth from any Haven.

Primary Planets, are the three Superiour Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*.

Primatus, an Archbishop, who has Superiority of Jurisdiction over several Archbishops and Bishops, or Bishops only.

Prime, (*Lat.*) first, or principal: also taken substantively for the first hour of the day; whence a *Primer*, is a kind of a little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Responses, and Antiphones chosen for the hour of the day.

Prime of the Moon, (*Old word*) signifying the New Moon at her first Appearance, or about three days after the Change, at which time she is said to be *Primed*.

Prime Figure, is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more simple than it self.

Prime, or *First Number*, is that which only Unity measures.

A *Prime* is, in Surveying, an exact part containing Nineteen Inches, and four and fifty parts of an Inch: Also see *Golden Number*.

Primevovus, (*Lat.*) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primavivsa*, (*Ital*) two Games at Cards, formerly much in use.

Primier seisin, a word used in Common Law, a branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby before the Statute of 12 Car. 2. he had the first Possession of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm, holden of him in chief, and whereby his Tenant died seised in Fee.

Priming-Iron, is a long piece of Iron sharp at the small end to pierce the Carriage through the touch-hole of the Gun.

Primitive, (*Lat.*) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (*Lat.*) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first born.

Primordial, (*Lat.*) primitive, original.

Primrose, a little yellow sweet Flower that over-spreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the Spring and is called in *Latin* *Primula veris*; being transplanted into Gardens, it is the *Cowslip*.

Primum mobile, (*Lat.*) the Tenth or highest Orb, which includes the Firmament or the Heaven of the fixed Stars, and all the Spheres of the Planets, and hurries them round from East to West in 24 Hours upon the Poles of the World.

Principality, (*Lat.*) the Dignity or Dominion of a Sovereign Prince: also, *Principality* is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Principle, the beginning, original Foundation of something. That which enters into the Composition of Bodies and gives 'em their being. The first Precepts of any thing insinuated into a

Man.

Prior,

Primoex, (from the *Latin* *Primoex*) a hafty or over ripe-headed young boy.

Prior, A Superiour of a Convent of Monks.

Priority, (*Lat.*) See *Posteriority*.

Prisage, of Wine, an old word found in the Statute of King *Henry* the Eighth, being a custom for the King to Challenge Two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, out of every Vessel laden with Wine of less burden than Forty Tun; It is now called *Burlewage*: also *Prisage* is taken for a share belonging to the King out of any Merchandizes taken by lawful way of Prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a Woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in *Latin*, ancient.

Priscillianist, a sort of Heretics instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denied the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from Two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (*Greek*) a solid figure consisting of Planes, which Two that are opposite to one another are equal alike and Parallel, the others Parallelograms. In Philology, the Absence of Form.

Prisone, (*Lat.*) former, ancient, wonted.

Prisun, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that Fish.

Prisvad, (*Span.*) a Favorite.

Prisvatin, (*Lat.*) a depriving, bereaving, or taking a way. The absence of a Happiness which we could wish to have.

Privet, a sort of Ever-green used much in Garden knots and borders, it is called in *Latin* *Ligustrum*. There is also a sort called *Mock-privet*, in *Latin* *Philirea*.

Privilege, a particular Advantage enjoyed by one person, or a single Corporation to the Exclusion of several others.

Probability, (*Lat.*) likelihood, appearance of Truth.

Probate of Testaments, the producing of the Wills of persons deceased before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the person died.

Probation, (*Lat.*) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the College for his Doctrine and Manners, before he is chosen Fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgions Instrument where with he tryeth the depth of Wounds.

Probity, (*Lat.*) honesty, goodness, integrity.

Probematical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Problem, which is opposed to a Theorem and such a Proposition as referred to Practice, being a Proposition which requires some action or doing, as the making some figure, or to divide a figure, or to apply figure to figure, &c. Thus the First Proposition of *Euclid's* First Book is a Problem, and so of the rest.

Probois, (*Greek*) the front of an Elephant.

Proccacity, (*Lat.*) sauciness, malepertness, scoffing.

Procatartick, (*Greek*) as *Procatartick* caud, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth ano-

ther cause, and cooperates with others that are subsequent.

Procedende, (*Lat.*) a Writ, which lies where an Action is sued in an inferior, and removed to a superiour Court, this Writ brings it back again to the Court where the suit was first commenced.

Proccivity, (*Lat.*) height of stature, tallness.

Proccesse, (*Lat.*) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personal, or real, civil or criminal; even from the original Writ, to the end.

Proccesser, Terms in Anatomy, of which there are various sorts, as Proccesses of the Peritonaeum, Two oblong Pipes or Channels reaching to the skin of the Coods, through the holes of the Tendons of the Oblique and Transverse Muscles.

Proccession, (*Lat.*) a passing on, a going forward; also a custom among Clergy-men of passing along the freets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish; Also the Ceremony of any great Princes passing on foot from one place to another.

Proccivision, (*Greek*) an error in Chronology or computation of time, a setting things down before the real time they hapned in.

Proccybe, an Island in the *Tyrrhen* Sea, not far from *Paestoli* in *Campania*, so called from *Proccyba* the Nurse of *Aeneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a Mountain of *Inarime*, a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the original of this Island.

Proccidence, (*Lat.*) a falling down of any thing out of its place. More particularly Proccidence of the Anus, is a falling of the Gut *Rectum* by reason of too much looseness, through the fundament. Also Proccidence Uteri, a relaxing of the inner Tunicle of the Vagina of the Womb.

Procclamation, a Publication made by sound of Trumpet, and beat of Drum.

Proccined, (*Lat.*) a being prepared; or in a readiness.

Proccivity, (*Lat.*) an aptness, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Procconsul, (*Lat.*) a Roman Magistrate sent to Govern a Province, with a Consular Power.

Proccostination, (*Lat.*) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Proccration, (*Lat.*) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proccutors, (in *Latin* *Procuratores*) Advocates, or those that sollicite other Mens business; also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedral, or other Collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Diocess. There are also in the University Two Men chosen from among the Scholars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called *Proccutors*; Also in the State of *Venice*, there are chief Officers called *Proccutors*.

Proccuration, a Power or Deed by which Another is intrusted to do something which ought to be as Valid as if the Party himself had done it. Proccuration Money, money given to Scriveners by those that borrow money.

H h h h Proccura-

Procurator is also taken in an ill sense, for the Act of a Baud or Pandor.

Procyon, (Lat.) the lesser Dog-star.

Prodigality, (Lat.) a Vice opposite to Avarice, that gives and expends without knowledge or reason.

Prodigy, (Lat.) a monstrous, or unnatural accident, betokening some great evil to come.

Prodition, (Lat.) Generation, is the Act of Nature in putting forth her Works, or giving Birth to something.

Proditiv, in Arithmetick, is the number arising from the Multiplication of two numbers, viz. the *Multiplicator*, or number multiplying upon the *Multiplicand*, or number to be Multiplied.

Proethesis, (Greek) an exposition which is sent before. In Rhetoric it is a figure in which the Speaker doth by his answer (containing a reason of what he or some other hath said or done) defend himself or the other person as unblamable.

Profanation, (Lat.) want of respect for Holy things.

Profane, said of him who contemns and derides the Myſteries of Religion, who is unworthy to be admitted to the Holy Ceremonies. But many times Profane in opposition to sacred, signifies no more than Laical; as sacred and profane Histories; profane Authors such as are not lifted in the number of famous Writers.

Proficium, (Lat.) in Astronomy, *Proficium*, and *Progreſſion* are all one, being no more than a regular change of the significators, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Profes, a Monk or Nun; one that has made a vow of Religion in a Convent.

To *Profeſs*, to declare and make known that he is of ſuch a Religion, ſuch a Belief or Party. To apply to ſuch a ſtudy or calling, and make a publick Exerciſe of it.

Profeſſion, the Promise that people make in Monafteries to obſerve the vows and rules of the Order. The Condition of Life, the Calling that every one makes choice of in the World. The Religion a Man declares himſelf to be of.

Profeſſor, (Lat.) a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools of a Univerſity.

Proficium, (Lat.) one that profits by his ſtudies or his application to any Art.

Profilis, (Ital.) The figure of a Building, Fortification or other Structure, wherein are ſet down the breadths, length, depths and height, of the whole.

To *Profiſi* by, to make a benefit of.

Profligate, (Lat.) wicked, villanous, lewd to the higheſt degree.

Profluens, (Lat.) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profund, (Lat.) deep, but moſt commonly taken in a Metaphorical ſence, and oftentimes joyned to other words; to add a weight and aggravation to them, as *profund Reverence*.

Profundity, (Lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profuſion, (Lat.) a pouring out lavishly, a waſting, exceſſive liberality.

Progeny, (Lat.) an off-ſpring, or iſſue; whence *Progenitor*, a fore-father, or anceſtour.

Prognoſtication, (Lat.) a fore-telling of things; to come.

Programma, an invitation publickly ſet up or delivered by hand, to ſome Speech or Ceremony performed in a College.

Progreſſ, a going profperouſly forward in any undertaking.

Progreſſion, (Lat.) in Arithmetick, *Progreſſion* is the Series of ſeveral numbers, which exceed each other continually, either by equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. Which is *Aritbmetick Progreſſion*; or by a double, treble, quadruple, &c. Proportion, as 2, 8, 16, &c. Which is *Geometrick Proportion*.

Prohibition, (Lat.) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aſpect, and before they come to joyn themſelves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aſpect of the Planet applied to.

Projeſt, a contrivance or deſign the Effect of Craft and Cunning.

Projeſtion, (Lat.) in Chymiſtry it is the laſt operation, or drawing to a concluſion in any Chymical experiment; alſo in Mathematics, Globes or Spheres, deſigned in *Plano*, are called *Projeſtion*.

Projeſtor, one that continues illegal ways for a Prince to raiſe Money upon his Subjects.

Projeſtore, (Lat.) a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in Pillars of Buildings; the Coping of a Wall.

Prolegomena, Preparatory Diſcourſes containing things of which the Reader is to be informed to the end he may the better underſtand ſome Book or Science.

Prolepſical, (Greek) belonging to a *Prolepſis*, i. e. a conceiving of things in the mind beforehand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alledge. This is divided into Two parts *Hypophora*, in which an Objection being propounded, the Speaker makes answer to his own demand. *Antihypophora*, which is a contrary inference, wherein an objection is rebuted by the Oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Prolepſis*, is alſo a Grammatical figure of Conſtruction, in which the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame Verb or Adjective, with which notwithstanding they do not agree; as *Dux Aquile volaverunt, Hec ab Oriente Illa ab Occidente*: This figure is called in *Latin Anticipatio*.

Prolepſick diſeaſe, a diſeaſe always anticipating, as if an Agee come to day at Four a Clock, to morrow an Hour ſooner.

Prolepſick, (Lat.) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitful. In Aſtology *Prolepſick* ſigns are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*.

Prolixity, (Lat.) tediousneſs in Speech, or Writing.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the People a Comedy, or Fable, or the Author of it.

To *Prolong*, to extend, to make a thing laſt longer.

Prologa-

Prologa-

Prolongation, the augmenting the duration of any thing.

Prologuator, (Lat.) he that ſpeaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-houſe.

Provenade, a Walk in the Fields to take the Air.

Proventus, the Father of *Deucaloon*, and Son of *Lapetus* and *Aſia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Atmoron*, kindled a little ſtick at the Sun, and with that Celeſtial fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucaluſ*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having diſſwaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counſel freed by *Hercules*.

Prominence, (Lat.) a jutting, or ſtanding out farther than another.

Promiſcuous, (Lat.) mingled, or confuſed one with another.

Promiſe, a putting a Man in hopes that he ſhall have ſomething done for him, or ſomething given to him.

Promitters or *Promiſſors*, a Term in the Genethliack part of Aſtology, ſo called becauſe they promiſe in the Radix ſomething to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled, and are only the Planets, or their Aſpects, or in ſome caſes fixed Stars to whom their ſignificators are directed.

Promontorie, (Lat.) the top of a Hill, or any high ground butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promoters*, thoſe Men, who for complaining of ſuch as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promotion, an Advancement to certain Eccleſiaſtical Titles or Dignities.

Prompt, ready, quick to act, nimble.

Promptitude, (Lat.) quickneſs, or readineſs.

Promptuarie, (Lat.) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (Lat.) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prono, (Lat.) ſtooping downward, or lying with the face downward; inclinable, apt to.

Pronoun, a Part of Speech that ſtands for a Noun: of which there are Four ſorts, Perſonal, *I, thou, He, me*; Relative, *who, which*; of Poſſeſſion, *Mine, Thine*; of demonſtration, *He, They*.

To *Pronounce*, to utter words diſtinctly, to decide with Authority, to recite in Publick.

Pronunciation, diſtinct Articulation of Words or Letters.

Proam, (Lat.) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any diſcourſe.

Proaf, a means to perſwade, make known, and convince a man of the Truth of the thing.

Proagation, (Lat.) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: alſo the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures.

Proper Motion, is the Motion of a particular Planet from Weſt to Eaſt, in contradiction of its enforced Diurnal Motion from Eaſt to Weſt.

Propenſity, (Lat.) a natural Inclination to any thing.

Prophecy, a Prediction uttered by Divine Inſpiration.

Prophet, an extraordinary Man and inſpired by God, who declares his Laws, his Commands, and his Myſteries, and by way of Prediction gives warning of his approaching Judgments.

Prophetiſs, a Woman that Propheties.

Prophetical, (Greek) belonging to Prophecy, i. e. a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and myſterious ſpeeches.

Prophyſiack, that part of Phyſick which gives notice of future but imminent Diſeaſes.

Propinquity, (Lat.) nearneſs, or neighbourhood: alſo affinity.

Propitiatory, (Lat.) among the Jews the covering of the Ark, lin'd within and without, with plates of Gold, ſo that no Wood was to be ſeen, hence any place where God may be appeaſed.

Propitious, (Lat.) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeaſing of Gods diſpleaſure, by Sacrifice or Prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Straits of *Helleſpont*, to the *Bosphorus Thracicus*. It is at this day called *Marmora*.

Proportion, (Lat.) an exact agreement of Two things one with another. But among the Mathematicians Proportion is a ſimilitude or likenneſs of Two or Three reaſons among Themſelves. Arithmetical Proportion is when Three or more Numbers proceed with the ſame difference Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the ſame reaſon, or where every Number bears the ſame proportion to that which precedes.

Propoſition, a propounding, or ſhewing what one intends to ſpeak of: alſo the Major, or firſt Term in Logick. Among Geometricians it is a ſentence ſet forth to be proved by reaſoning and demonſtrations, and therefore is again repeated at the end of the demonſtration.

To *Propound*, or propoſe, to ſet a foot ſome Diſcourſe with an offer to maintain it, or ſome doubt or queſtion to be reſolved. To make the firſt offers or propoſals upon any difference toward a reconciliation or upon any buſneſs whatever.

Proper, that which is apt, fit, convenient, natural and eſſential to a thing. Said alſo of ſiſte natural and neceſſary Qualities require to bring things to paſs. As, this Timber is proper for Building; Melancholy Men are proper for Study.

Properie, the immediate and natural Right and Due that belongs to every Man.

Proprator, (Lat.) a Deputy-Prætor, Judge or Governour.

Proprietary, (French) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himſelf and his Heirs.

Prorogation, (Lat.) a deferring or putting off to another time; it is ſpoken more eſpecially of deferring the Seſſion of Parliament to a prefixed Time.

Proscription, (*Lat.*) a banishing, or outlawing, making it lawful for any man to kill the Proscript, or person outlawed, where-ever he findeth him.

Proscenium, the foremost of the Scene; an Edifice as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars.

Prose, the Ordinary Language of Men that is not tormented with Measures and Rhimes that Poetry demands.

Prosequium, (*Lat.*) a following, or pursuing eagerly.

Proselyte, (*Greek*) a person converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heathenism, to the Jewish Religion.

Proserpina, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, to whom it do be the Goddess of Hell.

Prosodie, (*Greek*) that part of Grammar which teaches pronunciation, lets down the Accents, and marks the long and short Syllables, or Tone.

Protopia, (*Greek*) a feigning a person; in Rhetoric it's a figurative exomation wherein a man thing whatsoever which is not a person is metaphorically brought in and represented as a Person, this figure is very frequently used in Poets and Orators both ancient and modern.

Protrahere, (*Lat.*) a view, or sight of any thing afar off.

Prospere, the condition of him who has all things according to his hearts desire, who succeeds in all his undertakings.

Prospere, fortunate, having all things according to our wishes.

Prostration, (*Lat.*) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Prothesis, a Grammatical figure by which a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of any word, as *Gratus* and *Natus*, *Tertius*, for *Tullius*.

To Prostitute, to yield up both Body and Honour to Lust, to Pleasure and Mercenary Interest.

Prostitution, (*Lat.*) a Harlots letting out the use of her Body for hire. And Metaphorically a descending to any mean or base Action or Office.

Protophoretic, that part of the Ecclesiastick which is to be added or subtracted from the Mean Motion of the Planets to obtain the True, or from their True to obtain their Mean Motion.

Prostyle, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients.

Prostration, (*Lat.*) a falling on ones feet.

Prothesis, (*Greek*) a belonging to a *Prothesis*, i. e. a Proposition; also the first part of a Comedy, that explains the Argument of the Piece.

Protestation, Authority that employs it self to defend the weak and afflicted. Generally taken for that safety which every person has by the King's Laws.

Provision, one that undertakes to defend the miserable and afflicted: One that is made choice of to Govern a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince.

Protervity, (*Lat.*) way-wardness, or forwardness.

Protestation, (*Lat.*) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in Germany, from the Protestation they made at *Spires*, were called Protestants.

Protestant, a Name given to the German Lutherans, because they protested to appeal to the Emperor from the General Council: Since applied to all those that have forsaken the Doctrine of Rome.

Protestation, a solemn Declaration.

Proteus, a Sea deity, who as the Poets feigned, could transform himself into what shape he pleased; From whence it is a Name applied to all crafty and deceitful People, that can be of any humour and comply with all Inclinations and Dispositions, Bad or Good.

Protest, (*Greek*) the first draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protopia, a Cattle in *Northumberland*, where, in King Henry the Seconds Reign, *William* King of Scots laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prulbow Castle*.

Protonotary, (*Greek*) the first Martyr or witness of the New Testament, or suffering for the Gospel.

Protonotary. See *Pregonotary*.

Protoplast, (*Greek*) first formed, or made.

Protypic, (*Greek*) on Original, or First part of a thing, properly in Graving or Casting.

Prozeugma, (*Greek*) a figure in Rhetoric; See *Zeugma*.

Protraction, (*Lat.*) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of Time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematical Instrument made of Brass, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protruberant, (*Lat.*) rising, or swelling out.

Providitor, (*Italian*, as it were *Provider*) a great Military Officer among the *Venetians*.

Proverbial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Proverb, i. e. an adage, or old saying.

Providence, foresight, more particularly the foresight of God and his Government of all Created Beings.

Provincia, (*Providence*) a Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which seems to be so called, as it were by way of Excellence (That is to say) the Province. The chief places here are *Avignon* (which belongs to the Pope.) Also *Aix* a Parliament Town. *Arles* and *Marseilles*.

Provincial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Province; also a provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Friars.

Proving, (*French*) is when a Man lays a branch of a Vine, or Twig of an Olive, or any other Tree into the ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Provision, the Storing up in time and place of Things necessary for Life.

Proviso,

Proviso, (*Ital.*) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing: without the performance of which the writing becomes void. Also if a Plaintiff desists prosecuting an Action and brings it not to Trial, then the Defendant may take forth the *Venire facias*, which has these words in it *Proviso quod* &c. to this end that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpose, the Sheriff shall summon but one Jury upon both.

Provocation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

Provost, a President of a College a chief Magistrate of a City. Provost Marshal, and Officer in the King's Navy, and sometimes in his Armies to take Charge of Prisoners.

Præ, (*old word*) honour, also the forefront of a Ship; also a point jutting out in a building.

To Præ, to pilfer or steal in the Night.

Præ, a Proctors Warrant, or Commission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf; it is also Metaphorically taken for any thing that is done in another Mans stead.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) nearness or Neighbourhood, a high degree of Kindred.

Prudence, the first of the Cardinal Vertues, that reaches us to govern our Lives, our Manners, our Speeches, and our Actions according to right Reason.

Prudent, he that acts with deliberation and Advice.

Prusil, an Herb, otherwise called Sickwort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit or Plum, somewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Falconry; they say a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not Picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to Prune her self, but when the beginning at her Legs, and fetcheth moisture at her Tail, wherewith the embalmeth her Feet, and striketh the Feathers of her Wings through her Beak, and this fetching out the Oyl is called the *Pruneth*.

Prurient, (*Lat.*) itching, or having an itching desire.

Prussia, or *Borussia*, a Country adjoining to *Poland*, and divided into *Prussia Regalis* (which belongs to the King of *Poland*) and *Prussia Ducalis*, which belongs to the Marquis of *Brandenburg*. In the first are *Danzick*, *Thorn*, and *Elbing*.

Præmatick Tables, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions, fram'd by *Evangelus Reinholdus*, Professor of the Mathematics at *Wittenberg*; first publish'd in the year 1551. and Dedicated to *Albertus* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

Psalm, a Hymn upon sacred Subjects; a Word seldom attributed to any other than the *Psalms of David*.

Psalmist, a Title given to King *David*, as being a Writer of *Psalms* or sacred Hymns.

Psalmody, (*Greek*) a finging of *Psalms*, or Verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

Psalmography, (*Greek*) a writing of *Psalms*.

Psaltory, (*Greek*) a certain musical Instrument with Ten Strings, somewhat like a Harp.

Psaladipiter, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which had Portico's round about; which were every one as large as the double Portico of the Dipiter.

Pseudography, (*Greek*) a false Writing, or counterfeit Hand.

Pseudology, (*Greek*) a false Speaking, or Lying.

Pseudomartyr, (*Greek*) a false Witness, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudoperipter, a sort of Temple, where the side Pillars were put in the Wall of the inner Side of the Temple, which was enlarged sufficiently to enclose within the Space which was allowed the Portico's of the Peripter.

Pseudostella, any kind of Comet or Phenomenon, newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star.

Pisane, (*Lat.*) a kind of cooling Drink made of French *Barley* and Licorice boiled in Water.

Phoenicia, a City of *Phœnicia*, of very great Strength and Beauty, raised out of the Ruins of *Aton*; famous for the great Exploits of the Christians, by whom it was won from the Infidels; principally by the valour of our King *Richard* the First.

Puberty, (*Lat.*) youth, the age of twelve years in Virgins and fourteen in Boys.

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (*Lat.*) a publishing or giving open notice of a thing.

Publick, (*a relative and collective Word*) The Generality of Fellow-Citizens or People. Love of the Publick, is the Love which we owe to the Country we were born and live in. To appear, to speak in Publick, that is, in the Face of all Men.

Publius, the Prenomem of several most eminent Authors, Poets, and others; as *Ovidius*, *Tertentius*, *Virgilius*, &c.

Puelage, (*French*) Virginity.

Puel-Church, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, in time past a Manour of the Kings; where King *Edmond* interposing himself between his Sewer and one *Leove* a Russian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the Body; and to lost his Life.

Puddings, in Navigation are Ropes nailed round to the Yards Arms close to the end, to save the Rabbins from galling upon the Yards.

Pudicity, (*Lat.*) Chastity, or Purity.

Puerility, (*Lat.*) Boyishness, Childishness, or Simplicity.

Puffin, (*Morpus*) a sort of Coot or Sea-gull, suppos'd to be so called from its round Belly; as it were swelling and puffing out.

Pugil, (*Lat.*) a small handfull.

Puffin,

Puisne or *Puny*, (French, as it were born after) a Word used in Common Law for the Younger.

Pullance, (French) Power, Force, Might.

Pulchritudo, (Lat.) Fairness or Tallness of Person.

Pulvis. See *Black*.

Pulvis, a Wheel that is channell'd quite round and fasten'd to a piece of Wood or Iron, which by means of a Rope running in the Channel leaves up great Burthen.

Pulmonary, (Lat.) the Herb Lungwort.

Pulp, (Lat.) the plump, more soft and solid Part of the Flesh; also a kind of Fish, otherwise called a Cuttle-Fish or Polypus. *Pulp*, that part of Fruit which is good to eat, that lies between the Rind and the Stone or Kernel.

In Physick, it is called the Flethy Part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies, which is extracted by Infusion or Boiling; as the Pulp of Tamarinds, Cassia, Althaea, Dates, &c.

Pulpa, the Place upon which the Comedians acted, now called the Stage.

Pulsatilla. See *Polique-flower*.

Pulsion, a knocking, a striking, or beating upon.

Pulse, (*Legumen*) a general Name of all those sorts of Grain which are contained in Cods, Husks or Shells: Also that beating of an Artery, by which Physicians make an Indication of the Health or Indisposition of the Body.

Pulvisation, (Lat.) a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder.

To *Pulverize*, to reduce a Body into small powder.

Pulverulent, (Lat.) dusty, full of powder.

Pumication, (Lat.) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice-stone, a spongy, porous, light, crumbling Stone, vomited up out of the fiery Mountains, serviceable in Graving, Polishing and for several other Uses.

Punch, a kind of Indian Drink, made of Lime-juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients.

To *Punch*, to thrust with the Fist bent, to make a hole in a Stooce with a Punching-Iron.

Punctilio of Honour, a nice point of Honour.

Punctillo, (Lat.) a Diminutive of *Puncto*, i. e. a little point: also a thing of no value or moment.

Pungency, (Lat.) a pricking.

Punctiliosity, Falshood, perjury; from the *Puni* or *Carthaginians*, who were counted a perfidious sort of People.

To *Punish*, to inflict corporal Pain upon those that have offended, to chastize, to correct.

Punishment, Correction, Chastisement, corporal Punishment inflicted upon those that have committed an Offence or Crime.

Puny. See *Puisse*.

Pupil, (Lat.) the Ball, or Apple of the Eye; also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or Fatherless Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tutor of a Tutor.

Parbeck, a Demy-Iland in *Dorset-shire*, in the midst of which standeth *Cors-Castle*, where *Ælfstith*, to make way for her own son *Ebbled* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-Law *Edward* to be barbarously murdered, as he came from Hunting to visit her.

Pure, simple, uncompounded, without mixture: Spoken of Angels, who are said to be pure and immaculate Beings. It signifies also chaste, free from Corruption, Spot, or Stain. Sometimes, in an ill Sense, we say such one is a pure Rogue, that is, absolutely a Rogue.

Purffe, (French *Purffie*) a Guard, Border, or Fringe about any Garment.

Purfeen, a Term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, or Skins of Beasts, so long as they are used in Borders.

Purgative, that has a cleansing Faculty.

Purgatory, (Lat.) a Place of Cleansing or purging, a certain Place where the *Roman Catholics* say the Souls of Men are cleansed before they go to Heaven.

To *Purge*, to discharge the Body of ill Humours by proper Medicaments. To clear a mans self of a Crime or Imputation.

Purification, (Lat.) a Purifying, a making clean or pure. *Purification* of Metals by Chymists, the separation of the Dross and Impurity from natural Bodies.

Purity, Chastity, Sincerity, Innocence of Manners.

To *Purloin*, (French) to lurch, to get privily away.

Purlue, (French, as it were pure Ground) all that Ground near any Forest, which being anciently made Forest, is afterwards by Perambulations severed again from the same.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that Colour which we commonly call Red.

Purpulence, from the French *Pourpris*, which signifies to take from another, and appropriate to your self, so that it signifies in a general Sense, any wrong done between Party and Party: in Forest-Law it signifies every Encroachment upon the King's Forest.

Purplane, (Lat. *Portulaca*) an Herb used very much in Salads, and whose Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling quality; besides the common sort there are two others, *viz.* the Sea *Purplane*, called *Holimus*, and the Water *Purplane*, called *Alfina*.

Purulent, (Lat.) full of Matter or Filth.

Puffanimity, (Lat.) want of Courage and Generosity, not having any noble Resolution, whence *Puffanimous*.

Punitism, the Trade and Living of a Whore.

Putrefaction, the Corruption of Bodies; also the Stench that comes from Bodies corrupted. Chymical Putrefaction is the Dissolution of a concrete Body, by natural Rotteness in a moist Heat, which corrupts the very Substance of it, and penetrates its most inward Parts.

Putrid, (Lat.) corrupt, rotten, full of Matter, whence *Putrescence*, corruption.

Puttscke, (a Term in Navigation) small Shrowds which go from the Main, Fore, and

and *Miffen-Mast Shrowds*, to the *Top-Mast Shrowds*.

To *Put over*, a Term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when the removers her Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly with her Neck.

P Y

Pyconfile, a Building where the Pillars were so close one to another, that the Intercolumniation had but a Diameter and an half of the Pillar.

Pygmies, a certain supposed People, not above a Cubit in height: Whence all short People and low of Stature are called *Pygmies*.

Pylorus, the Right Orifice of the Ventricle which sends the Meat out of the Stomach.

Pyracantha, a Thorny Plant, whose Berries shine like Fire, notwithstanding its continual Greenness. It is received into the Gardens of the most curious, and called in *English* *Ever-green*.

Pyramidal Muscles, are Muscles placed in the Abdomen, and which lie upon the lowest Tendons of the Right Muscles: They proceed from the external *Os pubis*, and the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam.

Pyramidal Vessels, Vessels that prepare the Seed.

Pyramid. See *Piramid*.

Pyrenean Hills, certain Hills that divide *France* from *Spain*.

Pyrites, (Greek) a clear, bright Stone, vulgarly called the Firestone.

Pyrotus, (Greek) Cautsticks, burning Medicines that blister, that ripen, that rot, that close up and bring Wounds to a Crust.

Pyrotechny, (Greek) an Art that teaches the Use of Fire, and the Application and Management of it in sundry Operations. Military Pyrotechny teaches the Art of making all sorts of Fire-Arms: Chymical Pyrotechny teaches the Art of managing Fire in all Chymical Operations.

Pyrrhonism, a doubting the Truth of every thing, a being certain of Nothing, which was the Profession of a certain Sect of the Philosophers called *Pyrrhonians*.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philosopher, who was the chief that held Transmigration, or the Passing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pytholea, a *Saman*, whose Georgicks are mentioned by *Plutarch* and *Clemens Alexandrinus*.

Pythiſſe, a Sorceress that foretells things to come by the Suggestion of an Evil Spirit.

Q U

Q U A B, a kind of Fish, called a Water-weasel, or Eel-pout.

Quackſalber, (Dutch) a Mountebank, or simple Physician.

Quadragesimarius, (Lat.) belonging to Forty years.

Quadragesimal, (Lat.) belonging to *Quadragesima*, i. e. the Fortieth day before *Easter*, or first *Sunday* in *Lent*.

Quadrans, (French) a Stanza or Staff, consisting of four Verses.

Quadrangular, (Lat.) belonging to a *Quadrangle*, i. e. consisting of four Angles.

Quadrant, (Lat.) a certain Mathematical Instrument, being the fourth part of a Circle; also the fourth part of any Measure or Number.

Quadrantal, (Lat.) four Fingers thick; also a certain Figure every way foursquare.

Quadrature, (Lat.) a Squaring, a making square of any thing.

Quadrivennial, (Lat.) of four years.

Quadrivarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Coach or Chariot drawn with four Horses.

A *Quadrin*, (French) a Mite, or small piece of Money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringentarius, (Lat.) belonging to four hundred.

Quadrivartite, (Lat.) divided into four parts.

Quadrivocal, (Lat.) consisting of four ways, or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (Lat.) having four Feet, or four Foot long.

Quadrupedal Signs. See *Bifistelle*.

Quadrupedian Signs, (in Astronomy) those representing four-footed Beasts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplication, (Lat.) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (Lat.) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in *Latin* *Coturnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious *Emboſſists*, who took that Denomination at first from their strange Gestures, and Quaking Fits, which came upon them in their publick Assemblies.

To *Qualifie*, to give a Quality or Epithete to any thing.

Qualification, the Designation of a Quality that is given to any thing.

Quality, that which renders a thing perpetual to our Senses; generally spoken of all exterior Accidents by which we come to the Knowledge of the Nature of Substances. As the Quality of the Venom makes us know the Nature of the Viper: The Endowments of the Mind. Also Distinction of Birth and Nobility.

Quandary, (as it were, *Quando eras*, i. e. When will the Altar be ready) a studying, or doubting what to do.

Quantity, Extension in Length, Breadth, and Depth.

Quarantine,

Quarantine. (French) See *Quarantine*.
Quarrels. (French) the Fourth part of a French Crown.
Quare Impedit. the name of a Writ that lieth for him that hath purchased a Mannor with an Advowson thereunto belonging, against him that disturberth him in the Right of his Advowson.

Quarantine. the space of forty days, as *Lent* is the space of forty days before *Easter*, but most properly a Right allowed by the Law of England, to the Widow of a Landed Man deceased, of continuing forty days after his decease, in his chief Mannor house; also a prohibition of those that come from any infected Place from entering into a Town that is healthful till forty days expired.

Quarrel. a Contest, Dispute, Combat.
Quarrellous. given to create Quarrels.
Quarrel. (French) a kind of Coin valuing three half Pence of our Money, the fourth part of a Real.
Quary. a Place whence Stones are digged out; also a Term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted; also a Term in Falconry; any Fowl that is flown at, and slain.

Quarain. (Lat) belonging to the Fourth. Whence a *Quaraine Ague* is that, whose Paroxisim or Fit returns every Fourth day.
Quartary. (Lat.) the fourth part of a Sextary, i. e. two Pound.

Quaration. or *Quartura.* (Lat.) a Chymical Term, being the highest tryal of Gold, viz. By mixing nine parts of Silver with one of Gold, in melting by the fire, and then letting both dissolve with *Aqua Fortis*, till all the Silver be turned into Water, and the Gold settle in the Bottom like a dark Powder.

Quarter. a Term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an *Eleurcheon*.
Quarter Bullet. in Navigation is a Bullet quartered into four Parts.

Quarter Pierced. in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross.

Quarters of Heaven. the four Principal are East, West, North, South: But in Astronomy, the Intersections of the Spheres as well in the World as in the Zodiack.

Quartermoon. or *Quartemity.* (Lat.) the number of four.

Quartile Aspect. a Term in Astronomy, the Distance of three Signs between one Star and another.

Quarto. a Book is said to be in *Quarto*, when it consisteth of Sheets doubled into four Leaves a piece.

Qualification. (Lat.) a shaking, or Brandishing.

Quarter Cousins. fourth Cousins, the last Degree of Kindred; also such whose Friendship declines.

Quaver. a Measure of Time in Musick, being the half of a Crochet, as a Crochet the half of a Minim, a Semiquaver the half of a Quarter, &c.

Quaviver. (Araneus Piscis, or Draco Merinum) a sort of Fish that delights in *Aqua Viva*, (as the Name seems to import) that is, Water which flows with a strong and vigorous Stream.

Quay. or *Kay.* a broad Space pav'd upon the Shore of a River, Haven or Port, for the loading and unloading of Goods.

Quench. a word used by *Goldman* for a place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Queenborough. a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward the Third*, in honour of *Queen Philippa* his Wife, who built *Queens College* in *Oxford*.

Quest. (old word) the same as *Calver*, which see.

Quenit. (old word) quenched; also strange.
Querent. the Person that demands a Question of an Astrologer.

Querimonious. (Lat.) mourning, or bewailing, complaining.

Quern. a Hand-mill; also the *Querns* is a small shole about a mile broad, and lying North-West from the *Brake*.

Querpo. See *Cuerpo*.
Querries. (from the Old French Word *Ecurry*, a Princes Stable) Persons that are conversant in the King's Stables, and have the care and charge of the King's Horses committed to them. Some, not improbably, also derive the Word from the French *Esguaires*, Esquires, because they are Esquires by their Places.

Querculus. (Lat.) singing or chirping sorrow, full of Complaints.

Quisited. a Thing, or Person enquired after from an Astrologer.

Quest. or *inquest.* a meeting of Citizens to inquire what *Misdemeanours* are committed in every Ward.

Question. a Demand to which an Answer is required: Questions also are Propositions put by way of Dispute, as *Cicero's Tusculan Questions*. We say also, That's not the matter in Question, that's not the matter in hand.

Quistor. or *Quistor.* (Lat.) the Chamberlain of a City, a Publick Treasurer.

Quick-silver. (*Argentum Vivum*) the Mercury of Chymists, being a viscus Water bred in the Bowels of the Earth, and of a most subtil Substance. It is esteemed the Mother of Metals, to which, according to its Coition with Sulphur, the Male, it gives Perfection or Imperfection.
Quiddity. a Term in School Philosophy; the Essence of any thing; also a Quirk or subtil Question.

Quid pro. signifieth in Common Law, a mutual Performance of a Contract by both Parties.

Quiet. Repose, Tranquility, Peace of Mind.

Quingenarius. (Lat.) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesima Sunday. the fiftieth Day before *Easter*, called *Shrove Sunday*.

Quinquangle. (Lat.) having five Corners or Angles.

Quinquennial. (Lat.) five years old, or lasting five years.

Quinquessartite. (Lat.) divided into five parts.

Quinqu-

Quinqueme. (Lat.) a Gally having five Ranks of Oars, or wherein every Oar hath five Men; as the *Quadrime* consisted of four, and the *Tirreme* of three.

Quinquima. (otherwise called the *Jesuits Powder*) a Bark that comes from *Peru*, accounted a specifick Remedy against Agues.

Quintuple. in Common Law is a certain Tax laid upon the Subject by the Prince, being the fiftieth part of Mens Lands or Goods: It is written *Quintuplum* also.

Quint. See *Squimacy*.

Quintain. (French) a certain Game much in request at Marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank or Butters of Wood, wherein he that shewed most activity had a Peacock for Prize.

Quintessential. (Lat.) belonging to Quintessence, i. e. the purest Substance extracted out of any Body, the chief Force or Vertue of any thing; or, as it is defin'd in Chymistry, an absolute, pure, and well digested Medicine drawn from any Substance, either Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral.

Quintal. (French) a hundred weight.
Quintile. (Lat.) the Month of July, being the Fifth Month from *March*.

Quintuple. (Lat.) Fivefold.

Quinzain. (French) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen Verses.

Quirinal Hill. one of the Seven Hills of Rome; there is also a Gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quirifer. See *Chorifer*.

Quiritation. (Lat.) a crying, calling, or shouting.

Quirites. a Name anciently given to the Romans, from *Quirinus*.

Quirrel. a proud, ewittering, rwaoting Gossip.

Quit Claim. in Common Law is an Acquiring of a Man for any Action that he hath against him.

Quod de forceat. is a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, against him that entered and took away their Land recovered, or against his Heir.

Qualibet Questions. certain Questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Quod permittat. a Writ that lies for the Heir, of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disfeitor being dead.

Quo Fure. a Writ that lies where a man has had Common of Pasture in anothers Several, time out of mind. Then he to whom the Several belongs, shall have this Writ to charge him to shew Cause by what Title he claims the Common.

Quo Minus. is a Writ that lies where a Man has granted to another House-boot, Hoy-boot in his Wood, and the Grantor makes such unreasonable Waste, that the Grantee cannot have his Estovers. *Quo Minus* is also a Writ in the Exchequer, which a Creditor and Debtor to the King shall have against any other, for Debt or Treasures.

Justices of the Quorum. four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is re-

quired in all Busineses of Importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A. B. &c. unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian. (Lat.) daily, done every day.

Quotidian Ague. an Ague that comes every day.

Quotient. (Lat.) a Term in Arithmetick, the Number that sheweth how many times the Divisor, or Number dividing, is contained in the Dividend, or Number to be divided.

Quo Warranto. a made term in Law, for a Writ which lies where a Man usurpeth any Franchise upon the King, who then shall have this Writ.

Quoyl. a Term in Navigation, a Rope laid up round, one ring over another.

Quoyl. a thing which Gunners fet under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower. Also a small square piece of Wood, which Printers use to make fast the Letters in the Chafe.

To *Rabate:* In Falconry, a Hawk is said to Rabate when by the motion of the bearers hand, he recovers the Fit.

Rabbettings. a Term in Navigation, the letting the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical. belonging to a Rabbi or Rabbim, i. e. a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewish Law.

Rabid. (Lat.) mad, or raging.

Race. a Lineage or Generation continuing from Father to Son: Also the running of two People together and striving who shall get to such a Place before the other.

Rachs. an Hebrew word of Reproach, proceeding from Excess of Anger.

Rachel. (Hebr.) a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of the Wives of *Jacob*, who after he had served seven years for her, was put off with her sister *Leah*, and forced to serve another seven for her.

Rack. an Engine with Cords and Springs to extort a Confession from a Delinquent, first brought into the Tower by *John Holland Duke of Exeter*. This Engine is quite out of use in England.

To Rack Wine. (Lat. *Eluivare*) to draw off from the Lees or Dregs.

Rackoon. a small New England Beast which sleeps all day in a hollow Tree, and in Moonshine nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-side, when the Tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs: It hath a Tail like a Fox, and in other things much resembles a Badger, being clothed with thick and deep Fur.

Radequand. (Sax.) favourable Counsel, a Christian name of Women.

Rade oure. (Sax.) Tapestry, or Loom-work.

Radiant. (Lat.) bright, shining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation. (Lat.) a darting forth of beams.

Radical. (Lat.) belonging to the Root; whence radical Moisture, the natural, and vital moisture spread like a Dew, through all parts of

the Body. In Astrology, radical question is a question propounded, when the Lord of the Ascendant, and Lord of the Hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radications, (Lat.) a taking root.
Radiis, (Latin *Raphanus*) a well known Plant, the Root whereof is a very frequent Salld.

Radius of a Circle, in Geometry, is a line reaching from the Center to any Point of its Periphery or Circumference. In optics it is a luminous straight Line, or an Illumination made by a right Line. A **Reflex Ray** is that which is transmitted from the Body Illuminated either back to the luminous Body, or side-ways to some other Object; and a **Refracted Ray**, is when the Medium is too thick, and so it glances into a Thinner; or too thin, and then it choofes a thinner. In Astronomy a Radius is taken for the Apææ or Configuration of Two Stars. So we say that *Saturn* beholds *Venus* with a Hostile Ray, when the is square with him.

Radius, used by Artists for the Beginning of things, or the Foundation whence is drawn the Reason of computing the Celestial Motions, relating to such a Person or Thing. So the figure erected for any persons birth is called the **Radius** in respect of *Revolutions, Directions, Progressions*, &c.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.
Raffle, (French) a kind of Game at Dice; also a raffling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Vessel.
Rage, an extreme Passion that deprives a Man of his Reason.

Ragout, something that is done to create a Stomach in those that have lost it.

Raguled, (in Heraldry) the same as Indented.
Ragusia, an ancient City of Dalmatia, otherwise called *Epidaurus*, and at this day *Ragusi*.

Ragwort (*Jacobæa*) an Herb of *Mars* of a bitter, discussing, and cleansing quality.

To **Raign**, to command Sovereignly over a Great People.

Rail, (*Rusticula*) a sort of Bird so called, as some think, from the feathers hanging loose from its neck, like the *Peplum* or gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them; which is also called a **Rail**.

Railery, (French) a close or secret Jibe, pleasant Drolling, or playing upon another in Discourte.

Raimund, (Germ.) a proper name signifying Quiet. The most eminent of this name, was an Earl of *Toulouse*, famous for valour and warlike Prowess.

Rainbow, a Meteor of divers colours; fiery; blew, green, &c. when the Sun-beams are in a Diametrical Opposition to a shallow and moist Cloud.

Raised, in Flesh; a Term in Faulconry, is when a Hawk profereth or grows fat.

Rake, in Navigation is so much of the Ships Hull as hangs over both ends of the Keel; so much as is forward, it is said the rakes to much forward, and so much afterward.

To **Rally**, (French) a Military Term to reunite, to gather together dispersed Troops.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of Men, contracted from *Rodalph*, i. e. *Helpiul* Counsel. The chief of this name, was that *Romano-German* Emperor *Rodalphus Habsburgensis*, who was the first of the House of *Austria*.

Ramadani, the Mahometans Lent, during which, they Fast all the day long with so much Superstition, that they dare not wash their Mouths nor swallow their Spitte.

Ramage or **Ramageous**, (from the French *Ramage*, a Branch or Bough) in Faulconry spoken of a Hawk that is wild and coy.

Ramberge, (old French) a kind of swift Gally or long Ship.

Rambooz, a Brewage of several potable Liquors mixt together.

Ranist, a follower of *Ramus*, a Modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handsome method and abridgment.

To **Ranmass**, to Collect together, to make a Heap of several Things.

Rammer, (in Gunnery and Navigation) is a Staff with a round piece of Wood at the end of it, flat on the out-side, and somewhat less than the bore of the Ordnance, to drive home the Powder, and after it the shot, to the breach of the Piece.

Rampart, a Term in Heraldry, being spoken of a Beast climbing or rearing up his forehead.

Rampart, a bulwark.

Rampick (old words) a Tree that begins to decay at the Top through age.

Rampire or **Rampert**, (French) a Term in Fortification, the Wall of a Bulwark or Fortress.

Rampions, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Rapumitum* or *Rapunculus*.

Ramsley, a famous Abby in *Huntingdonshire*, so called as it were *Ram* Island; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinman *Ailwin*, surnamed *Healf-Kning*, i. e. Half-king, and enlarged by Bishop *Opwald*.

Ramsons, an Herb called in Latin *Alium Ursinum*.

Rams-head, in Navigation is a great block, wherein are Three Shivers into which the Hal-yards are passed.

Rancor, conceald and inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

Randal, (Sax.) a proper name from *Renuilp*, i. e. Fair help.

To **Range**, to put things in Order, and convenient Situation. To draw up an Army in Battle array.

Rangle, in Faulconry, when you gives Hawk Gravel to bring her to her Stomach.

Rank, (a Term in the Art Military) is a row of Men standing one by another, Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder, their Faces being directed all one way. Also proper and being directed all one way. Also proper and being directed all one way. Also proper and being directed all one way.

Ransome, (French) contract for redemption; a sum of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive.

Captive, or for the pardoning of some heinous crime, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War.

Ranula, (Lat.) a swelling under the Tongue; in that part, by which it is fastned to the Ligament.

Ranunculus, a Plant whose flower resembles an Emomy, being of an extraordinary lively colour.

Rapacious, said of Birds of prey, that live by Rapine; applied to Usurers and People greedy of gain.

Rapacity, (Lat.) ravenousness, extortion, greediness.

Rape, the carrying away a Virgin with an intent to deflower or marry her against her own or Parents Consent. Also the Act of self violence committed upon the Body of a Woman.

Reps, certain Divisions of the County of *Suffes*, as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*. These *Reps* are Six in all, namely of *Chichester*, *Arun-del*, *Brembe*, *Lewis*, *Pevensey*, and *Eastings*.

Raphael, (Hebr.) The Physick of God; the name of the Angel that appeared to *Tobit*.

Rapit, that has a swift, violent and impetuous motion.

Rapidity, (Lat.) swiftness, quickness, hastiness; though *Rapidsness* be a better word in the same signification.

Rapier, a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

Rapine, (Lat.) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force or violence.

Raploids, (Greek) a huddled Collection of diverse passages, thoughts and authorities musterd together for the composing some Work.

Rapture, (Lat.) a snatching away by violence; also an Ecstasie or Transportment.

Rarity, (Lat.) thinness; it is by the Philosophers opposed to density; and that Body is said to be rare, whose quantity is more, and its substance less. A thing that is not common to be seen; a thing that is more than ordinarily exquisite for Beauty or Workmanship.

Rarefaction, (Lat.) a rarefying or making thin. The Act of heat which extends the parts of a Body, and makes it take up more room.

Rasant, a Term in Fortification, as line of defence *Rasant*, so called, because the shot from thence only shaves but makes no Breach.

Rascia, a Country adjacent to, and as it were, belonging to *Sclavonia*, one of the Provinces of *Illyricum*.

Rasium, (Lat.) a shaving, in Chymistry it is defined solution of continuity of some mixed body performed by a knife, or some sharp instrument of the like nature.

Rasick, (old word) trash.

Raspatory, (French) a Butlers instrument, wherewith he chips Bread.

Raspis, a kind of fruit growing on a shrub, called in French *Framboise*, as it were, a Wood-Strawbury; in Latin *Rubus Idæus*.

Ras-Algeste, a conspicuous Star in *Geminii*.

Rasurs, (Lat.) a shaving or scraping.

Rat, a small but Mischievous and Devouring Animal well known.

Ratification, (Lat.) a ratifying, confirming; or approving a thing that has bin done by another in our name.

Ratiocination, (Lat.) a reasoning, arguing, or discoursing. The Act of exercising the Faculty of reasoning. The operation of Reason, or Reason reduced into discourse.

Ration, the allowance of Meat, Drink and Forage for one day given to Seamen and Soldiers for the subsistence of them and their Horses.

Rational, (Lat.) reasonable, inducted with Reason. It is also substantively taken for a certain Priestly attire among the *Jews*.

Rational way of Erecting a figure, a way of distributing the Spaces of the Twelve Houses, which for the excellency of it is called, the **Rational way**.

Ratisbona, (*Regenburgh*) the chief City of the *Bishoprick* so denominated, in the Circle of *Bavaria*. Here the Imperial Diets are usually held.

Rattle or **Rattle**, *Coccomb*, an Herb called in Latin *Christa Galli*.

To **Rattle**, in Hunting, a Goat is said to rattle when the cries or makes a noise, through desire copulation.

Rattle-snake, (*Coluber Crepitans*) a Serpentine sort of Animal breeding in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, that out of Two crooked fangs (wherein stagnates a Liquor as black as Ink) casts forth a vapor most perniciously venomous. It seems to be so called from the rattling noise of its Scales.

Ratings, in Navigation are all the small Ropes that cross the Shrouds like steps.

Ravage, (French) havoc, spoil, ranfack.

Raucity, (Lat.) hoariness.

Ravelin, (French) a Term in Fortification, being a Half Moon, that serves to Flank the Faces of Bastions.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the *Exarchs* belonging to the Emperor of *Constantinople* had their residence. It is situate upon the *Adriatick* Sea-shore.

To **Ravish**, to snatch up and carry away by violence, either to sell the Party ravish'd for a Slave or to deflower her if a Woman. Said also of violent Passions that delightfully trouble the mind, and suspend the Functions of the Senses, particularly, Joy, Astonishment and Admiration.

Ravishment, the violent deflowering of a Woman; also in Common Law it is used for the taking away, either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (French) the Office of a Raunger, who is to drive back the wild Beasts of the Forest, as often as they Raunge out of the same unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star; is also Metaphorically taken for the lustre of any glorious object.

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the distance of any Two Points of Land, which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

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to what is read

Reading, the chief Town in *Barkshire*, so called from the River *Rhca*, or from the British word *Rodin* or *Rern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themselves, and made a Rampire between *Kenes* and *Tanis*, when they were defeated by King *Erichswulf*.
Read or *Rede*, (old word) Counsel, Advice, Help.

Real, sincere, upright of Intention, downright in Meaning. Also solid, substantial, truly effectual.

Real, (Spanish) a kind of Spanish Coin, valuing about six pence of our Money.

Realgar, (B. Lat. *Risgarallum*) an Arabian word used by Chymists for Red Orpiment.

Reality, sincerity of heart; also the Quality of that which is solid, substantial, and really effectual.

Ream, a certain quantity of Paper, consisting of Twenty quires.

Reason, the first faculty of the Soul that discerns Good from Evil, Truth from Falshood. Also the cause, motive and foundation of a thing. Otherwise Reason is the comprehension of many Principles that may be successively understood by the mind, and from whence Deductions may be drawn from it. Among the Logicians Reason is an Argument either necessary or probable, or a proper Answer to the Question, why it is so? Reason by the Mathematicians is defin'd a Habit of Two Magnitudes of the same kind compared the one to the other, according to Quantity.

Reasonable Aid, in Common Law is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth of his Tenants holding by Knights Service, or in Socage; to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

Rebate. See *Chamfering*.

To Rebate, (a Term used among Merchants) to allow so much as the interest of any sum of Money amounts to, for the time of antepayment; also a Term in Faulconry, *vide*, to Bate.

Rebatement, a Term in Heraldry, as Abatement.

Rebecca, (Hebr. fat and full) an usual name of Women; from Isaac's Wife, the first person recorded of that name.

Rebeck, an old Trot. *Chaucer*. Also a certain Musical Instrument of Three strings, called in Latin *Sistrum* or *Eudicula*.

Rebellion, (Lat. as it were a revowing) a second resistance of such, as being formerly overcome in Battle by the Romans, had yielded themselves to their subjection; but usually taken for any tumultuous opposing or rising against the authority of the Prince or Supreme Power, established in a Nation.

Rebels, or Arabian work, a sort of fine flourishing or branched work in Painting, Sculpture or Embroidery.

Rebula, a Chymical Word signifying an Arcanum of Urine good against the Jaundice.

Rebus, the Rhetoric of a suit by a Superior, with scorn to an Inferiour.

Rebus, the expressing of any Name, Motto, Conceit, or Device, either by Picture or an ambiguous playing upon a Sentence. Also a word used by Chymists for the ultimate matter of things.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is when the Donee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donor, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (Lat.) a striking back with the heel.

Recantation, (Lat.) a revoking, or unsaying what was said before.

Recapitulation, (Lat.) a brief Repetition, a summing up the heads of a former discourse.

Recaption, (Lat.) a Term in Law signifying a Second Distress for the self same cause, upon a person formerly distressed, during the Plea, grounded upon the former Distress. It signifies the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice distressed for one thing.

To Recede, (Lat.) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (Lat.) fresh, new, lately done.

Receipt, an Acquittance for Money. A medicine prescribed for the Cure of a Disease.

To Receive, to accept what is given us, what is presented to us, what is paid us or put into our hands upon any Accompt whatever: spoken sometimes by way of suffering, he received many wounds in the Wars.

Receptacle, (Lat.) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-house, or Store-house.

Reception, when Two Planets are in each others dignities, then they are said to receive, one another, and it is manifold; by house, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Reception, The Act of kindly receiving or entertaining any Person, or accepting any thing. Said also of the Solemnities of Ceremonies/Admittances. The Reception of the Embassadors was splendid and magnificent.

Receptory or *Recipient*, (Receptorium) among Chymists a Receiver or Vessel which receives the dissolved Metals or distilled Liquors, from the Vessel or place, where they were dissolved or distilled.

Recess, (Lat.) a retreating or giving back, also a place of Retreat or Retirement.

To Recharge, (French) among Hunters is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the Game was rouzed or started.

Recharge, a certain Lesson which Hunters wind upon their Horn, when the Hounds have lost their Game.

Reclivous, (Lat.) falling, or sliding back to the same pass as it was before.

Recipe, a Physicians Bill, wherein he prescribes to the Apothecary, what Medicine he shall prepare or compound for the Patient. It shall be called as beginning with the word *Recipe*, i. e. Take so and so.

Receptum. See *Receptory*.

Reciprocal, (Lat.) that which is done mutually on both sides, whence *Reciprocation*, which is the Act of receiving like for like, or equal for equal. Reciprocal in Logick is said of Terms that

that have the same signification, and may be turned either way: as a reasonable Creature is a Man, a Man is a reasonable Creature.

Recital, (Lat.) of an Adventure or Action that is past, whence *Recitativo stile*, in Musick, is a kind of singing, wherewith Heroick or Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

To Reck, (old word) to care.

Reclaiming, in Faulconry is the taming or making a Hawk gentle.

Reclaiming, a Term in Dyalling for a Plain that leans from you when you stand before it.

Reclus, (Lat.) shut up, retired, cloistered up in a solitary place; also substantively taken for the person so retired, or shut up.

Recognisance, (French) signifieth in Common Law a Bond of Record, testifying from the Recognisor, to the Recognizee, a certain sum of Money, which is acknowledged in some Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (Lat.) a revising, reacknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recolléts, a certain Order of Friars. Of the Order of *St. Francis*, that go Barefoot, and wear high Sandals.

To Recolleét a Man's self, to change a Mans mind upon better Considerations.

Recommendable, that merits to be esteemed and preferred for good Qualities.

Recommendation, (Lat.) a preferring any one to the consideration of another to take care of his business.

To Recommend, a Gift given to any one, an Advantage proceeding to one for some Service he has done, or some good Action he has performed.

Reconciliation, the renewing of Friendship and Concord.

Record, (French) in Common Law, signifieth an authentic or uncontrollable Testimony in Writing.

Recordare, a Writ to the Sheriff to remove an Action out of an Inferiour Court.

Recordation, (Lat.) a remembering or calling to mind.

Recorder, one learned in the Law, whom the Magistrate of a Town doth associate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Justice, and proceedings according to Law. Also an Instrument of Wind Musick which is common.

Recovery, in Common Law signifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law.

Recurse, (Lat.) refuge, or sanctuary to which we betake our selves; the Favour and Protection which is employed, the remedy and ease of Affliction which we seek.

To Recoyl, (French *Recoiler*) to retire, or go back. Said of Soldiers that give ground in Battle.

Recreation, (Lat.) as it were a making, or creating anew) a refreshing, reviving, or restoring. More properly a relaxation of the Mind, a pleasing divertissement after hard Labour.

Recrement, (Lat.) a Term of Chymistry, when the distilled Liquor is distilled over again several times.

To Reclaiminate, to accuse a Mans Accuser.

Reclaimination, (Lat.) an accusation proferior in time, in which the Party accused charges his Accuser for the same Fact.

Recurrit, Men raised to increase a Company, or to supply the Room of Soldiers slain, or defeated.

Reckangle, (Lat.) a Geometrical figure consisting of a right Angle, or right Angles, a right or streight Angle, or a Corner, being that which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (Lat.) a rectifying, a making right, or streight; in Chymistry it is either the drawing off the Flegm, or the exaltation of any Liquor by a reiterated distillation.

To Rectify a Nativitiy, to bring the estimate and supposed Time for the true and real Time of a Persons Birth.

Rectilinear, (Lat.) consisting of right lines. *Reço sur Disclaimour*, a Writ that lieth where the Lord in the King's Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaimeth to hold of him.

Reço de dose,
Reço de dose unde nihil habet
Reço de Rationabile Parte
Reço quando Dominus remissa
Reço de Advocatione Ecclesie.

See the Old Nat. Br.

Reço, (Lat.) a Governor; also he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Rectory, i. e. a Spiritual living composed of Land, Tithes, and other Oblations of the people.

Reçus in Curia, he that standeth at the Bar; and hath no Man to object any thing against him.

Reçuover, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbarium*: here the Captain of the first Band of the *Vetassani* lay in Garrison. It is also famous for the Palace built by *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monastery built by *Brighwald*, the Eighth Archbishop of *Canterbury*. From which the Town came to be call'd *Reculf-minster*.

Recuperation, (Lat.) a recovering. A *Reculum*, a Roman Catholic, so called from refusing to submit to the Discipline of the Reformed Church. But the Law comprehends, under this name all that separate from the Church and Congregation Established in the Realm, of whatever Sect or Opinion.

Red, a lively Colour representing the Nature of Fire. Express in Heraldry by Gules, Ruby and Mars.

Redargution, (Lat.) a disproving, a convincing of falsity by solid arguments.

Redburn, (signifieth as much as Red-water) a Town in *Hertfordshire*, seated upon the Military Highway, commonly called *Waring-street*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Relicks of *Ambibalus*, who suffered Martyrdom under *Dioclesian*, and who converted *St. Alban* to the Christian Faith.

Reddicion,

Reddition, (*Lat.*) a restoring, or giving back. In Law a judicial confession that the Land or Thing in demand belongs to the Demandant, at least not to himself.

Redemption, a Ransoming, the purchasing the Freedom of another from Bondage.

Redevable, (*French*) being in Arrearage or behind in payment; whence it is used in a translate Sense, for obliged or beholding to.

Redeviation, (*Lat.*) a renewing, a making whole again.

Reduivarin, a certain Order of Friars, being a Branch of the *Franciscans*.

Redolent, (*Lat.*) yielding a sweet smell, fragrant.

Redonation, (*Lat.*) a giving back that which was taken away.

To **Redonble**, to do any thing several times.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, a little square Fort, made in Circumvallations, Trenches, and Lines of Approach, to flank the Lines, sweep Courts of Guard, or to defend some Passages.

Redoutable, much to be feared.

To **Redress**, to reform Abuses, to remove Grievances.

A **Redsterr**, (*Rubiella*) a certain Bird so called from its red tail, the word *Sterr* signifying in *Dutch*, a tail.

Redthanks. See *Randa*.

Redubbers, those that buy Cloth, which they know to be stolen, and turn it into some other form or fashion.

To **Reduce**, to Change the Nature and Figure of a Body, whence *reduced*, that is, brought to Necessity; also to tame, subjugate, conquer; more particularly such as being conquered before took an Oath to rebel.

Reduck, a Chymical Term, signifying a Powder by which calcin'd Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their *Astalline* *Equilibria*.

Reduction, (*Lat.*) a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick it is the way of reducing Money, Weights, Measures, or the like, into their least or greatest parts which are in common use, and called by other Denominations.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) an over flowing, abounding or exceeding.

Reduplicativity, (*Lat.*) a redoubling, a Rhetorical figure, in *Greek* *Anadiplosis*; wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

Reed, a sort of Plant that grows in Marshes and moist Places, weak and hollow, serving for many uses: applied to any thing that is feeble and unable to bear any stress. *There's no more trusting to his Favour, than the Support of a Reed*. Taken also for a Shepherds Pipe.

Re-entry, in Common Law is a resumung, or taking possession again of what we had lost before.

Reeve or **Greve**, from the Saxon word *Gerfa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannor.

To **Reeve**, a Term in Navigation, and spoken of Ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refectio, (*Lat.*) a repast, or meal.

Refectory or **Refectuary**, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Friars eat together.

To **Refel**, (*Lat.*) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

References, a Mark being in some Annotation, or something omitted in a Writing.

Referendary, (*Lat.*) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly, in the Petty Chanceries in *France*, and in the Pope's Palace.

To **Referr**, to put a Business into the hands of another, to be considered or transacted: Also to have a Relation to. To understand this Passage, you must refer to what goes before. This Refers to such a Writing on such a Book.

To **Refine**, (*Ital.* *Raffinare*) to purge and purify either Metals by melting, or Wine by drawing it from the Lees.

Reflexion, (*Lat.*) a bowing down, or bending back, a beating or striking back; also by Metaphor, casting back ones mind upon things past. Reflexion is a Doubling of the Action or Quality sent from some Agent upon the Patient whereby the same Action or Quality produced in the Patient is intended and acted, ever endeavouring to send back again to the first Agent. So Light darts from the Sun upon a Looking-Glass is intended or made more strong and turn'd back, encreased through the same Medium that it came.

Reflex, (*Lat.*) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refoecillation, (*Lat.*) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving; also a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (*Span.*) an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in pay as an inferior Soldier.

To **Reform**, a Term in Falconry; a Hawk is said not to prune, but to reform her Feathers.

To **Reform**, to Restore the ancient Discipline in a Family, in the Church, or in the State: To return from an ill Life and Conversation to an orderly way of Living.

Reformation, the Amendment of an Error or Abuse; hence the Papists call the Protestant Religion the Pretended Reform'd Religion.

Refraction, a Breaking back or again. The word in Astronomy, is used to signify that Diversity of Aspect and Error in the Sight, which happens in our contemplating the Stars, or beholding any other Bodies at a great Distance, either by Optick Instruments, or any interposed Diaphanous Body, when thereby the Rays or Species of the Visible Object are broken, and represent the thing otherwise than in truth they are; as is manifest in Looking-Glasses, which according to the greater Density or Rarity alter the Sight.

Refractory, (*Lat.* as it were irrefragible, *i. e.* unbreakable) stubborn or obstinate.

To **Refrain**, to curb, to abstain, particularly applied to unlawful Passions and Desires, and abstinence of Evil.

Refragation,

Refragation, is when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect; and before he comes joynd, he becomes retrograde.

Refrat, (*French* *Refrain*) the burthen of a Balad or Song.

Refrigerant, a Vessel filled with cold Water, and put by Chymists up the upper part of the Alembick to cool it and cause the Vapours that are raised up by the Fire, to descend and come out at the Neck.

Refrigeration, (*Lat.*) a refreshing or cooling again.

Refrigeratory, (*Lat.*) any Plate or Vessel used for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a Vessel like a Rail, placed about the head of an Alembick; which usually is filled with cold Water, that so the Still-head may not grow hot.

Refuge, a flying for succour or safety; a Place of Retreat, whether those that are under Perfection fly for Shelter.

Refulgent, (*Lat.*) shining bright.

To **Refund**, (*Lat.*) to dissolve or melt again; also to pay back money that has been paid wrongfully or by mistake.

Refuse, (*French* *Rebut*) short in the last Syllable, that drops off from the last Syllable, that drops off from Metal or Oar, in the Melting or Trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing when the best is called out.

To **Refute**, long in the last Syllable, to deny the Granting a Sure, or the acceptance of a thing offered in Payment, or by way of Present. To deny the doing of any thing.

Refutation, (*Lat.*) a contrary Argument, which destroys what the other alledged.

To **Regain**, to gain a second time, to recover what a Man has lost, by War or by Trade.

Regal, (*Lat.*) Kingly, Royal, Stately.

To **Regale**, (*French*) to fare like a King, or to entertain Royally, to present Nobly. Also the word *Regale* among Chymists is taken for a Cement, wherewith Gold is repurged: Also a Privilege belonging to the King of *France* to dispose of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Regalia, (*Lat.*) the Rights and Privileges of a King.

To **Regard**, to behold with Respect, to have a diligent Care of.

Regardant, (*French*) looking back, a Term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forest, is an Officer of the King's Forest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forest, to survey all other Officers, and to inquire of all Offences, as well of Vert as of Venison, within all that Ground that is parcel of the Forest, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (*French*) attentive markings, or observations of Men and Actions.

Regency, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Kingdom during the Minority, or in the Absence of the King.

Regeneration, (*Lat.*) a new birth, a being born again: It is commonly taken in a Spiritual and Theological sense, while we are said to be born again by Baptism and are become Children of the Church.

Regensburg. See *Ratisbon*.

Reggio. See *Regium*.

Regicid, (*Lat.*) a King-killer.

Refugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient *Romans* the seventh of the Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly Government were banishment.

Regimen, a Word used by Physicians, signifying the Method to be observed by a Crazy Person in order to his Dyet and Bodily Exercises.

Regiment, a Body of Soldiers consisting commonly of Ten Companies of Foot; or Seven or Eight Troops of Horse, though sometimes more, sometimes fewer.

Registor, (*Lat.*) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancientest Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Registry, the Office-Books and Rolls wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are kept.

Registry of the Parish-Church wherein Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in each Parish are orderly registered.

Regius Professor, Chief Readers of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physick, in each University; so called, as having their Allowance from King *Henry* the Eighth.

Regulation, (*Lat.*) a gluing together again.

Regrets, (*old word*.) Courtesie, Esteem.

Regrete, a word anciently used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail; also one that trims up old Wares for sale; a Huckster.

Regressum, or **Regress**, (*Lat.*) a returning, or going back.

Regras, (*French*) desire; also sorrow, for the loss of a Thing; likewise reluctance, or unwillingness to do a thing.

Regular, living prudently, according to Rule, and good Conduct, keeping his word, and observing his Duty. Conformable also to the Rules of Art; said also of those that have taken Orders in a Religious House.

Regular Figures, such whose Angles and Lines or Superficies are equal.

Regularity, (*Lat.*) Order, Rule, or Prescript; also, a Canonical Life.

To **Regulate**, to maintain good Discipline, to cause good Order to be observ'd, whether in publick or in private Families.

Regulum, in Chymistry, the purest part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Faces or Dregs are taken away.

Regurgitation, (*Lat.*) a swallowing up again.

Rehabilitation, An Act whereby the Pope or the King, by Dispensation, or Letters Patents, restores those that are grown low in the World.

Rehobnam, (*Hebr.* the breath of the People.) King *Solomon's* Son and Successor, who following the Counsel of young men, rather than of his grave Counsellors, was deprived of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

To **Reject**, to refuse a thing which we think to be bad, among a Number of other things that we make choice of.

Rejection,

Rejection, (*Lat.*) a casting off.
To *Re-embark*, to go a second time on ship board.

To *Re-embark* in new Troubles, to engage himself in New Troubles.

Re-impression, a Second Edition of a Book.

Reims, one of the principal Cities of *Campania*, or *Champaign*, a Province of *Celtick France*, and so much the more remarkable, as the place where all the Kings of *France* are generally Crowned.

Re infecta, the Embassadors return'd *re infecta*, that is, without speeding, without Success, having done nothing.

To *Re-infect*, to infect, to give a contagious Disease a second time.

Reins, two long Slips of Leather, fasten'd on each side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider holds in his hand, to keep the Horse in Subjection.

Rejoinder, in Common Law, signifieth a second Answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication; and the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Rejter, (*French*) or *Rupert* (*Dutch*) a Horseman (whence *Swart-ruter*, a Horseman with black Armour) also, a long Horsemans Cloak.

Reit, (*old word*) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

Reiteration, (*Lat.*) a saying, or doing the same thing over and over again, a repeating.

Relapse, (*Lat.*) a falling or sliding back; most commonly taken in a Medicinal Sense for a falling into any Disease or Sicknels: or in a Theological Sense, and then it signifies a falling back into a Heresie which a Man has abjur'd.

Relative, (*Lat.*) having relation or nearness to some other thing; in Grammar a *Relative* is a word, (commonly a Pronoun) which in Concord or Agreement answers to some foregoing word (commonly a Noun Substantive) which is therefore called an *Antecedent* as *Gemma quam mihi dedisti*, the Jewel which thou gavest to me. In Logic, Relative Terms are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such a one, that the one cannot be without the other: as Father and Son, Husband and Wife.

Relation, a Rehearsal of some Adventure, History, Batel, Siege, &c. said also of Kindred; such a one is my Relation or nearly related to me, that is, near of Kin to me. In Logic it is one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance. Also a Law-termin, where two times are consider'd as if they were all one. So Bills of Parliament to which the King assents the last day of their sitting shall relate and be of force, as from the first day of their sitting.

Relaxation, (*Lat.*) a loosening, a releasing a setting at liberty. A giving a Man's self some rest from Labour.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of Hounds in a readines, where the Deer are likely to pass.

Relief, in the Common Law, is an Infrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes enlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

Religion, (*Lat.*) a sending or conveying away, a banishing of a Prince, when he sends an Order to a Person to go to such a Place, and not to stir from thence till he be recall'd.

To *Relent*, (*Lat.*) to grow soft; it is also used metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compassion.

Rellevation, (*Lat.*) a rising, or lifting up again.

Relict, (*Lat.*) a thing forsaken or left destitute; also the Widow of a deceased Husband is called the *Relict* of such a one.

Relief, in the Common Law, is a certain sum of Money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-Serjeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage or regal service is due, and being at full age at the death of his Ancestor, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also a term in Architecture. See *Relievo*.

Relief, *Alms*, the Charitable Assistance of the Wants of any Person. In Sculpture, *High Relief*, is the Representation according to the Life, at length. *Base Relief*, but half the Body. Also emboss'd Work.

To *Relieve*, to supply the Wants and Necessities of another.

Religion, the Worship of the True God; the outward Ceremonies, by which we testify that we adore him in our Hearts.

Religious; Devout, Pious, Godly, spoken also of him who is punctual in doing his Duty, keeping his Promises, and living according to the Rules of Honesty.

Reliquary, (*French*) a shrine, or casket where Reliques, (i. e. something preserv'd either of the body, or cloaths of deceased Saints) are kept.

Relleolum, a Chymical term, being a Vertue from the Complexion, as in St. *John's-wort*; the first vertue is heat, and is healing, the other is accidental and occult, and is a preservative against Worms and Corruption.

Reluctance, (*Lat.*) a striving, wrestling, or struggling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the Estate of another expired.

Remark, an Observation made of a singular and remarkable thing.

Remarkable, extraordinary, singular, that merits attentive Observation and Consideration.

Remedy, a wholesome Quality enclosed in some Bodies, which destroys that which is contrary to it and hurtfull. Particularly said of Medicaments prepar'd and apply'd by the Art of Physick, for the cure of any Disease or Pain; and figuratively apply'd to the Ways and Means for the redress of Disorders and Mischiefs, either Publick or Private.

To *Remember*, to preserve the Idea of a thing in the memory.

Remembrancers, Three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the King's Remembrancer, who entrench in his Office, all Recognizances taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings Debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh

Process for the breach of them. The second, the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, who puts him and the rest of the Justices in Remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in, for the Princes behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the first Fruits, and Tenth; who taketh all compositions for first Fruits and Tenth, and maketh Process against such as paynot the same.

Remigation, (*Lat.*) a rowing with Oars.
Remembrance, (*Lat.*) a remembering, or calling to mind. The Return of things formerly imprinted in the Brain, but past and forgotten to the Remembrance.

Remiss, (*Lat.*) slack, negligent.

Remissible, (*Lat.*) pardonable, or that may be forgiven.

Remission of Sin, the Forgiveness of Sin.

To *Remit*, to put off till another time; to pardon an Offence; to forego some Privileges, or Prences.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient. A humble Declaration made to a Prince or Superior, beseeching him to consider of certain Inconveniences, or ill Consequences.

Remonstrance, (*Lat.*) a declaring, shewing, or giving of Reasons.

To *Remonstrate*, to desire a Prince to reflect upon foregoing Orders and Commands, and so have regard to the Reasons propounded to him.

Remora, a Fish called a Sea-Lamprey, or Sucktooth, which stoppeth the course of a Ship; also taken metaphorically for any delay or hindrance. The Moderns look upon this as fabulous.

Remorse, (*Lat.*) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the sting of Conscience, or trouble of Mind for former evil Actions.

Remuneration, (*Lat.*) a rewarding, or recompensing for former good turns.

Renard, a little Fourfooted Creature, commonly call'd a Fox. wild, subtil, malicious, and mischievous, a great destroyer of Lambs, and tame Fowl. Morally taken for a Man full of Slights and Cunning, to surprize and ensnare others.

Rencontre, (*French*) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse Parties.

Renovous, (a word signifying in *French*, *renouveler*) a place where Soldiers are mustred; said of any other Place where People use to meet.

Renaldsham, or *Rendisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Mansion-house of *Renwald* King of the *Saxons*; who being the first of that Kingdom that was Baptized, nevertheless, by his Wife's seducement, he had in the same Church one Altar for Christian Religion, and another for his old Heathen Superstition.

Renegade, (*Span.*) a Soldier that revolts to the Enemy. And metaphorically, one that hath renounced or denied the Christian Faith.

Renimed, or *Reningmad*, a famous Meadow in the County of *Surrey*, where in the Year of our Lord One thousand two hundred and

fifteen, the Barons of *England* assembled, in great numbers, to claim their Liberties of King *John*.

Resistancy, (*Lat.*) a resistance, or striving against.

Renovation, (*Lat.*) a making new, fresh, a renewing. The restoring of a thing to the Condition wherein it was before.

To *Renounce*, to disclaim, to disavow, utterly to deny.

Renz, in Common Law is a Sum of Money, or other Consideration, issuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Reversed, or *Reverse*, (*French*) turned upside down.

Renunciation, (*Lat.*) the Disclaiming of a thing to which we lay a Prension.

Repairs, (*French*) a Term in Hunting, the Haunts or Places that the Hare repairs to.

Reparation, (*Lat.*) a mending or making up again of things fallen to decay, a making good of Damages received, Satisfaction given for Injury done to a Man's Reputation.

Reparation, a Division, the Regulation of a Tax laid upon several Persons, so that none be overburthened.

Repos, (*French*) Nourishment taken at certain hours of the day for the support of Life.

Repek, *Peek* and *Repek* (*Ital. Repicca*) Terms in the Game of Cards called *Piquet*, when the Player has a Fifteenth, fourteen by Kings, &c. and the Ruff before he plays a Card.

Repression, a Sorrow for the doing any wrong or committing any Offence.

Reprimand, (*Lat.*) sudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercussive, (*Lat.*) driving back, repercussive Medicines; those that drive back any Humour or Flux, by their cold and astringent Quality.

Repletion, (*Lat.*) a stuffing, or filling full; said of a Stomach overcharged with Meat, or a Body overcharged with Humours.

Replevis, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his Cattle or other Goods distrained; and putting in surety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing distrained; he will pursue his Action.

Replication, (*Lat.*) a second answering or making a Reply; an Answer to an Objection, Discourse or Treatise.

Report, in Common Law is a Relation, or Repetition of a Case debated or argued.

Repose, the Opposite to Labour and Motion. The Condition of one that is at his Ease in all respects. Said also, of the Mind, when free from fear, trouble and care.

Repository, (*Lat.*) a store-house, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in Painting, or other Arts, are called *Repositories*.

Reprehension, (*Lat.*) a blaming or reproving. *Representation*, (*Lat.*) a making a resemblance, or likeness of any thing.

Reprimand, Correction in Words given by a Superior to an Inferiour.

Reprise, (French) a taking back again: also any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Manor.

Reprisal, (French) a seizing upon an Equivalent for a loss sustained. See Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back or suspend a Prisoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobat, (Lat.) a reproving: also a rejecting or casting out of favour; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked person, or one cast out of Gods favour.

Reptile, (Lat.) a Creature that crawls upon his Belly.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyshire*, famous in old times, for being the Burial place of King *Estebald*; and also for the misfortune of *Burfbred*, the last King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republick, (Lat.) a Commonwealth, or Free-State.

Republican, one that is a great lover of the Government of a Commonwealth.

Reputation, (Lat.) a refusing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repubgancy, (Lat.) a resistance, opposition, contrary, dissent.

Reproduction, (Lat.) a budding forth, a springing up again.

To *Repulse*, to drive back, an Enemy is said to be Repuls'd that is beat off upon an Attack.

Reputation, (Lat.) esteem, reckoning, or good opinion. The good or ill Opinion which Men have of things or persons.

Reques, (French) a Petition, or Desire: also a Court of the same nature with the Chancery, redressing by equity the wrongs that divers Men suffer, either by Law, or otherwise, at the hands of those that are more powerful than themselves. Now laid aside.

To sing a *Requiem*, signifieth to sing a Mass, for the Eternal Rest of the Souls of those that are Deceased; the word *Requies*, signifieth in Latin, Rest.

Reve-County, (French) a word used in the Statutes of *Westminster*, signifying some publick place appointed by the Sheriff, for the receipt of the Kings Money after his County-Court is done.

Revis, a Dukedom belonging to the Great *Cesar* of *Assia*, one of the Two (the other being *Volodominia*) which lie in the more Easterly part of that Empire, and taking denomination from its Principal City.

Recept, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admission of a third person, to plead his right in a cause between other two.

To *Requit*, (Lat.) to take away to destroy; or repeal, whence a *Requisitorian Act*, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Requis, in Common Law, is a resistance of lawful Authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliff.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who lets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Rescript, (Lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Resentment or *Resentment*, (French) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of Good done us, or Injury offer'd us.

Reseruation, (Lat.) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reservation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in store, also in Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or Service, which the Grantor in any Grant, reservecieth the Grantee to perform unto him: also Reservations, or Reservedness, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Resiance, (French) a Mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Residence, (Lat.) the fame, but more peculiarly, it is used for the continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Resident, one that is sent to remain for some time in the Court of a Foreign Prince or State for the dispatch of publick Business.

Residue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Resignation, (Lat.) an unsealing; also a surrendering up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary. Also an entire abandoning or giving a Mans self up to the Will and Discretion of another.

Resina Auri, among the Chymists, is a *Crocus* extracted out of Gold: they also call *Sulphur Resina Terra*, and *Sulphur* sublimed and brought into a Liqueur, Balsam or Oyl; they call *Resina Terra Potabilis*.

Resipiscence, (Lat.) as it were a being wise again, a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly. The reflection which a Man makes upon his bad conduct and course of Life, and which obliges him to reformation.

Resistance, (Lat.) the Act of opposing or withstanding or defending a Mans self against another Force that assails him. As it were a withstanding) a Term in Philology, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Resolution, (Lat.) in the primitive acceptation, signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken only for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hindrances are taken away. Also in Chymistry, it is the violent separation of bodies commixt together, by the application of a *Resolvent*, i. e. Some sharp and dissolving Ingredient.

Resonant, (Lat.) resounding, ringing, or echoing out aloud.

Resource, (French) a new source, a recovery.

Respect, the Honour that we pay, the submission we yield to a Superiour.

Respect of Homage, signifieth the forbearing of Homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by Homage.

Respira-

Respiration, (Lat.) the motion of the Lungs that draw in and expel the Air to refresh the Creature and preserve Life.

Resplendent, (Lat.) shining bright, or glittering.

Respondent, in the Civil Law, he that Answers to Interrogatories. In the University, he that answers the Proposer of any Argument in a disputation.

Response, (Lat.) an Answer.

Responsory Song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns; as it were one answering the other.

Resurgation, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bubbling up.

Restoration, (Lat.) a restoring, a making new, or repairing.

Resuffle, (Lat.) tilled every year; also flourishing, or bearing Fruit every Year.

Resurrection, (Lat.) in Chymistry, is the quenching of any Metal in some exalting Liqueur, to bring it up to its designed perfection.

Resignation, (Lat.) a putting in a Pledge or Gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an Action in the Law.

Restitution, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common Law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

Resive, (French) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

To *Reserve*, to put into a good Condition that which was decay'd, spoil'd or wasted.

Resvizit Line, (in Chymistry) is that which distinguishes, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcurion, and is otherwise called the *Dijeriminal line*, and also the Dragons tail; this line determines the subject of the Art.

Restriction, (Lat.) a holding back, or restraining. A curbing within narrower bounds.

Resul Allob, a Name which the Turks give to *Mahomet*, their false Prophet, signifying the Messenger of God.

Resultancy, or *Result*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a business; also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

Resummons, a Second Summons for a Man to answer an Action, where the First Summons is defeated by the Demise of the King or such other cause.

Resumption, (Lat.) a taking back again particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any Man.

Resurrection, (Lat.) a rising again from the dead.

Resuscitation, (Lat.) a raising up again from the dead.

Retailer, (French) a seller by retail, i. e. by pieces, or parcels, and not by the Grofs.

To *Retain*, to keep or hold back a thing once delivered, and then demanded again: to preserve some bad or good Qualities which a

Man had formerly. Such a Man retains his Old Worn.

Retainer, in Common Law, is taken for a servant not Martial, but only using his Masters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (Lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting either good or bad.

Retarding, (Lat.) a following; lingering, or delaying the performance of an Action.

Retention, (Lat.) a retaining, or holding back.

Retention of Urine the stay of Urine in the bladder, caus'd by stoppage of the Passages.

Retentive, (Lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive faculty*, the retaining power of nature which keeps in the nourishment within the body, so long as it is convenient.

Reticle, (Lat.) a little Net.

Retimo, one of the principal Towns in the Isle of *Crete* or *Candia*.

To *Retire*, to live close and separate from Company. To give way by going backward, to retreat in a Military sense.

Retirement, a separation from converse with the World for a time, to have the more leisure to employ a Man time in serious Matters.

Retort, among Chymists is a glassous Vessel, whose neck growing out by degrees from the Belly, ends at length in a long Canal retorted or wreathing backward.

Retraction, (Lat.) a recanting or recalling of an old opinion: in Rhetoric it is the fame figure with that which is called in *Greek* *Pice*.

Retraction, (Lat.) a drawing back; also a shifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraction, in Common Law, is an exception against one that formerly commenced an Action, and withdrew it, or was non-suit before Tryal.

Retreat, (French) a retiring; also a place of accommodation and security.

Retrenchment, (French) a cutting off, but more particularly a paring away or cutting of all superfluous or extraordinary Expenses. *General Retrenchment*, in War, signifies new Fortifications in a Place besieg'd, to defend themselves after the Enemy has lodg'd himself upon the Fortification, with an intent to dispute the Ground Inch by Inch. *Particular Retrenchment*, is that made in Bastions after they are won.

Retribution, (Lat.) a giving back, a making recompence, or requital.

Retirement, (Lat.) the drofs or dregs of Metal; also any kind of rubbish.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrouver*, to find again) a Term in Hawking, to spring Partridges again, after they have once sprung already; also to recover a thing given for lost.

Retrossion, (Lat.) a going backward.

Retroduction, (Lat.) a leading or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (Lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes retrograde, when it goes contrary to the succession of the signs.

Retrossion, (Lat.) the same as *Retrogradation*.

To *Return*, to come back to the Place from whence a Man set out. *Rebels* are said to Return to their Duty when they lay down their Arms, and renew their Obedience.

Return, in Common Law, signifies the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directed him, of that which he hath done touching the serving of the same Writ.

Returns, certain set times, in each of the Four Terms, more peculiarly allotted for the several sorts of proceedings in any cause to be determined: each Term consisting of 4, 5, or 6 returns, which nevertheless, are but of six kinds (some or other of them being in most Terms repeated with this or that Feast to which they are appropriated) *viz.* *Craftins*, which is the morrow after the *Walls*, or day nominated; *Octabis*, which is Eight days after; *Inclusively*; *Quindeno*, which is Fifteen days after; *Tres*, which is that day Three weeks; *Alense* that day month; and *Quinque*, that day Five weeks; like wise each Return consists of Four several days, *viz.* the day of return or of Effoyrn for the Defendant in a personal Action, or the Tenant in a real to be Effoyrned, the day of exception, for the Plaintiff, or Demandez, to lay an exception, if no Effoyrn be cast, that the Defendant shall not be Effoyrned or amerced; *Returra Brevium*, the day whereon the Sheriff must return the Writ; and lastly, the day of appearance for Parties, and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas; whenever any of these days falls upon a Holy-day or Sunday, the next day executes a double Office, as if the day of Effoyrn to fall out, the next day serves both for the day of Effoyrn and the day of Exception.

Reuben, (Hebr. the Son of Vision) the Son of Jacob by Leah, of him came the *Benjamins*, one of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.

Reuda, a certain Irish Captain, who by force of Arms feared himself in a part of Scotland. The Inhabitants whereof are generally called *Red-Junks*.

To *Reveal*, to lay open, to discover a secret thing.

Reveiller, the beat of the Drum in a Morning that summons the Soldiers from their Beds, vulgarly call the *Travolly*.

Revelation, (Lat.) a revealing, laying open, or discovering.

Revels, Sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, &c. used in the King's House, and Inns of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, because they are performed in the night-time.

Revenge, the Act of obtaining an immoderate reparation for an Affront or Injury done. Sometimes taken in a good, as when we say, this kindness must not go unrevegd.

Revenus, the Annual Profits of Land, Money at Interest, or Offices.

Reverberation, (Lat.) a reflecting, a beating, or a striking back.

Reverberation is also a Chymical Term, signifying the burning of Bodies with a violent heat in a

Furnace, made purposely, and reducing them by some reperculsive ingredient into a very subtil Calx.

Reverberatory, (Lat.) a Furnace used by Chymists for the Calcining of their Minerals and other materials by a Reverberate flame.

Reverence, submission of Body or Mind by which we submit our selves before that which merits Honour and Esteem. The Testimony of Respect which we shew to those we meet or are acquainted with all by bowing and putting off the Hat.

Reverend, that merits Honour and Respect a Title generally given to dignified Ecclesiasticks.

Reverse, (French) a back-blow in Fencing.

Reverse of a Medal, the contrary side to that where the Effigies is stamp.

Reversed, turned backward, or upside down, a Term in Heraldry, being the abatement of a Coat; proper to him that Ravishes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Sovereigns Banner.

Reversion, (Lat.) a returning; in Rhetorick it is the same figure with that which is called in Greek *Epitrophe*: also in Common Law, it is a possibility reserved to a Mans self, and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of such conditions. Also the right any one hath to any Inheritance, Possession or place of Profit after an other Persons Decease.

Review, a Muster of Soldiers drawn up in Battle Array, in order to see whether the Troops and Companies are Complete. A Re-examination, the taking a new Sight of any thing.

To *Revise*, to look over a Second time, from whence a *Review* among Printers is called a Second Proof of a Printed Sheet drawn off to see whether the Faults corrected in the First be true.

To *Revivise*, to Live again, to recover Health and Vigor, to Live after Death in the remembrance of Posterity. To Revive an old grudge, an old opinion, that is to renew, or set on foot again.

Reunion, a closing together again of things that had been separated, and dismembered. The reconciliation of interrupted Friendship.

To *Reunite*, to joynt together a Second time what was separated and dismembered.

To *Revoke* to call back again, to disannul, to destroy an Act or Deed already made sometime before. To *Retract*, to take away a Commission or Truitt already given.

Revocation, (Lat.) a calling back, an annulling, a making void.

Revolt, the Rebellion of a People against a lawful Authority.

Revolution, (Lat.) a rowing back, the turning back of Celestial Bodies to their First point, and finishing their circular course.

Revolucion, (Lat.) a plucking back, a drawing away: in Phytick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places opposite to the seat of the humour.

Revolvis, (Dutch) Lecherons, a word applied to the copulation of Doves.

Reyneting,

Reyneting, an excellent Apple that keeps all the Winter.

R H

Rhabdomancy, (Greek) Divination by a Wand, Staff, or Rod.

Rhadamantus, the Son of Jupiter and Europa, who for his severity in Justice, was feignd by the Poets to have been one of the Three Infernal Judges.

Rhagoides, (Greek) the third film or skin, that encompasseth the Eye.

Rhætia, a Country of Europe, bordering upon Helvetia, and the Lake *Larius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhætia*: the Inhabitants of the higher are called *Grisoni*, of the lower *Boarii*.

Rhapfody, (Greek) See *Rapfody*.

Rhedarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Car, Wagon or Coach.

Rhogium, (Reggio) the Second City of the Dukedom of Modena, in that part of Italy; called *Emilia*, or *Lombardia Cisalpina*.

Rhenui, the *Rhine*, the most noble and largest River of Germany.

Rhetorical, (Lat.) Eloquent, full of Rhetorick, i. e. the art of speaking well, and Eloquenty, the Art that teaches things proper to persuade.

Rheumatism, a wandering Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Swelling, Inflammation, &c.

Rhine Græve, a Title which some Sovereign Princes in Germany assume to themselves; like those of *Landsgræve*, and *Burggræve*, with which Titles the Emperor formerly lent his Judges or Governours into the Provinces of the Empire, who in Process of Time became the Absolute Proprietors of 'em.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kind of Indian Beast, fo called from a Horn that shoots forth from his Nose.

Rhodanus, (Rhoſus) one of the chiefest Rivers in France, which rising at the foot of the Mountain *Briga* in Switzerland near *Sedan*, falls in at *Ville Neuf*, into the Lake *Leman*.

Rhodium lignum, a Wood that smells like Roses, growing in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and in the *Fortunate Islands*.

Rhodomet, (Greek) Honey of Roses.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the *Aegean Sea* (and one of the *Cyclades*) formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colofus* was made, 50 Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Rhomb*, (Lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: *Rhombi*, are neither Circles nor straight Lines, but spiral Lines, tho' in plain Charts and in Marcators Charts they are represented by straight Lines, proceeding from the Point where we stand, and wind about the Globe of the Earth, till they come to the Pole where at last they loose themselves. They re-

present the Thirty Two winds of the Mariners Compass; and there use is to show the bearing of any Two Places one from another.

Rhomboides, (Greek) a figure in Geometry, differing from the *Rhombus* in this, that being four-square, Two of the sides are longer than the other Two. Also a Fish like a *Turbot*; also one of the muscles in the shoulder blade.

Rhonic. See *Rhobarum*.

Rhubarb, (*Rhabarbarum*) the Root of a Plant that grows in some Provinces of China, from whence it is brought into Turkey by the Merchants of *Thibet* and *Mogol*, counted so wholesome and so much used in medicine, that it is called the *Friend*, *Life*, *Heart* and *Treacle* of the Liver. It purges Choler particularly.

Rhythmical, (Greek) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verse: as also to proportion, or Harmony in Musick.

R I

Rialto, a stately place in Venice, like to our Royal Exchange.

Rib, (a Term in Archery) it is the hard quill in the wing of a Goose, that divideth the feathers.

Ribadavia, a Town in Galicia, a Province of Spain, from whence is brought a sort of Wine much esteemed.

Riband, in Heraldry is less than a Coat, and contains the Eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldry, (Ital) Whoredom, Uncleannes, or the carriage of a Russian.

Ribbelle, (old word) a Fiddle or Cittern.

Ribolla, a kind of strong Wine, so called.

Rice, a sort of Pulse or Grain, which is to be eaten boiled with Water and Milk: much used in Turkey and the East. The Chinese make a kind of Wine of it, coloured and tasting much like Sack.

Riech, one that has great Incomes, one that abounds with store of all things. Applied to many other things, as rich Wine, a rich Fancy, &c.

Riebet, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Martens.

Richard, a proper name of a Man, signifying in the Sax. Tongue, powerful disposition. Of this Name there have been Three Kings of England, and one of Cyprus.

Richmond, q. *Rich-mount*, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a strong Castle against the Danes, by *Allan* the First Earl thereof; also the name of one of the Kings Houses in Surrey, where King Edward the Third died.

Rickets, a Disease, in Latin called *Rhachitis*, being an unequal nourishing of the Parts accompanied, with looseness of the Pars, softness, weakness, faintness, drowsiness, a great swelling Head, with protuberances about the Joyns, crookedness of the Bones, narrow Bread, &c.

K k k k 3 pro.

proceeding from a defect in the spinal Marrow.

Ridure, (Lat.) a grinning, or shewing the teeth like a Dog; also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride*, in Navigation, is, when a Ship is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the Tide, or Wind.

To *Ride hawseful*, is, when in any distress, the Water breaks into the hawse of the Ship. To ride betwixt Wind and Tide, is, when the Wind and Tide are contrary, and of equal power. To ride thwart, is, when a Ship rides with her side to Tide. To ride a pike, is, to pike the yards when you ride among many Ships. To ride across, is, to hoist the main and four-yards to the Rials and taped alike.

The *Rie*, a Disease incident to Hawks, being a Tumour that riseth in the Head and swells it.

Riders, in Navigation, are great Posts and Binders used in great Ships.

Riding Clerk, is one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery; who takes his turn for his year, to have the controlling of all Grants which pass the Great Seal.

Rien-Comty. See *Rere-Comty*.
Rifling, a way of Chaffering, when a company of Men stake down a piece of Money against a Commodity; and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it; sometimes it is used in the game fence with Plundering.

Rifts, a Disease in Horses, being a Corruption in the Palate of the Mouth.

Riga, the chief City of *Lettes*, one of the three Subdivisions of *Livonia*, the other two being *Estia* and *Carland*.

Rigation, (Lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigel, (Arab.) a Star in the Left Foot of *Orión*.

Rigging of a Ship, is all the Ropes and Cordage belonging to the Masts and Yards.

Rigidity or Rigour, (Lat.) stiffness, with cold, or frost; also furliness, strictness, severity.

Right Ascension of Time, Fifteen Degrees of the Equator, that passes through the Meridian every hour of time, as may be seen by the Globe; and it is usually put in the first great Column of all Tables of Houses, for setting of Celestial Schemes, answering to every Degree of the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick upon the Tenth Houses.

Right Line. That which has nothing of Turning or Bending any way, and consequently of all Lines the shortest.

Right your Helm, a Term in Navigation, is to keep it in the mid-ship, or right up.

Rigid, exact in the Observation of Rules and Discipline; is severe.

Rigols, a certain Musical Instrument, by some supposed to be the same with a *Clavichord* or *Clavichord*; the derivation of it from the *French Regal* hard to rejoice, is not more strain'd than

Skinner from *Lericula*; he had done better perhaps if he had kept to his. See *Rigolar*, i. e. to sport or be Frolick.

Rigour, Severity of Manners and Disposition. The utmost Rigour of the Law, that is, the utmost Severity of the Law. Whence Rigorous is said of Judges and Parents that are over-hard to Offenders and Children.

Rime, said of Words that end with the same Sound, as *Rime*, *Time*, *Chime*.

To *Rince*, to cleanse a Drinking-Glass, or any other Vessel, to wash the Sops out of Linen after the first Lather.

Ring-bolt, in Navigation, are certain Pieces of Iron fastned by the Port-holes for the tackles of the Ordnance; they are also used to bring the Planks and Walls to the Ship-side.

Ring-tail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish Feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a Term in Hunting, being a round Walk made by Hunters.

Rio de la habra, a little Province in the *West-Indies* lying on the North-East of *S. Martha*; washed on all other parts with the Water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuela*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Hacha*, about a Mile distant from the Sea.

Riot, in common Law is the forcible doing of an unlawful Act by three or more Persons assembled together for that purpose.

Riphaean Hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Rpe*, i. e. the violent force of Winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean Mountains*.

Ripiers, those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coasts to the inner parts of the Land, it comes from the Latin word *Ripa* a Bank, or Shore; they are so called in a Statute made in the Reign of King Henry the Fourth.

Risico, a Hazard, a dangerous Accident.

Risible, (Lat.) subject to laughter.

Rifingham, (signifying in the *British* tongue the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the Old Britains fabulously reported that it was defended by their God *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in those times.

Ritornello, the Repeating a Couplet of Verses at the end of a Stanza, or of half a dozen Notes at the end of a Song.

Rituals, certain Books which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*.

Rivage, (*French*) the Water-side or Sea-Coast.

Rivalship, (Lat.) Emulation between *Rivals*, i. e. two Persons loving one and the same Woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch Water from the same River.

Rivulet, (Lat.) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (Lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Road, in Navigation, is an open Place near the Land where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Road Colour, a kind of Dark, or Chefnut Colour, being most properly spoken of a Horse.

To *Road*, to prepare Meat by turning it round upon a Spit before the Fire.

Rob, the boyling and thickning any Juice, with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of hard consistence.

Robbery, when a Man takes any thing from the Person of another feloniously.

Robbins, in Navigation, are little Lines received into the Eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the head ropes to make fast the Sail to the Yard; to make fast is in the Sea-man phrase to tye.

Robe, a long Vestment that covers the whole Body; Lawyers and Divines are called Men of the Long Robe.

Robert, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Famous in *Complé*. There were of this name one Emperor of *Germany*, one King of *France*, and four Kings of *Scotland*.

Robigalia, certain Feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans* in honour of *Robigus*, who was worshipped as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robignons, (Lat.) full of rust; also blasted as Corn.

Roboration, (Lat.) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, i. e. an Oak.

Robust, (Lat.) strong as an Oak, vigorous of Body.

Rockadillo, a kind of Sweet-meat made in *Spain*, and so called from its Resemblance to a Rock.

Rock, (old word) a Rock.

Roche, or *Rocher*, a kind of Fish called in *Latin*, *Rutilus Iluvialis*: Also a kind of Surplice, or Bishops Robe, which they were under their Chammarre.

Rocheffer, a City in *Kent*, called in *Latin* *Ressa*, from one *Rhusus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. it was laid waste by *Ethelred King of the Mercians*; and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rocida Vallis, (*Ronce-Vallis*) a place in the Kingdom of *Navarre*, of very great note and fame; for being the Burying place of the great *Roland*, Kingman to *Charles* the Great.

Rocky, a huge Mass or Vein of hard Stone.

Rochelet, ((Lat. *Eruca*) an Herb of *Mars*, quickning Nature, and exciting Venery.

Rod, a certain Land-measure. See *Pearch*.

Rode. See *Road*.

Rodge, a sort of Water-fowl, somewhat like a Duck, but lesser.

Rod-Knights, or *Rad-Knights*, certain Servitors which hold by their serving their Lord on Horse-back.

Rod, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-Cocks in.

Rodmontade, (*Span.*) a vain-glorious bragging or boasting.

Roe, or *Roebuck*, a kind of Deer, called in *French*, *la Chevreelle*.

Rogation, (Lat.) an asking, demanding, or entreating; whence *Rogation-week*, the next week but two before *Whitsunday*; so called from the duty of Fasting and Prayer, enjoined at that time by the Church as a Preparative to the Feast of *Ascension*: It is also called *Gang-week*, and by some *Graf-week*.

Roger, the proper Name of a Man, from the *Dutch* word *Ruget*, i. e. Quiet, or *Rodger*, i. e. strong Counsel. Of this Name was a great *Norman* Duke, of whom descended a Race of the Kings of *Sicily*.

Rogitation, (Lat.) and asking often, an entreating earnestly.

Roisfon, a Town in *Hertsfordshire*, anciently called *Roiset-Croft*, from a Croft built by *Dame Roisfe*, (as some think) Countess of *Norfolk*: but being augmented by *Eustace de Mark*, it came to be called *Roisfon*, q. *Roisfe* Town.

Roll, a List of the Names of several Persons of the same Condition, and inhabiting together, which Collectors carry about, for the Gathering of publick Duties and Taxes.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the Third, for the keeping of the Rolls or Records of Chancery, the Master whereof in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor, sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* Youths going to seek out new habitations, settled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French*, at last after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet Possession of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the Daughter of *Charles* the Simple, was both himself Baptized, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian Faith.

Rollich, a Town in *Oxfordshire*, not far from *Chipping-Norton*, where certain famous Stones are to be seen; set up, as some think, by *Rollo* Duke of *Normandy*, as a Trophy of some Victory obtain'd here before his Invasion of *France*.

Roma, the chief City of *Italy*, and most famous of the World, built by *Romulus*, and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Nimitor*. The Inhabitants of this City and Parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a People renowned, both in War and Peace, and Masters of a great part of the World.

Roman Beam, a sort of Scales called a *Strelleer*; consisting of an Iron Beam full of Notches, a Hook at one end, and a Poise of Lead, much used by the Market-people.

Romance, a feigned History; from *Romant*, the most Eloquent sort of *French*, and *Roman*, which hath heretofore been used to signify any thing written or expressed Eloquently.

Romania, or *Romaniola*, a Province of *Italy*, heretofore called *Flaminia*, whose chief Cities are *Bononia*,

Bononia, once an Academy, *Ravenna*, *Ferrara*, a Dukedom, *Rimini*, *Favli*, *Formigopolis*, *Cajens*, *Vatofa*, and *Imola*.

Roman Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which space of Time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their several sorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the first five years Gold being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years Silver for the Soldiers Pay, the last five years Brass and Iron for other Uses: This Number being to date the Charters and other Writings of the *Roman See*, and heweth how to calculate the time since the Paying of this Tribute by the several Periods of Fifteen Years, which have come about since our Saviours Nativity.

To *Rome*, (old word) to wander or walk up and down.

Romesford, or *Romesford*, a certain Tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and *Remus*, the Sons of *Rhea Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the Daughter of *Nunivitor*, King of the *Albans*; and first Founders of *Rome*.

Road, the same as *Rod*, or *Pearch*: also a *Cross*.

Road-loft, (*Saxon*) a Shrine or Place to put a *Rood*, or *Cross* in, or the Image, or Relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any *Ropes* untwisted, and are used to serve small *Ropes*, *Sinnetts*, *Mats*, *Plats*, or *Caburns*, and make up the *Sails* at the *Yards* arms.

Rorid, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with Dew.

Rofamund, the Name of King *Henry* the second's Concubine, for whom he built the Famous *Bower* at *Woodstock*. The Word signifieth in *Saxon*, *Rofs* of Peace.

Rofary, (*Lat.*) a place where *Rofs* grow; also a short Prayer Book, or a pair of Beads, containing One hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and One hundred and fifty *Ave-Maries*.

Rofcra, (*Lat.*) the same as *Rorid*.

Rofcrom, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conanught*.

Rofe, a Christian name of divers Women, from that well known, beautiful flower; much used in Medicine for cooling and comforting the principal parts of the Body. This flower among the ancient Ethnicks, was sacred to *Juno*.

The *Golden Rofe*, a *Rofe* which the Pope usually bestows at *Mafs* upon a *Sunday* in *Lent*, which after *Mafs* is carried in Procession, and then sent to some Sovereign Prince.

Rofemary, (*Lat.* *Rofmarinus*) a well known, and most wholesome Plant, and particularly good for the Head and Brain, especially the flowers thereof; of which is made, that noted composition called *Dianthos*.

Rofans, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Rofans, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *British* word *Roffe*, i. e. a Heath or place of Lings.

Rofs Solis, a pleasant Liquor made of burnt Brandly, Sugar, Cinamon, and sometimes perfume.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) over-wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To *say a Lesson by Rofs*, to say it as roundly, and currently, as the wheel runs in his *Rote*, or *Track*.

Rotherbeasts, (a word used both in old Statutes, and still in the North of *England*.) horned Beasts, as *Cows*, *Oxen*, &c. Whence *Rofath*, is used in *Hersfordshire*, for the Soil or Dung of these Beasts.

Roundity, (*Lat.*) roundness.

Rou, (old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Croix. See *Purpurant*.

Rouge-trees, in Navigation are small Timbers to bear up the gratings from the Halfdeck to the Forecable.

Round, of a Circular form whether in Lines or solid Bodies. To speak roundly is to tell a Man his own fault.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting rise Main or Foretock, and hauling aft the Fore-sheet to the Cat-head, and Main-sheet to the Cab-bridge-head, when the Wind blows upon the Main and Forefall.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round Ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds Song, as it were a Song sung in a round, by a company where each takes his turn.

Roundlet, a Wine measure, containing Eight Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Roundshot, in Gunnery is any round Bullet made for a Piece.

Roupie, a sort of Money much used in the *East Indies*, worth 28 *Sous* according to *Tavernier*.

Rout, when People assemble themselves together, and after proceed, or ride, or go forth, or move by the Intigation of one more who is their Leader.

Rouze, in Falconry is when a Hawk listeth up, and shaketh her self.

Rouland, a proper name of a Man, signifying in *Dutch*, Counsel for the Land. The chief of this name was that famous *Roulando*, or *Orlando*, the *Kinfinan* of *Charlies* the Great.

To *Rouze a Hart*, among Hunters is, to raise him from his harbor: In Falconry, a Hawk is said to *Rouze*, not shake her self. Also in Navigation, to *Rouze in*, is to make a Cable tight when it is slack upon the Water.

Rouze, the Foresters say, a *Rout* of Wolves.

Colour de Roy, a Violet colour, which is the French Kings proper colour.

Royal, (*French*) Kingly, belonging to a King.

Whence *Royalty*, the Rights or Prerogatives of a King: *Royal*, is a Term in Hunting. See *Torch-Royal*.

Royal

Royal Assent, is the Approbation which the King gives to a Thing formerly done by others, as to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter, and to a Bill passed in both Houses of Parliament, which Assent being given, the Bill is Endorsed, *Le Roy veut*, it pleases the King.

the superficies of Walls before the Plastering was laid on. Made use of also for the Second bed or lay of the Flooring. A Term in Architecture.

Rue, (*Lat. Ruta*) a Solar herb, excellent against poison or infection; it is otherwise called *Herbage*, or *Serving-mans Joy*.

Ruffe, (*Cernua*) a certain kind of Fish, by some called an *Alpedro*, being somewhat smaller than a *Perch*, and takes the same Bait as a *Perch*. Also a Term in Falconry, when the Hawk hits the prey, and yet not truffles it. Also a certain Ornament for the Neck made of the finest Linnen, formerly worn instead of Bands or Cravats.

Ruffian, a Pandar, one that makes unlawful Matches between Man and Woman.

Ruffet-hood, in Falconry a plain and easy Leather-hood, being large, wide, and open behind, and to be worn by a Hawk when you first draw her.

Ruggedity, (*Lat.*) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

To *Ruin*, to destroy, lay desolate, to seek a Mans Ruin, to seek his Destruction, and his Death. Such a Merchant is quite ruin'd, i. e. brought to want and Misery.

Ruinous, (*Lat.*) going to wrack, falling to decay.

Rule of Three, a Rule in Arithmetick, so called, because that by the help of Three Numbers given; it finds out a Fourth unknown, and for the excellency of its use sty'd the *Golden Rule*.

A *Carpenters Rule*, an Instrument to measure Boards or Timber with.

Rumbe. See *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a Title among the *Turks* for the Pope, that is; Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation is to remove goods or luggage out of a Ships Howld: Whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rummigation, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Ruminant Signs, are those signs of the Zodiac represented by Creatures that chew the Cudd, as *Avis*, *Taurus* and *Capricorn*.

To *Ruminate*, to chew the Cudd; whence metaphorically, to ponder seriously, long to consider and think upon.

Rumination, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the Cudd; also a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Rumfchab, a Name or Title for the Pope among the *Perfians*, i. e. King of *Rome*.

Rungt, (a Term in Navigation,) are Float-timbers, or Ground-timbers athwart the Keel.

Ruptions, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or bursting.

Rupture-wort, (*Herniaria*) an Herb so called, as being excellent for inward Bruises or Ruptures.

Rural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Country.

Ruff-grown, (a Term in Archery.) See *Bottail*.

Ruffa

Bohemia, once an Academy, *Revenna*, Ferrara, a Dukedom, *Rimini*, Forl, *Frisinopole*, Cesena, *Vatuna*, and *Imola*.

Roman Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which space of Time, the *Romans* were wont to exact their several sorts of Tributes of the Nations, whom they had conquered; at the end of the first five years Gold bequeathed; at the end of the next five years Silver being demanded in token of the *Roman* Government, the next five years Silver for the Soldiers Pay, the last five years Brass and Iron for other Uses: This Number serveth to date the Charters and other Writings of the *Roman* See, and sheweth how to calculate the time since the Paying of this Tribute by the several Periods of Fifteen Years, which have come about since our Saviours Nativity.

To Rom, (*old word*) to wander or walk up and down.

Romesor, or **Romesob**, a certain Tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter-pence*.

Romulus and **Remus**, the Sons of *Rhea Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the Daughter of *Namitor*, King of the *Albans*; and first Founders of *Rome*.

Road, the same as *Rod*, or *Perch*: also a *Cross*.

Road-loft, (*Saxon*) a Shrine or Place to put a *Road*, or *Cross* in, or the Image, or Relique of any Saint.

Rope-yarns, in Navigation, are the yarns of any *Rope* untwisted, and are used to serve small *Ropes*, *Sinners*, *Mats*, *Plats*, or *Cabirns*, and make up the *Sails* at the *Yards* arms.

Rorid, (*Lat.*) dewy, besprinkled with *Dew*.

Rolmund, the Name of King *Henry* the second's Concubine, for whom he built the Famous *Bower* at *Woodstock*. The Word signifieth in *Saxon*, *Rolls* of *Peace*.

Rolary, (*Lat.*) a place where *Roses* grow; also a short *Prayer* Book, or a pair of *Beads*, containing One hundred and fifty *Pater-Nosters*, and One hundred and fifty *Ave-Maries*.

Rolick, (*Lat.*) the same as *Rorid*.

Rolcomon; a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conanught*.

Rose, a Christian name of divers Women, from that well known, beautiful flower, much used in *Medicine* for cooling and comforting the principal parts of the *Body*. This flower among the ancient *Ethnicks*, was sacred to *Juno*.

The *Golden Rose*, a *Rose* which the *Pope* usually bestows at *Mats* upon a *Sunday* in *Lein*, which after *Mats* is carried in *Procession*, and then sent after some *Sovereign* Prince.

Rosemary, (*Lat.* *Rosmarinum*) a well known, and most wholesome Plant, and particularly good for the *Head* and *Brain*, especially the flowers thereof; of which is made, that noted composition called *Dianthus*.

Rosans, (*Lat.*) a gnawing.

Rost, a County of *Scotland*, denominated from the *British* word *Rosse*, i. e. a *Heath* or place of *Lings*.

Rosa Solis, a pleasant *Liquor* made of burnt *Brandy*, *Sugar*, *Cinnamon*, and sometimes *perfum'd*.

Rotation, (*Lat.*) over-wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To say a Lesson by *Rot*, to say it as roundly, and currently, as the wheel runs in his *Rot*, or *Track*.

Rotherbeasts, (a word used both in *old Statutes*, and still in the *North of England*.) horned *Beasts*, as *Cows*, *Oxen*, &c. Whence *Rothsb*, is used in *Hersfordshire*, for the *Soil* or *Dung* of those *Beasts*.

Roundity, (*Lat.*) roundness.

Rot, (*old word*) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Crois. See *Purssivant*.

Rouge-trees, in Navigation are small *Timbers* to bear up the *gratings* from the *Half-deck* to the *Forecastle*.

Round, of a *Circular* form whether in *Lines* or *solid Bodies*. To speak roundly is to tell a *Man* his own *misdeed*.

Roundin, a *Term* in *Navigation*, is a letting rise *Main* or *Foretack*, and halting at the *Fore-sheet* to the *Cat-head*, and *Main-sheet* to the *Cub-bridge-head*, when the *Wind* larges upon the *Main* and *Forefall*.

Roundel, a *Term* in *Heraldry*, being the figure of a *round Ball*.

Roundelay, a *shepherds Song*, as it were a *Song* sung in a *round*, by a *company* where each takes his *turn*.

Roundlet, a *Wine* measure, containing *Eight Gallons* and a *half*.

Rounds, a *Term* in *Sculpture*, the fragments of *Statues*.

Roundshot, in *Gunnery* is any *round Bullet* made for a *Piece*.

Roupee, a sort of *Money* much used in the *East Indies*, worth *28 Sols* according to *Tavernier*.

Rout, when *People* assemble themselves together, and after proceed, or ride, or go forth, or move by the *Intigation* of one more who is their *Leader*.

Rowse, in *Faulconry* is when a *Hawk* listeth up, and shaketh her self.

Rowland, a proper name of a *Man*, signifying in *Dutch*, *Counsel* for the *Land*. The chief of this name was that famous *Rolando*, or *Orlando*, the *Kinsman* of *Charles* the *Great*.

To *Rowse* a *Hart*, among *Hunters* is, to raise him from his *harbor*: In *Faulconry*, a *Hawk* is said to *Rowse*, not shake her self. Also in *Navigation*, to *Rowse* in, is to make a *Cable* tight when it is slack upon the *Water*.

Rowt, the *Foresters* say, a *Rowt* of *Wolves*.

Rouze, a *Violet* colour, which is the *Colour* de *Roy*, a *Violet* colour, which is the *French Kings* proper colour.

Royals, (*French*) *Kingly*, belonging to a *King*. Whence *Royalties*, the *Rights* or *Prerogatives* of a *King*: *Royal*, is a *Term* in *Hunting*. See *Torch-Royal*.

Royal

Royal Assent, is the *Approbation* which the *King* gives to a *Thing* formerly done by others, as to the *Election* of a *Bishop* by *Dean* and *Chapter*, and to a *Bill* passed in both *Houses* of *Parliament*, which *Assent* being given, the *Bill* is *Enacted*, *Le Roy veult*, it pleases the *King*.

the *superficies* of *Walls* before the *Plastering* was laid on. Made use of also for the *Second bed* or *lay* of the *Flooring*. A *Term* in *Architecture*.

Rue, (*Lat.* *Ruta*) a *Solar* herb, excellent against *poison* or *infection*; it is otherwise called *Hierbgrace*, or *Serving-mans Joy*.

Ruffe, (*Cerman*) a certain kind of *Fish*, by some called an *Alfredo*, being somewhat smaller than a *Perch*, and takes the same *Bait* as a *Perch*. Also a *Term* in *Faulconry*, when the *Hawk* hits the *prey*, and yet not truffles it. Also a certain *Ornament* for the *Neck* made of the finest *Lint*, formerly worn instead of *Bands* or *Cravats*.

Ruffian, a *Pandar*, one that makes *unlawful Matches* between *Man* and *Woman*.

Ruffier-hood, in *Faulconry* a *plain* and *easy* *Leather-hood*, being large, wide, and open behind, and to be worn by a *Hawk* when you first draw her.

Rugedness, (*Lat.*) ruggedness, fulness of wrinkles.

To *Ruin*, to *destroy*, lay *desolate*, to seek a *Mans* *Ruin*, to seek his *Destruction*, and his *Death*. Such a *Merchant* is quite *ruin'd*, i. e. brought to *want* and *Misery*.

Ruinous, (*Lat.*) going to *wrack*, falling to *decay*.

Rule of Three, a *Rule* in *Arithmetick*, so called, because that by the help of *Three* Numbers given, it finds out a *Fourth* unknown, and for the *excellency* of its use styl'd the *Golden Rule*.

A *Carpenters* *Rule*, an *Instrument* to measure *Bords* or *Timber* with.

Rumbe. See *Rombe*.

Rumbe, a *Title* among the *Turks* for the *Pope*, that is; *Lord*, or *Prince* of *Rome*.

To *Rumidge*, in *Navigation* is to remove *goods* or *luggage* out of a *Ships* *Howld*: Whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigation, (*Lat.*) a carrying tales, a spreading a *rumour*, or report abroad.

Ruminant Signs, are those signs of the *Zodiac* represented by *Creatures* that chew the *Cudd*, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Capricorn*.

To *Ruminate*, to chew the *Cudd*; whence metaphorically, to ponder seriously, long to consider and think upon.

Rumination, (*Lat.*) a chewing of the *Cudd*: also a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Rumscab, a *Name* or *Title* for the *Pope* among the *Perfians*, i. e. *King* of *Rome*.

Rungs, (a *Term* in *Navigation*;) are *Float-timbers*, or *Ground-timbers* athwart the *Keel*.

Ruptions, (*Lat.*) a breaking, or bursting.

Rupture-wort, (*Herniaria*) an *Herb* so called, as being excellent for inward *Bruises* or *Ruptures*.

Rural, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Country*.

Rush-grown, (a *Term* in *Archery*;) See *Bol-tail*.

Rush

Ruffia, a very large Countrey of Europe, part whereof is called *Ruffia Nigra*, *Ruffia Minor*, or *Rubonia*, and belongs to the Crown of Poland; the other part is called *Ruffia Alba*, *Ruffia Major*, or *Moscovia*, being the Territory of the Great *Cæsar*, who is sometimes called the *Cæsar* or Emperor of *Ruffia*, sometimes Great Duke of *Moscovy*.

Ruffie, (French) full of light, cunning and stratagem. A *Ruffie* General, a Politick Commander.

Rufficity, (Lat.) a Country garb, or carriage; also clownishness.

To *Rut*, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applied to Deer; also a Term in Navigation, *Rut of the Sea*, is, where it doth dash against any thing.

Rutb, (Hebr. watered or filled) a Woman of *Moab*, who being first married to *Mablon*, a *Babylonian*, after his death, went with her Mother in Law, *Naomi*, into *Judea*, where *Boaz*, a rich Man, and Kinsman to her Husband, took a liking to her, and married her. And now, among us, it is a Christian name frequently given to Women.

Rutilation, (Lat.) a shining, glistening, or glazing.

Rythmus, the harmony and proportion of number.

S A

Sabbath, (from the Hebrew *Shabbath*, rest,) a celebration of the Seventh day of the week, as a day of rest among the Jews, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation, on that day. Instead of which, the First day of the week, called the *Lords Day*, hath been observed by Christians in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

Sabaudia, (Savoy) a part of Italy which borders upon *Helvætia*, and some part of *Germany*, gives Title to a Sovereign Duke, and contains *Piedmontium* or *Piemont*. So called, as lying at the foot of the *Alps*. The Ducal Seat is *Augusta Taurinorum* or *Turin*.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Lat.) belonging to the Sabbath. *Sabbellians*, a sort of Hereticks, so called from *Sabellius*, their first Author; they affirmed the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be One only Person, having Three names.

Sables, (French) the colour black in Heraldry; also a certain rich Fur, taken from a *Russian* Beast to be called.

Sabliere, a piece of Wood as long as a Beam but not so thick. A Term in Architecture.

Sabots, (French) a sort of Brogues or Wooden Shoes, usually worn by the Peasants of France.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair and pleasant River, springing from out of the *Plimlimon Hills* in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and several other Shires. It is vulgarly called *Severn*.

Sacerdotal, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacbus cum brochia, a service of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by virtue of a Tenure for the use of his Army.

Saclem, a general name for any Great Prince, or Ruler, among the People of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool containing Twenty six stone, and Fourteen pound.

Sackbut, or *Sagbut*, (Spanish *Sacabuche*) an Instrument of Wind Musick, somewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament or Oath.

Sacres, or *Sakers*, a kind of Hawk, being the Third in esteem next the Falcon and Gerfalcon, but difficult to manage. Also a sort of Demicanon that carries a bullet of Five pound weight. Also a great Piece of Ordnance.

Sacerd, spoken of all that belongs to God and the Church. Said also of those things for which we have esteem and veneration; and so the persons of Kings are accounted Sacerd.

Sacrificer, a Priest that offers upon the Altar the Sacrifices and Oblations of the People; which are their offerings made to God by the lawful Priest in acknowledgement of his Power and their subjection.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or Holy Offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacrilege, i. e. A robbing of Churches, or violating of Holy Things.

Sacriety, or *Sacriary*, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place, where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church are kept.

Sacrum Os, the Holy Bone, consists of the Six lower Vertebrae, to which are joynd the Hipp-bones; and in the hinder part of the Abdomen it makes the Cavity, which is called the *Belfon*.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jews, so called from *Sadock* their first Author; they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the Body: Yet so Religious, as to spend a Third part of the day in reading the Law, and the Prophets. Whence they were called *Cannims*, from *Caraz*, to read.

Safæ conduct. See *Paff-port*.

Safeguard, Protection that a Prince or Justice gives to those that implore their Aid against Oppression.

Saffran or *Saffron*, a Plant that bears a Flower of the same name, yellowish and sweet to the smell; in great esteem for its Virtues as being accounted a great chearer of the Heart.

Sagacity, (Lat.) quickness of understanding or apprehension, sharpness of judgment or wit.

Sagamore,

Sagamore, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagani, in the Phrase of the Hermetick and Chymical Philosophers, are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the four Elements.

Sagapennum, the Gum of Fennil-Giant, a Plant chiefly growing in *Atelin*.

Sagbut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagdo, or *Sagdo*, a sort of Gem of about the bigness of a Bean, of a Leek-green Colour, which attracts wood as the Loadstone does Iron, and Agate Straws.

Sage, wife, deeply understanding, prudent, circumspect.

Sage, (*Sabca*) a wholesome Herb, particularly comfortable to the Brain and Sinews.

Sagination, (Lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittæ, (Lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

Suture, the Suture of the Skull, that begins at the Coronæ, and ends in the Lamdoïdal Suture.

Sagittarius, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack; the ninth in the Order of the Zodiack, the House of *Jupiter*, and Triplicity of him and the Sun. 'Tis a fierce Sign, the one half humane, the other wild and bestial.

Saguntia, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morvedro*, situate upon the River *Ibero*. It was destroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the Cause of the second *Punic* War.

Saïque, a Turkish Vessel built on purpose to carry Merchandise. It has neither Mizen-mast, Top mast nor Shrouds.

Sails, in Falconry are the Wings of a Hawk.

Saint, or *Holy*, is attributed to the Blessed, such whom God has admitted to participate of his Eternal Glory. In the *Roman* Church they are called *Saints*, whom the Pope has Canoniz'd for such.

Saint Anthony's Fire. See *Erysipely*.

Saint Johns Wort, (*Hypericum*) an Herb, the Oyl whereof is of common Use, as being of great Vertue and Efficacy in the healing of Sores, Ulcers, and deep Wounds, and the awfaging of violent Pains and Aches.

Saint Peters Wort, an Herb like *S. Johns Wort*, only the Leaves are a little Broader, and not so much perforated.

Saint Lucas de Barameda, a Port-Town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, and commonly called the Key of *Sevil*, in regard it lets in all Trade to that Place.

Saint Quintin, a Town which gives Title to an Earldom in *Picardy* or *Belgick France*, and famous for a most memorable Battle fought there, between the French and Spaniards.

Saker. See *Sacre*.

Say, a kind of Stuff to make Cloaths of, called in *Spain* *Sanjo Sayetta*.

Salcivity, (Lat.) Wantonness, or Inclination to Venery.

Salade, (French) a kind of Head-piece or Helmet, worn by the Light Horsemen: We call them Pots. Also additional Dishes serv'd up at Meals, to whet the Appetite, consisting of raw Herbs dress'd with Salt, Oyl, and Vinegar, or else of Roots and Flowers pickled.

Salamanca, a Town of *Castilia Vetus*, and the most flourishing Academy of *Spain*, built and endowed by *Alphonso* the Eighth, King of *Castile*.

Sal Ammoniac, or *Armoniac*. See *Ammoniac*.

Salamander, a kind of little Beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it. And hence it is, perhaps, that a sort of Spirits which the Hermeticks suppose to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire, are called *Salandri*, but they are also otherwise called *Saldini*.

Salary, (Lat.) the Price or Hire of Labour or a Servants Stipend or Wages for Service done or to be done.

Salene, the ancient Name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Sandy* or *Sandy*.

Salbrous, (Lat.) rugged, rough, uneven.

Sal Gemme, a Fossil Salt digg'd up in some parts of *Hungary*, and so called from its transparent and Chrystalline Brightness, and is otherwise called by the Chymists *Sal Hungaricus*, *Adalcalicus*, and *Adron*.

Saliam, (Lat.) leaping; also a Term in Heraldry.

Saliant Angle, is that which carries its Point outward from the Body of the Work. A Term in Fortification.

Saligot. See *Salligot*.

Salus, the Twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

M. Livius Salinator, a great *Roman* Captain, who when he was Consul, joyned with his Fellow-Consul *Appius Claudius Nero*, gave a most signal Overthrow to *Asdrubal* Brother of *Hannibal*, wherein *Asdrubal* himself fell, and all his vast Army was either taken or slain.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. It is so called either from these words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law, (which as some say, was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip the Fair*;) or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the Ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodannum*, and by vulgar *Latinists* *Sarum*, and *Sarisbury*. This Place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*. This Cathedral hath as many Windows

as there are Days in the Year, as many Pillars as there are Hours in a Year, and the Gates are answerable in Number to the Twelve Months.

Salivation, (*Lat.*) a fluxing or drawing humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, particularly Mercurial.

Salivans, among the Chymists a kind of Salt-

Peter. **Saligon**, (*French*) a kind of Fruit called Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Sallow, (*Lat. Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

To Sally, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the Spanish word *Salir*.

Sal Lambra, or **Salbret**, among the Chymists is a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

Salinacia, a Fountain at *Caria*, near *Halicarnassus*, to be loved with *Hermaphroditus*, the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*; when the could by no other means draw him to her Love, she leaped into the Fountain; and embracing him, prayed unto the Gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one Person, having both Sexes. Also, at the Prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this Quality; that whoever entered into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmagondi, a Dish of Meat of cold Capons, Anchovies, Oyl, Limons, and other Ingredients.

Salmanasar, See *Shalmaneser*.

Salmon, a large Fish, whose Flesh is red, that breeds in the Sea, but runs up a great way into fresh Rivers.

Salmoncus, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Achus*, who aspiring to be a God, drove his Chariot over a Brazen Bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* enraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt.

Salomonium, (*Saomon*) a walled Town and University of *Belfa* or *Beaulle*, in *Celtick France*.

Salomon. See *Solomon*.

Salonicki. See *Thessalonica*.

Saliventerious, (*Lat.*) belonging to Salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salisparilla, or **Sarsaparilla**, a Root almost insipid, woody, fibrous and uniform; which is one of the chief Ingredients in Decoctions for those that are infected with the Venereal Distemper.

Salt, an Acid Substance that enters into the Composition of all Bodies and is one of their natural Principles. There are three sorts of Salt. **Salt Gemma**, Salt made by Evaporation of Fountain Water, and Sea-Salt, which is the best, that can be evaporated by no other Salt. The chief Property of Salt is, that it is free from Corruption, and preserves those Meats that are seasoned with it from Putrefaction.

Saltans, (*Lat.*) a dancing or leaping.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry. See *Sautoir*.

Salts, *Saltz*, or *Selenipum*, among Chymists is a Pickle arising from the distillation of Salt, by the coldness or moisture of a Cellar.

Saltzburg, an Archbishoprick in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*.

Saltwater-Vein. See *Vein*.

Salubritas, (*Lat.*) wholfomness or healthfulness.

Salutation, the formal Act of shewing Respect and Civility, either in Words or outward Ceremonies.

Salutiferous, (*Lat.*) bringing Health or Safety.

Samaracand, the chief City of that part of *Tartaria*, called *Zagatai*, which is thought to have been the Country of the Great *Tamerlan*.

Samariva, a Country of *Palestine*, bordering upon *Judea*.

Sambenito, (*Span*) a Coat of course Sackcloth, in which, among the *Roman-Catholics*, Penitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Musical Instrument, called also a Dulcimer: Also a Warlike Engine.

Samech, a Chymical Word for *Tartar*, or the Salt of *Tartar*.

Samogitia, a large Country lying between *Livonia* and *Russia*, but under the Empire of the Grand *Czar*.

Samois, the Name of an Island, near *Ionia* over against *Ephesus*, anciently sacred to *Juno*. The chief City of it is to this day called *Samo*, being an Archbishopric Sec. This Isle was originally called *Parthenia*.

Samosracia, an Island of the *Aegyan* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samshire (*Feniculum Marinum*) a Plant which grows commonly upon Rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a Pattern or Copy.

Sampson, or *Shimshon*, (*Hebr.* There the second time,) the Son of *Manoah* he was induced from Heaven with invincible strength, and there-with performed wonderful Exploits against the *Philistines*, till at last he was betrayed into their hands by his *Philistian* Wife *Dalilah*; but in the end, though a Prisoner, and his Eyes put out, he slew more of them than all the time of his life before, by pulling down the House of *Dagon* upon himself, and a vast multitude there assembled.

Samuel, or *Shemuel*, (*Hebr.* Heard of God) the Son of *Eleanah* and *Hannab*; he was by his Mother dedicated to God, and proved a great Prophet and Judge in *Israel*, being appointed by God to appoint *Saul* King over that people, and after him *David*.

Sanable, (*Lat.*) to be healed or cured.

Sanballar, (*Hebr.* a Bramble hid in secret, a violent Opposer of *Nehemiah*, and the Jews that went

went about the building of the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*.

Sanchia, a Christian Name of divers Women; from the *Latin* word *Sancta*, i. e. Holy.

Sanctification, (*Lat.*) a sanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony or **Sanctity**, (*Lat.*) the profession of holiness.

Sanction, (*Lat.*) a decreeing, inacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance. Particularly a Constitution made at the Council of *Bale*, for the Reformation of the Church.

Sanctuary, (*Lat.*) a sanctified or holy place; also a place provided by the Prince for the safeguard of offenders lives, founded upon the great reverence which the Prince bears to the place, to which he granteth such a privilege.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermost and holiest place of the *Jems* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle or Slipper, covering only the sole of the Foot. *Sandals* are also called the Slippers which the Pope and the Catholic Bishops wear when they officiate.

Sandarach, a mineral Juice harden'd, found in Mines of Gold and Silver; frequently mix'd with Opimint; *Sandarach* is also the Gum of Juniper of which *Varnish* is made.

Sandiver, (*qu. Sain de Verre*) the spume of the *Athes* of the Herb *Kali* or *Glastror*.

Sandomiria, one of the three *Satrapies* or *Palatinates* of *Polonia Minor*, the other two being those of *Croevavia* and *Lublin*.

Sandbag, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their Place.

Sangler, (*French*) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguine, (*Lat.*) full or abounding with blood; also of a complexion where that humor is predominant; also in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy or murky colour.

Sanguinolent, (*Lat.*) bloody or cruel.

Sanguis Calceus, among the Chymists signifieth whatever is of as quick and sharp a taste as *Calc.*

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the Dragon-tree, so called, because of its red colour; it is used in Painting as a colour, also in Medicine for its virtue in stopping of Fluxes.

Sanhedrim, (*Heb.*) the Supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the *Jems*, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors, or Elders, who were to consult about the greatest matters of the Commonwealth, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. It comes near by its sound and signification to the *Greek* *Zoideson*.

Sancti, the Governors of Cities among the *Turks*.

Sanicle, (*Sanicula*) an Herb very effectual for the healing of green wounds, and the stopping of Lasks, *Gonorrhoea*, and all other Fluxes.

Sanity, (*Lat.*) health, soundness.

Sanatulus, see *Sanders*.

Sanus, pretended Prophets, and holy *Mahometans*, in great veneration among the *Turks*.

Saon, a River in *France*, which is called in *Latin* *Avaris*.

Saphena Vein, The Vein of the Legg, or Crural Vein.

Saphick Verse, a kind of Verse consisting of a Trochee, Spondee, Daetylc, and two Trochees, as *Sedibus gaudens variis dolique*, and having at the end of every Three Verses an Adonick, which consists of a Daetylc and a Spondee; as *Dira dolore*. This kind of Verse was so called as being first invented by *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or precious Stone, of an azure colour, and glittering with Golden sparkles, of equal hardness with the *Topaz*.

Sap green, the condense Juice of the *Rhamnus Berry* used among Diets, and Painters colours.

Sapience, (*Lat.*) Wildom or Prudence.

Sapp, a Liquor enclosed in Plants of Trees; which ascends from the Root, to the Extremities of the Branches, and serves for their nourishment.

To Sap, a Term in War, to dig under the Foundations of a Wall to throw it down and destroy it. To dig under the Glacis, in order to do the Moat securely.

Sapo Sapientis, in the Language of the Chymists, is the common Salt.

Sarabrand, (*Ital.*) a Musical Composition in Triple time, ending with the Hand up. Also a Dance to the same measure.

Sarab (*Hebr.* Mistress or Dame;) the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and by him, in her old Age, the Mother of *Isaac*; it is a frequent Christian Name of Women among us to this Day.

Saragoza, (*Cesar Augusta*) the Metropolis of *Arragon*, in *Spain*, and the place where the Tribunal or Grand Court of the Inquisition is held.

Sarbruck, a place among many others in the Circle of the *Rhine* or *Allatia*, which gives Title to a Count or Earl.

Sarcasms, (*Greek*) a bitter Jest, Scoff or Taunt; a Rhetorical figure using such Scoffs.

Sarcel. See *Sercil*.

Saracens, (*Ital. Saracinetto*) a sort of thin Taffata, as it were a *Saracens* Silk.

Sarcocolla, a certain kind of Gum that drops from a Tree of the same Name growing in *Persia*, so called, because of its admirable efficacy in healing of wounds, and filling them up with flesh.

Sarcoma, (*Greek*) a Flethy Excrecence growing in any part of the Body.

Sarcophage, (*Greek*) a certain stone wherein dead bodies being inclosed, do consume away within a short time.

Sarcotick, (*Greek*) Medicines that fill up wounds with flesh.

Sarculation, (*Lat.*) a weeding, or plucking up of Weeds; whence the time that Country-men weed their Corn in, is vulgarly called *Sarciling* time.

Sardel or *Sardine*, (*Trichias, Sardina*) a kind of Fish called a *Pilcher*; perhaps so called, as being found frequently on the *Sardinian* Coast.

Sardania, an Island in the *Liguistic* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the Son of *Heracles*, who

planted himself here. It is at present under the Dominion of the King of Spain.

Sardinick Laughter, an immoderate and deadly Laughter, said to be caus'd by the eating a certain venomous Herb in *Sardinia*.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem, or precious Stone, partaking of the Nature of an Agate, and an Onyx, of a red colour, being also called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Countrey, reaching from the Borders of *Germany*, and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*, and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

Sarpar or *Serplath*, a quantity of Wool, consisting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two stone, and each stone fourteen pounds.

A *Sarfe* or *Serfe*, a fieve of Hair; from the *Old French* *lassar*, to sift.

Sarsaparilla, (*Smilax Peruviana*), a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great use in Gouts, and Venereal Distempers. It is vulgarly called Prickly-Bindweed, and is very effectual against Agues.

Sassafras, a sort of Plant brought from *Florida*, and other parts of the *West Indies*, and most used among us for Agues, Venereal and Hydropical Distempers; it is vulgarly called Argue-tree.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, i. e. the Prince of the Devils; from the *Greek* word *Satanas*, signifying an Adversary.

It ate me sore, (*old Word*) it touched me greatly.

Satellites, (*Lat.*) in Astronomy taken for those Planets which are continually waiting upon, and roll'd about another Planet; as *Venus* and *Mercury* may be call'd the *Satellites* of the Sun. But the word is chiefly us'd for those newly discover'd, small wandering Stars, that make their Revolutions about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, and retain their Bodies for their Center.

Satiety, (*Lat.*) fulness, glutting.

Satisfaction, (*Lat.*) a satisfying, or making amends; also a taking great content or pleasure in any thing.

Satrap, (*Greek*) a Title anciently given to the chief Governor of any Province under the King of *Perfia*.

Saturity, (*Lat.*) the fame as *Satiety*.

Saturational Feasts, certain solemn Feasts and Sacrifices celebrated yearly among the ancient *Romans* on the sixteenth day of *December*, in honour of their god *Saturn*; some say they were instituted in the year of *Rome* 257, and solemnized for the space of five days together; others say they were a long time before, both in *Greece* and *Italy*.

Saturn, the Name of one of the false Deities of the Heathens. The slowest of the Planets, and most remote from the Earth; for which reason he seems to us the least, though much bigger than any of the Seven, except the Sun and *Jupiter*; of a leaden, whitish, and somewhat obscure colour, by nature cold and dry; so much an Enemy

to the nature of Man and all Creatures, that he is counted the *Greater Infortune*. Among Chymists *Saturn* is taken for Lead; and among the Herald, *Saturn* answers to Sable and Diamond in blazoning the colour of a Field.

Saturnia, or the Line of *Saturn*, in Chiromancy, that Line which ascends through the middle of the *Vola*, to the *Tuberculum* of the middle Finger; which Line if it be cut and parted, is called *Via Combusta*, or the *Burnt way*. Also the name of a *Turkey*.

Satyr, (from *satyrus*) a certain Deity of the Woods, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their Bodies the shape of a Man, in the lower part, of a Goat, and being all over hairy. Metaphorically deformed, and Lustful Men are called *Satyrs*.

Satyrical, (*Lat.*) bitter, invective, taunting or scolding; (from *Satyrus* a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions against any person or thing.) A *Satyr* in general, is taken for any invective Rallery, delamatory Libel, scandalous History that wounds the Reputation of another.

Satyriast, see *Priapismus*.

Satyrion, see *Orchis*.

Sauce, that which is prepared to give a Relish to Meat, and create an Appetite.

Savage, wild, not to be approach'd, not to be manag'd, not to be tam'd; barbarous, void of reason and civility.

Sauvage, (in *French* *sauvage*) a kind of Pudding made of Swines Flesh, chopped very small.

To *save*, to render sound and safe, to preserve from mischief or danger. A Tradesman is said to save himself, that neither gets nor loses.

Savine, (*Lat.* *Savina* or *Sabena*) a kind of Plant, so called as some think, because it was had in great Veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient People of *Italy*. It helps running Sores, Cancers, and Tetters.

Saul, (*Hebr.* *Ashed*, *lent*, or a grave.) the Son of *Kish*, and the first King of *Israel*, who being overcome in a great Battle against the *Philistines*, fell upon his own Sword.

Sautroir or *Sauvoir* (*French*) a Term in Heraldry, being a Figure resembling *S. Andrews* Cross.

Saunders, the Wood of a Tree that grows in the *East* and *West Indies*, in large and thick Forests, much used in Medicine. It is called in *Latin* *Santalum*, and it is of three sorts, viz. *Album*, *Rubrum*, and *Citrinum*. All good to open obstructions of the Spleen and Liver.

Saurory, (*Thimbra Saturea*) an Herb of *Mercury*, of very great use in Medicine.

Saw (*old word*) a grave Proverb or Sentence. Also an Instrument of thin Iron with Teeth, to cut gross Timber into Boards; in general use among Carpenters, and Stone Cutters, and other Artificers.

Savour, the Quality of Bodies which is discern'd by the Taste, and which is different according to the mixture of their Salts.

Saw.

Saw-fish (*Pristis*) a sort of Fish so denominated, as having a sharp Saw in its Forehead about three foot long.

Saw root, an Herb so called from the Leaves, which are nicked about like a Saw, in *Latin* *Serratula*.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany* lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhene*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angla*, vanquished *Britany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the *Latin* *Saxum*, i. e. A stone, and *frangere*, i. e. To break) a kind of Herb so called, because it breaks the Stone in the Kidney and Bladder.

Saxifragus, in the language of the Chymists is a pale sort of Crystal, otherwise called *Citrionus*.

S. C.

Saxine, (*Scabimus* *French* *Echecroine*) a Judge, Senator, or Alderman.

Saxions, (*Lat.*) an Herb called in *Latin* *Scabiosa*.

Scaurone, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scaurule, a Spirit extracted out of the Bone of a Hare's heart. It is a word peculiar to the Chymists.

Scaule, in the Chymical Dialect are those four Spiritual Powers, Virtues, or Faculties of the Mind, which answer to the four Elements, that is to say, Phantastic, Imagination, Speculation, and Faith.

Scalery, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Scale or Ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportional to the draught.

Scalions, (*Azalonitides*, from the City *Azalon* where they grow in abundance) a kind of Plant otherwise called an Onion or Chibbol.

Scalpis, a River of the *Low Countries* running by *Antwerp*, called in *Dutch* *scheldt*.

Scalwren, a kind of Triangle, having all its Angles and sides unequal, whereby its opposite to an Equilateral Triangle.

Scallop, (*Span* *Chalope*,) a Ship boat, called also a Shallop; also a kind of Fish called in *Latin* *Pecten*.

Scallop shell, a figure, which in Coats of Arms is frequently given to Military Parties.

Scalp, the hairy part of the Head which encompasseth the Skull; it is called in *Greek* *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping Iron*, (from the *Latin*, *Scalpere*, i. e. To scrape or scratch) a Chirurgons Instrument to scrape, or cleanse Wounds without.

Scammony, a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Purging* *Isid-wed*. See *Diagnosium*.

Scandal, An Action or Doctrine that offends good Manners, or the common Opinion of a Nation.

Scandalous, (*Lat.*) one whose Doctrine and Manners are corruptive, and esse five to the Genius of a Nation.

scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in Common

Law a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to George *Castriot*, the Son of *John Castriot*, Prince of *Epirus*, and *Albania*, who having been brought up by *Amurat* the Second, the *Turkish* Emperor; at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia*, against a mighty power of *Turky*, which caused *Amurat* to die in a great mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, (*Schonen*) a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoining to the Continent of *Russia*, and being a part of the Kingdoms of *Denmark*; it was anciently called *Beltia*, or *Baltia*.

To *Scan*, to examine a thing, to consider it well.

Scanning, (*Lat.*) the proving of a Verse according to the true number of Feet.

Scapular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the shoulders, whence a Scapulary, a long narrow piece of stuff worn by the Monks and Friars, over the rest of their Habit, and hanging down from their shoulders to their feet.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Reck; whence *Scarborough* Castle, in *Turkey* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Reck.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one Timber is let into the other very close and even, or as they term it, Wood and Wood.

Scarification, (*Lat.*) a lancing of a fore, or making an incision.

Scarole, (*Scarola*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Brood* and *leaf* *Endive*.

Scarp, a term in Fortification, the slopiness of the Wall; also in Heraldry, it is the resemblance of a Scarf worn by Commanders in the Field, being a half bend born from the sinister side.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, scathe, hurt or damage.

Scavage or *Slouage*, a kind of a Toll or Custom, exacted of Merchants by Majors or Bailiffs of Towns for Wares which are to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the *Dutch* word *Schoben*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Scavens, (*Greek*) the whole structure of the Bones of a Mans Body; the Fish, Veins, and Muscles being taken away.

Scavellum or *Schellum*, (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a scene, i. e. The changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedie or Tragedy; also the forefront of a Stage or Theatre.

Scenography, (*Lat.*) A model or description of the form and sides of a Building; or the Art of right contriving Draughts in Architecture, a term in perspective; the model or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Scripter, a Royal Bateon, the mark of the command and authority of Kings, and born by Kings when they appear in Ceremony. Formerly equal in height to the Prince, but now the fashion

of it is alter'd. It is figuratively taken for Royal Authority, Kingly Power.

Sceptical, (*Greek*) contemptive, whence Scepticks are a sort of Philosophers, who only consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Schedæ, (*Lat.*) a little Leaf, Bill, or Scrowl of Paper. An Inventory of Goods annexed to a Lease, Indenture or Will, containing some things left out in the main Writing.

Scheme, (*Greek*) the form or outward draught of any thing. By Astrologers it is us'd for the representation of the Celestial Bodies in their true places for any month; the making of which, is called *Errecting or drawing a Scheme*.

Schesis, (*Greek*) a kind of Rhetorical Figure, mentioned by *Ruffinianus*, and called in *Latin Ad-filio*.

Schirrus, a hard swelling without pain, yet not without ten'e.

Schijp, (*Lat. Schapha*) a Ship-boat; whence Schipper or Scipper, a Seaman or Mariner.

Schijm, (*Greek*) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a division, or separation in the Church, caused by a dissenting in opinion.

Schismatic, one that sets up a Church or Doctrine by himself; one that separates from the true Church.

Schismatical, inclining to Schism.

Scholastic, (*Greek*) belonging to a Scholar. One that studies the discussion of School Questions.

Scholiast, (*Greek*) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i. e. a short Exposition upon any Author.

Sciography, (*Greek*) a Platform, or Description of a Houle, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (*Lat.*) a certain instrument made use of for the better designing out the situation of a City.

Sciatica, (*Lat.*) the Gout in the Hip.

Science, (*Lat.*) knowledge, skill, or learning. A certain and evident knowledge of things by their causes. The seven Liberal Sciences are Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geometry, Arithmetic and Musick. Of which Geometry is the truest of all, because it instructs by Demonstration.

Scientific, instructive, procuring, or full of knowledge and learning.

Scitester, a Town in *Northumberland*, by some thought to have been the fame with that, which in old time was called *Clarnum*; here *Ethwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherously murdered by *Sigga* a Nobleman.

Siggnus Marinus, a little Fish used by Apothecaries in the Composition of *Methridate*. A small sort of *Crocaille*.

Scintillation, (*Lat.*) a sparkling.

Sciographie, The Art of shadows, comprehending Dialling, and part of Astronomy, as far as serves for finding out the hour of the day or night, or other Questions, by the shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

Sciolift, (*Lat.*) one that maketh much stir with a little knowledge, a smatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (*Greek*) a divining by shadows.

Scion, (from the *Latin* word *Scindere*, i. e. to divide) a graft, or tender shoot.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a Man to shew a cause unto the Court from which it is sent, why Execution of a Judgment pass'd, should not be made.

Scirona, a Chymical Expression, signifying the Dew of Autumn.

Schirrus, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. e. A hard swelling in the Body without pain, proceeding from natural Melancholly, or some fat and viscus Humour like it.

Scissors, (*Lat.*) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing alound.

Scitament, (*Lat.*) a pleasant witty passage in Discourse.

Sclavonia, a Country joining Westward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Albria*, *Carinthia*, *Croacia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*: *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widalsmark*.

Sclerotic Medicines, such as unite the parts more firmly among themselves.

To **scot**, to put a Stone or piece of Wood under a Cart to stop it from going forward.

Schoenanthus, A Medicinal Plant, which the Apothecaries call the *Sneec-swalling Reed*; some call it *Camels Foot*.

Scolopender, (*Greek*) a little Water-snake, or Caterpillar gray and small; also a certain Fish, which having swallowed a Hook, vomiteth up her which having swallowed a Hook, vomiteth up her again.

Scollis, and rid of it, sucketh them in again. Intraits; and a sort of Worm called a Bear-worm, proceeding from a melancholly humour, which makes the Gums to become swollen and exulcerated, and the Sinews and Teeth. Also a certain Medicinal Herb, vulgarly call'd *Hans-Tongue*, in *Latin Scolopendria*, such as *Sea-green*, *Nightshade*, *Water Lentils*, &c.

Scomma, (*Greek*) a mocking, scoffing, or scurrilous Jest.

Scops, (*Dutch*) a term in Fortification, a Block-houle, or chief Fortrels; whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scorbucal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i. e. A Disease called the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridgeshire*, called in *English Water-Gemmander*. Its use in Medicine is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scorpion, a kind of venomous Insect; also the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and Houle of *Mars*. The nature of it is profligate, watry and fix'd, but venomous, treacherous, boasting, &c.

Scorpion-grass, (*scorpidos Myositis*) a sort of Herb resisting the poyson of Vipers.

Scorzomera, an Herb somewhat like Goatsbeard, but of a broader Leaf, the Root whereof is sovereign against the Cardiack Passion, Melancholly, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

Scot and Lot, a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their ability: *Escopt*, signifying in *French* a Symbole, shot, or reckoning.

scotale,

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-houise without the Forest, under colour of his Office from *Scot* and *Ale*, i. e. Paying the shor for Ale.

Scotia, (*Scotland*) the most Northern part of our Island of *Great Britain*, and heretofore a considerable Kingdom of it self.

Scotia, a Member of Architecture hollow'd like a Demichannel. It is particularly affected in the Bates where it is plac'd, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; and sometimes it is put under the *Drip*, in the Cornice of the *Doric* Order.

Scotomy, (*Greek*) a Vertigo, or dizziness in the head, which causeth a dimness in the eyes.

Scovel. See *Malkein*.

Scout, (in *Dutch* *Shotot*) an Officer of an Army appointed to discover an Enemy's Designs.

Screckingham, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where *Alfrick* the second Earl of *Leicester* was slain by *Habba*, a Dane.

Scribe, (*Lat.*) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener; also an Expounder of the Law among the *Fem*.

Scrophula, (*Greek*) the King's Evil so called, because it comes in the scrophulous or glandulous parts of the Neck.

Scrotum, the Bag that contains the Testicles of a Man.

Scruple, or **Scrupulosity**, (*Lat.*) a doubting, or niceness in the point of conscience. Also *Scruple* is the third part of a Dram, i. e. seven grains and half, Troy-weight.

Scrutation, (*Lat.*) a searching, inquiring.

Scrutiny, (*Lat.*) the same. Also a manner of collecting Suffrages privately, and without knowing the Name of him that gives his Voice. The Pops are for the most part elected by scrutiny. It is done by a small writing seal'd up, in unknown Characters, or little Bowls variously colour'd, thrown into a Box.

Scruvoire, a sort of large Cabinet, with several Boxes, and a place for Pen, Ink and Paper, the Door of which opening downward, and resting upon Frames that are to be drawn out and put back, serves for a Table to write on.

Sculpture, (*Lat.*) a piece of Workmanship, or the likenes of any thing cut out of Wood or Stone with a Chizzel.

Scumber, (a term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox.

Scuppers, in Navigation, are little holes close by all the Decks through the Ships, where the Water runs out, when the Decks are washed, or when you pump.

Scupper-leathers, are nailed over those holes to keep out the Sea. Scupper-nails are little and short, with broad heads, made purposely to nail these leathers, and the coats of Masts and Pumps.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) offensive jesting, or scoffing.

Scurvey-grass, (*Lat. Cochlearia*) an Herb so denominated for its particular vertue in healing the *Scorbute*, vulgarly called the *Scurvey*.

Scut, (a term in Hunting) the Tail of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutcheon. See *Escutcheon*; also the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiform Grille, the first, the broadest, and the biggest of the two Grilles of the *Larynx*, resembling a Buckler.

Scuttle, a square hole cut through the Hatch, or Deck of a Ship, to go down by, into any Room.

Scylla, a Rock in the Bay of *Scylla*, call'd *Charybdis*. Which Gulph and Bay lye to nether together, that it makes the Passage dangerous for Ships, whence the Proverb, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*.

Seythia, the most Northern Country of the World, divided into *European*, and *Asiatic*; it was so called from *Seythes* the Son of *Hercules*, one that was half a Woman, and half a Viper. It is at this day called *Tartary*.

S E

Sea bindweed, (*Soldanella*) an Herb growing on the Sea-coast, the best in the World for the Dropsie.

Sea-beam, a sort of Fish, which is found in great plenty on the Sea-coasts of several parts of *America*; the eye whereof is accounted a great delicacy to the Palat, whence it became a Proverb, it is worth a *Breams* eye.

Sea-holly, (*Lat. Eryngium*) an Herb influenced by *Venus*, and inciting to Venereal Performances.

Seal, a Mark set to any Publick Instrument under the Arms of a Prince, State or Publick Magistrate, the Impression of which renders the deed Authentic. All Courts of Justice and Corporations have their particular Seats to give authority to their Writs, Decrees, their Acts and Deeds. All private Persons have their particular seals for the dispatch of business.

Hermes Seal, a Chymical Vessel so close stop'd, that not the least Atom can break forth.

Sealer, an Office in Chancery appointed by the Lord Chancellor for the sealing of Writs and Instruments in his presence.

Seals, (a term in Hunting) see *Battens*.

Sea Navell, a turbinated and small shell-fish like a Navell.

Seax, is a Rope by which the Boat rides by the Ship's side.

Seaxing, in Navigation, is a binding Ropes fast with small Rope-yarn.

Seaxnaps, a kind of shell-fish, called in *Latin Cochlea Veneris*, i. e. *Venus* shell.

Season, a part of the Year, distinguished by the various Temperaments of the Year, and the several sorts of Husbandry therein practis'd. Also proper time to do a thing.

Seax, a kind of Sword anciently in use among the *Saxons*.

Sebasto crator, (*Greek*) a great Officer in the ancient *Constantinople*-Empire; from *Sebastos*, i. e. honourable, and *Crator*, powerful.

St. Sebastians, a Town built by the *Portugueses*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Jarico*,

in *Brasil*, being fortified with Four strong Bulwarks.

Sablinum, a proper name, signifying in *Greek*, Reverend, or Majestical.

Sablin, a kind of *Affryan* Plumb, much like a small Plum, which when ripe, is greenish, enclining to black, very sweet, and having a Juice so glutinous and tenacious, that the *Syrims* make Birdlime of it. It is very effectual against the roughness of the Throat, and other such like Distempers proceeding from cold.

Seadunaw, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwickshire*, now called *Seckington*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a civil War slain by *Bered*, who usurping the Kingdom, was soon after slain himself by *Offa*.

Secant, (a term in *Geometry*) is a Line drawn from the Center, through one extrem of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raised from the Diameter, at the other extrem.

Secellum, (*Lat.*) a separating ones self, a departing from any tide, a revolting.

Seculion, (*Lat.*) a thrusting forth, a putting out of doors.

A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 50 parts of an inch; also the 60th part of a Minute, as a minute is of a degree. In Numeration, the next in order to the first.

To *Second*, to come in as a second Person, to aid another in any Action.

Second Delivrance, a Writ that lieth after the return of Cattel replevied; for the replevying of the same Cattel again, by reason of some default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (*Lat.*) the second man in any place; he, who is next to any chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine Office, &c.

Second Delivrance, a Writ that lies after the Return of Cattel, replevied and adjudg'd to him that delivrain'd, to release 'em again.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the after-birth or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the Womb.

Secret, a thing known to very few, or only one Person. A thing kept private: A thing that we know not how to make use of, unless another shews us.

Secretary, one that dispatches the Commands and Orders of a Prince, and renders 'em authentic by his Signature.

Secury, (*Lat.*) An Adherer to a Sect, or new Opinion in matters of Religion or Philology.

Section, (*Lat.*) a cutting, or dividing; also, a certain division in a Chapter.

Section-Comte, the cutting of a Cone into its usual parts, to as to shew the Plain of the Ellipsis, Parabola, &c.

Secur, a Figure contain'd under Two right lines, containing an Argle at the Center, and of the circumference, compriz'd between the same Lines. Whence it is used for a Mathematical Instrument of excellent use.

Secular, (*Lat.*) belonging to an Age, or the space of an Hundred Years; whence secular Plays were certain Games among the *Romans*, performed e-

very hundred Years; also a secular Priest, one who is conversant in the World, and not tyed to a monastical life. *Secular* is also said of any one that lives in the World, without being bound to Vows and Rules, or being engag'd in Ecclesiastical Orders; or one of the Lay.

Secundary. See *Secondary*.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a sending, forwarding, or making prosperous.

Securty, safety; also over assurance in danger, a sloathly neglect of common safety.

Seclate, of a moderate, peaceful, quiet and undisturb'd Temper.

Secundation, (*Lat.*) a quietting, or asswaging.

Sedative, (*Lat.*) an allaying or asswaging power, which *Sedative* Medicines in Physick, are such as have power or vertue to allay and asswage pain.

Se-defensio, a Plea for him who is charg'd with the Death of another, saying, he was forced to do what he did in his own Defence, the other lo assaulting him, that if he had not done what he did, he must have lost his own Life.

Sedentarie, (*Lat.*) sitting much, studious, unactive.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, or Lees of any thing, tending or sinking down to the bottom.

Seditio, (*Lat.*) a stirring up to Rebellion or Discord, a raising a Faction, or Mutiny.

To *Seduce*, to lead a Man astray into Error, to entice or persuade one to commit any evil Act.

Seduction, (*Lat.*) a seducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (*Lat.*) diligence.

Sedunum, (*Sitten*) the chief City of *Vallesia*, and sometimes an Episcopal See. Also the Seat or Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Rome*, or any other Ecclesiastical Prelate.

See, (*old word*) a S^{ar}.

Seed, (*Semen*) a white, hot, spirituous, thick, clammy, salith Humour, made out of the thinnest part of the Blood in the Testicles and Epidemides. Also that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the propagation of the kind. Figuratively it is spoken of the causes of War, of Suits, of Vertue, of Vice, &c.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the sudden tumbling of a Ship to one side or other, when the Wave of the Sea is past from under her; also in *Falconry* it is the running of a thread through the Eye-lids of a Hawk first taken; so that the may see very little, or not at all, the better to make her endure the Hood.

Segment, (*Lat.*) a Figure comprehended under a Right Line, and the circumference of a Circle, whereby so much seems to be cut off from the rest.

Segovia, a well-fortified, well-traded and famous City of *Castilia vetus* in *Spain*, very remarkable also for Three things, the stately Royal Palace there, the admirable Engine for coining of Money, and the rare Aqueduct, being a Bridge of 177 Aichs.

Segregation, (*Lat.*) as it were a setting apart from the Flock, a severing or parting.

Sejant, (*French*) sitting upright, a term in Heraldry, wherein any Beast in a posture of sitting is fo blazoned.

Seignorage, (*French*) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Mafs to the exchange for Coin.

Seignory, (*French*) Dominion, or Jurisdiction: also a Manor, or Lordship.

Seil, that sort of S-a-monster, which is vulgarly called a Sea calt, and by the learned *Phocæus*, delighting very much to lie basking on the shore, the skin thereof is used for handles of Knives, Watch-cases, and other Utensils, and is called by the *French* *Chagrin*.

Semours, the surname of an ancient and honorable Family, fill'd in *Latin* Records *de sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Vicomte Beauchamp*, and *Marquis of Hartford*.

Seisin in Common Law, is the possession of Lands, or Inheritance.

Seisng, in *Falconry*, is spoken of a Hawk taking any thing in her Feet, and holding it fast.

Seismion, (*Lat.*) a severing, or putting asunder.

Seker, (*old word*) in like manner.

Sela, or *selah*, an *Hebrew* word, used in several of *David's* Psalms; being as some think, a pause or resting time in Music.

Seal graving, a term in Sculpture, or the Art of graving; being that which is done in Steel or Copper, as that which is done in Wood, is called graving in flat stitice.

Selenite, a certain Stone wherein there is a white spot, which increaseth and decreaseth according to the course of the Moon, found in *China*.

Selenographic, (*Greek*) a description of the Moon, with the parts and faces of it: first published by *Hermesius*, an Astronomer of *Dantzick*.

Self-heal, (*Lat.* *Pranella*) an excellent Herb for Wounds, whether inward or outward.

Selandar, a kind of Disease in a Horse.

Sellerie, an Herb which mured up in a hot bed, and afterwards transplanted into rich Ground, is usually eaten for an excellent winter Salad.

Sen, or *Slem*, (*Hebr.*) a Name or Renowned,) one of *Noah's* Three Sons, whom some think to be the same with *Melchisedech*.

Semblable, seeming, likely or probable.

Semblance, (*French*) a likeness, seeming, or outward appearance, outward shew.

Sembrief, in Music, is a note containing half the quantity of the Brief. See *Brief*.

Semen Venus, a term among *Chymists*, signifying the Scum of Brags.

Semifunction, a half-bath, or one that reaches up to the Navel.

Semicircle, half a Circle, or 180 degrees.

Semicircular, (*Lat.*) in fashion of a half Circle.

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in Writing or Printing, thus marked (:)

Semidiameter, half a Diameter, or a line drawn upon a Circular Superficies from some one point of the Circumference to the Center.

Semidole, (*Lat.*) a pipe, or measure containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (*Lat.*) a seed-plot, or Nursery of young Plants; it is also Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nursery of Learning. Particularly for a Colledge approved for the Education of Priests of the *Romish Church*, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other parts of a different persuasion; whence they were called *Seminary Priests*.

Seminifer, (*Lat.*) producing seed for generation.

Semipedal, consisting of half a Foot in measure.

Semi-quadrat, a new Aspect, consisting of 45 Degrees, invented by *Kepler*, when Two Planets are distant from each other, one sign and 14 Degrees, or the 4th part of the Semicircle.

Semiquaver, a Note in Music, containing half the quantity of the Quaver, sixteen of which make a whole Time.

Semiquinile, an Aspect consisting of 36 Degrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Assyrians*, the Wife first of *Menon* Prefect of *Syria*; afterward of *Ninus*, whom she made away, and succeeded in the Kingdom; she much enlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a Wall of Brick about the City of *Babylon*.

Semitar, or *Seymitar*, a kind of a short *Persian* Sword, being also much in use among the *Turks*.

Sempiternal, (*Lat.*) everlasting, perpetual, or without end.

Semuncial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Semunce, i. e. having an ounce.

Sena, a Plant, purging Choleric and Melancholick Humours, which growing in *Syria* and *Arabia*, is transported thither from *Alexandria*. There is a Bastard *Sena* called *Colutea*.

Senacherib, (*Hebr.* The Bramble of Destruction,) a King of *Assyria*, who made War against *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, at whose Prayer his Army was destroyed by an Angel of God; and returning home, was slain in the House of his god *Distruch*, by his Sons *Adramelch* and *Saracar*.

Senatorian, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Senator, or to a S-nate, i. e. a supreme Council of a Nation, a Parliament. The supreme Council of the Commonwealth of *Rome* was so called.

Sence, a Corporal Organ, upon which outward Objects making various Impressions, make themselves known to the Soul. Nature has given to Man five Sences. Also Wit, Judgment, Reason, the meaning of a Saying or Writing.

Common Sense, those general Notions that breed in the Minds of Men, by which they know things after the same manner. The Philosphers call it an inward Faculty of the Soul, which as they imagine lies in the Brain, where all the Sences and Images of Objects that strike the Sences are received. *Sence* is also sometimes taken for brutish Appetite, the basest part of Man.

Sesdal, (*French*) a kind of *Cyprus* Silk.

Sends, the Ship sends, that is, her Stern falls deep in the hollow of the Sea.

Sensical, or *Sensibul*, (*French*) a Martial, or Seward.

Seagreens, a kind of Herb, otherwise called Houtleek, in Latin *Sedum*, also *Sempervivum*, i. e. always green, and *Barba Jovis*.

Senio Plavimus, a term among the Chymists, signifying the Author of long life.

Seniors, (Lat.) Elders.

Senjation, a Philosophical word admitted for *Lavis*, rather as a term of Art.

Sensitives, That has Organs proper to receive the Impressions of Organs.

Sensory, (Lat.) an Organ of the Sense.

Sensuality, (Lat.) a pleasing, or indulging the Sense, a satisfying the Carnal Appetite, or a abandoning a Man's self to whimsical Voluptuousness.

Sentences, (Lat.) full of Sentence, i. e. grave or wise Sayings. *Sentence* is also the Judgment of a Court of Justice pronounced upon an Offender, after a full swearing of Witnesses; also a Decree.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension; also Passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of Love. Also the Opinion and Judgment of a Man.

sentinel, (French) A Soldier drawn out of a *Corps de Guard*, and placed in a convenient Post to discover the Enemy, to prevent Surprises, and stop such as pass by without Orders, or making themselves known.

Senzio, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed Mustard is made.

Separable, that may be parted, or put asunder.

Separation, (Lat) a setting apart, a putting asunder: Also when two Planets have been in parallel Aspect, or Conjunction, and the lighter by reason of his swifter motion is going out of the moiety of both their Orbs. Also the same Rhetorical Figure, which in Greek is called *Diastole*. See *Diastole*. When spoken of Man and Wife, it signifies Divorce. Death is the separation of Soul and Body.

Separatory, (French) a Chyrurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of Bones out of a Wound.

Sephrus, a word used by Chymists for a hard and dry Apoteme.

Sepiment, (Lat) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Sepiary, (Lat.) a compounder, or seller of sweet Ointments; also a nice effeminate Man.

Seposition, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

Septrangules. A Figure in Geometry, consisting of seven Angles, whether plain or solid, regular or irregular.

September, so called, as being the seventh Month from *March*.

Septempedal, (Lat.) containing seven Foot in measure.

Septenary, (Lat) the number seven.

Septennial, (Lat.) of the space, or age of seven Years.

Septentrional, (Lat.) belonging to the North; as *Septentrional Latitude*, *Septentrional Sagres*, that is, Northern.

Septimester, (Lat.) of the space or age of seven Months.

Septuagenary, (Lat.) belonging to the number of seventy.

Septuagesimal, (Lat.) the same. Also belonging to *Septuagesima Sunday*, which is the fourth Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*.

The Septuagint Translation of the Bible, the most Original and Authentick Translation of it, by the seventy Elders of the *Jews*, at the appointment of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*.

Septunial, (Lat.) containing seven Ounces.

Sepulchral, (Lat.) belonging to a Sepulchre, which signifies a Burying Place, Grave, Tomb or Monument.

Sepulture, (Lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequels, (Lat.) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of any thing.

Sequana, (vulg. the Seine) one of the principal Rivers in France, which rising in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, near *Nivers*, runs by *Paris*, *Roan*, and other considerable Places, and near *Flavre de Grace* falls into the Sea.

Sequences, (Lat.) a following of things in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (Lat.) a separating a thing in controversy from the possession of both those that contend for it. It was a word much in use in the times of the late Usurpation for a seizing upon the Rents of the Estates of those they call'd Delinquents, for the use of the pretended Commonwealth.

Seraglio, (Ital.) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, or serene, the fresh evening air: also a mildew or damp vapor.

Seraph, a Turkish Coin of Gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine; like a *Seraphim*, i. e. one of the highest order of Angels; so called from the fervency of their love to God; the word signifying in the *Hebrew*, fiery or burning.

Serail feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, or *serour* in Falconry, is the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serenade, (French) an Evening Song, sung by a Lover under his Mistresses Window.

Most Serene, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, Queens, Kings Children, and some Republicks. We call a gladom, cheerful Countenance, a serene Countenance.

Serenity, (Lat.) clearness of the sky, fair weather.

To some Princes and chief Magistrates of a Republick, we say, *Your Serenity*.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in *Italian* *Sargia*, in *Dutch*, *Rafsch*.

Sergasso, an Herb somewhat like our *Samphire*, of a yellow colour, and bearing an empty Berry like a Gooseberry: It lies so thick upon the Sea near the Isle of *Maoo*, that it hinders the passage of Ships, except carried with a strong wind.

Sergeanty, (French) Service, the Office of a *Sergeant*, i. e. a *Satellite*, Officer or Attendant. In Common Law, it is a Tenure by Service, and is either

Grand Sergeanty; which is, where a Man holdeth

of the King certain Lands by the service of carrying his Banner or Lau: or leading his Horse, or being his Carver, or Butler at his Coronation: or *Piis Sergeants*, that is, where a Man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, by yielding him a Buckler, Knife, Arrow, Bow without firing, or the like.

Sergant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry. Also an Officer in a Corporation, that arrefts People for Debt.

Series, (Lat.) an order, or row. A continuation of Discourse.

Serious, grave, refer'd Modest; also in another sense, real, sincere, doing a thing from the bottom of the heart.

Seriousness, oppos'd to Lightness and Buffonry.

Sermination, (Lat.) communing, or holding a Discourse.

Serosity, (Lat.) said of the thinner or watrish part of the ma's of Blood.

Serpent, a Venomous Animal crawling upon the Ground, long, slender, and resembling an Eel.

Serpentary, (*Serpentaria*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called *Vipers grafs*.

Serpentine, (Lat.) belonging to Serpents or Snakes; whence *Serpentine Vertices*, those that begin and end with the same word; as *Ambo florentes atatis*, *Arcades ambo*.

Serpentine Line, A crooked winding, that incloses it self continually, as a Serpent wraps himself up in Folds.

Serpet, a sort of Russ, of which is made a kind of Basket.

Serphera, a word made use of by the Chymists for a Medicine which dissolveth the Stone.

Serum, a watry, thin, yellowish, and Salty Humour, which chiefly consists of Water, with a moderate Quantity of Salt, and a little Sulphur. The use of it is to be a Vehicle to the Blood.

Servia or *Rascia*. See *Dacia*.

Service, Worship, Adoration, profound Reverence given to God. *Divine* being added to it, signifies the form of Worship used in the Church, particularly the Book of *Common Prayer*. Also that Civility, Kindness and Assistance which one Friend owes another. Said also of those Helps and Assurances that Inferiors, hired Servants and bought Slaves, give their Superiors for Wages. *Service* is also appropriated to Beasts and inanimate things. *Service* is also said of such a number of Dishes carried up to a Table. We likewise call a Service of Plate, such a proportion of Plate presented by one Great Person to another.

Servile, (Lat.) belonging to a Servant; slavish.

Serventive (French) a Serving-man, or Waiter; also a poor Scholar in the University.

Servitude, Bondage, Slavery, Thraldom; a servile Condition.

Sesamoides, Sixteen, Nineteen, Twenty, and sometimes more little Bones; so called from the likeness they have to *Sesamum* Seeds, which are found in the Joints of the Hands and Feet.

Sesamum, a kind of Wheat as some say, or as others a sort of Pulse. The Stalk is like that of Millet, but longer and bigger; the Leaf red, the Flower green, the Seed white, and enclosed in little Cods like Poppyseed. The Oyl of *Sesamum* is much used in Phyltick.

Sesclite, (Greek) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Hart-wort*.

Sesquialter, a term in Geometry and Arithmetick, said of Two Lines, or Two Numbers, of which the latter contains the first one time with Addition of its Moiety, as Six and Nine, Twenty and Thirty.

Sesquipedal, or *sesquipedalian*, (Lat.) containing a foot and a half in measure.

Sesquiterian, (Lat.) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Sessio, (Lat.) a sitting; Sessions are more particularly taken for a quarterly sitting of Justices in Court upon their Commission.

Sessee, (Lat.) an ancient Coin among the *Romans*, and was of two sorts, the little *Sessee*, and the great *Sessee*: The little *Sessee* was of little value, but the great one contain'd two Asses and a half, each Ass weighing a Pound of Copper. *Bremond* says, that 1000 *Sessees* made 7 l. 16 s. 3 d. of our Money.

Sessos and *Abydos*, two Cities on each side the *Hellepont*, directly opposite each to other, and anciently famous for the amorous intercourse of *Hero* and *Leander*.

Set bolts, in Navigation, are pieces of Iron used for forcing the works and planks of the Ship together.

Sethim. See *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (Lat.) bearing bristles.

Seturus. See *Athenis*.

Setworm, a kind of Herb fo called from setting, i. e. curing of Cattle. It is otherwise called *Bearsfoot*.

To *Set* a Land, Sun, or Ship among Navigators, is to observe how the Land bears upon any point of the Compass, or upon what point of the Compass the Sun is, or when two ships sail in sight of each other, to mark upon what point of the Compass your Ship bears.

To *set taught the shrouds*, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

Setfoil or *Tormenil*, (Lat. *Tormenilla*, *Heptaphyllum*, *Stellaria*), a very effectual Herb to stop all Fluxes of blood and humours.

Seton, is when the skin of the Neck is taken up, and run through with a Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with a skean of Silk, that fo the ill Humours may vent themselves.

Setting-down, in Falconry, is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

To *settle a Deck*, to lay it lower. A Term in Navigation.

Set-wall, a kind of Herb growing near walls; also *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the singling off two or more, that joynt in one Writ.

Sveria. See *Siberia*.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned **Marriage**, and eating of flesh.

Severity, (*Lat*) gravity, strictness, founrels, or austerities.

Seyern, a famous River of *England*, in *Latin Sabrina*, so denominated, as *Giffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin so called, who was here drowned by the means of her step-mother, *Guendolene*.

Sevil, the chief City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence those *Oranges* come, which are called *Seyil Oranges*. This City hath several handsome Structures and things of Remark, that and is of that Reputation with the *Spaniards*, that it is a Proverb among them, *Qui no ha vista Sevil, no ha vista Meravilla*; who hath not seen *Sevil*, hath not seen a wonder.

Sewer, He that cometh before the meat of any great Personage, and placeth it upon the Table; also a gutter, which carrieth Water into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewed, in Navigation, is when the Water is gone, and the ship lies dry. Sewed a head, is when her head only lies dry.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing set to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sex, the distinction between Male and Female.

Sexagesim-Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Sunday.

Sexennial, (*Lat.*) of six Years continuance, or age.

Sexans, (*Lat.*) a kind of Coin of a very small value; also a weight of two Ounces, by some called *Obolus*.

Sextarie, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* measure, containing in liquid things somewhat more than a pint, in dry things Twenty Four Ounces, or Two Pound *Roman*, a Pound and a half *Averdupois*.

Sexton, contract from *Sacrifon*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Priests Vestsments.

Sextile, (*Lat.*) the month *August*, being the sixth from *March*; or an Aspect when two Planets are distant a sixth part of the *Zodiack* or two who's signs, consisting of sixty degrees, thus Charactered *.

Sextule, (*Lat.*) the sixth part of an ounce; also a Land-measure.

Sextuple, (*Lat.*) six-fold, or containing any thing six times over.

S H.

Shad, (*Chapea*) a sort of Fish about the bigness of a Herring.

Shade of Extuberance, the shadow made by the greatest swelling part of a Man's Body, more particularly of a globulous Body.

Shadrach, (*Hebr.* a little tender dug) the name of one of the three Children mentioned in *Daniel* who being cast into the fiery Furnace, were miraculously preserved.

shalmens, a kind of measure containing about

half a foot; being commonly measured on a hand of the largest size from the top of the thumb held out straight to the lowermost angle of the outside of the Palm.

Shaft, a kind of Well made by Miners to free the works from the Springs that rise amongst them.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, so called from the Church's Spire-steeple, such as they anciently termed *Schealts*, in *Latin Septonir*. This place is famous for *Aquila* a Prophet so called, who foretold that the *British* Empire, after the *Saxons* and the *Normans* should return again.

shalop, (*Span. Chalupa*) a little Vessel made to attend great Vessels.

Shamgar, (*Hebr.* Desolation of the Stranger) the Son of *Anath*, he judged *Israel* after *Ehud*, and slew six hundred *Philistines* with an Oxe goad.

Shamois Leather, made of wild Goat-skins tanned, much esteem'd for warmth and softness, and because it may be washed.

shamshier, a kind of Sword among the *Persians* somewhat like a Scymitar.

Shank-painter, in Navigation, is a short Chain fastened under the Foremaist throats with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a Rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow.

Shapovnet, a term in Heraldry, being a resemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shauk, a sort of ravenous Sea-fish, otherwise called a *Bunch*.

Shash. See *Turban*.

Shaw, (*Persian*) a King.

Shaw-bander, a kind of *Vice-Roy*, or Grand Officer among the *Persians*.

Shawfnawl, an artificial Bird made on purpose by Fowlerers to shoot at.

Shawb Zandeh, the Grand Signiors Son; the word signifieth in the *Persian* Tongue, a King's Son.

Shepherds Needle, an Herb called in *Latin Scandix*, good against all *Nephritic* pains.

Shewing, in Navigation is to keep the Boat by a Cheat-rope from swinging to and fro.

Sheath-fish, an *Indian* fish of great delicacy, and so called, as being covered with a thin shell, like the sheath of a Knife, it is of the colour of a Mucile.

Sheats, in Navigation, are Ropes bent to the Clews of all sails, the sheat-Anchor is the biggest Anchor in a Ship.

Sheen, or *shene*, old word) Bright-fining.

Shekel, an *Hebrew* Coin, stamped on the one side, with the Vessel wherein the *Manna* was kept; on the other *Aaron's* budding Rod, and with this Inscription, *Jerusalem Sancta*, worth 2 s. 6 d. of our Money.

Shepherds purse, an Herb called in *Latin Bursa Pastoris*; good to stop all manner of Fluxes.

Sheldaple, a sort of Bird, commonly called a *Chaffinch*. (*Lat.*) *Fringilla*.

Shem. See *Sen*.

To **Shend**, (*old word*) to blame.

Shent, (*old word*) a Barrow Pig.

Sherte, a kind of pleasant Drink, much in request

quest among the *Turks* and *Persians*; 'tis made of fair Water, Sugar and juice of Lemmons; the word in the *Arabic* is *Zerbet*.

Shibol, (*Hebr.*) i. e. it is a word used in the Scripture, for our Saviour Christ.

Shingles, (rom the *Latin Scindere*, i. e. to cleave) laths or slates to cover Houses with; also (from *cingere*, i. e. to gird) a certain Disease which causeth a redness in the breast, belly, or back.

Shirevee, or *Shreive* (*Sax.*) a Questor, or Prefect of a County or Shire; of whose Office and Authority. See *Lord Cook's* Reports.

Shirt, The first Vesture that a Man wears next his skin; generally of Linnen.

Ship-walk, a dangerous course that lies North and South, and by West without *Baudy*, Nine Mile long, and for the most part about a quarter of a mile broad. It is so called, as having washed away many Ships.

Shiraz, a City of great Magnificence in the *Persian* Empire.

Sho-yes, a term in Navigation, pieces of Timber set to bear up any other from sinking, or falling.

Shock, the meeting or fist on-set of two Armies: 1 they can but stand the fist shock.

Shogg, the meeting of two hard Bodies that strike one against the other with violence.

Shoeberry-nass, part of a great Flat, which lying a mile off from the shore, begins below *Lee town*, and runs down the River Northerly, to the North-east end of the *Whittaker*. This Ness is steep, hath 10 Fathom Water very near it, and falls dry at low Water.

Shot, a term in Navigation, the ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

Shoot, (a term in Hunting) a young Boar.

Shoud, a certain Magistrate among the *Turks*.

Shoulder, (a term in Archery) is that part of the head of an Arrow, which a Man may feel with his finger, before it come to the point of the Head.

Shoulder-head, (a term in Archery,) the best made heads of an Arrow for pricking, being between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.

Shoulder-pight, a Disease in Horses, is when the piteh or point of the shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt down-right.

Shrem, (*Mis Aranus*) a kind of Field-Mouse, which doth great hurt to Cattle; whence the word *Shremd*, i. e. Crazy, or Curst; also *Shrem*, a Scold.

Shrobsbury, the chief Town of *Shrobsbury*, anciently called *Shrobsbury*, for that it was a Thicket of shrubs upon a hill; it is called in the *British* Tongue *Tremithis*, from *Mentibaw*, which is as much as *Placencia*, or *Plaisance*, in regard that for the pleasantness of the situation, the Princes of *Wales* chose it in times past for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Strewn* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Ashelm*, and slew him as he rode on Hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in *Latin* *Salopia*.

Shriketh, *Fire-crokers* lay a Badger shriketh, when he makes a noise at ratting time.

Shrift, (*Sax.* from the *Latin Scrinium*, i. e. the inward breast) auricular confession; whence *Shrove-tide* among the Catholics, is the time of thriving, or confessing of their sins.

Shrine, (*Lat. Scrinium*) a Chest or Cabinet; also the same as *Roof-loft*; a place where Offerings and Prayers are made to some Saint; Also, a Conventoratory, for the keeping of the Image of any Saint or Crucifix.

S I.

Siam, a large Kingdom (denominated from its principal City) of the most Easterly part of the *East-Indies*, called also *India extra Gangem*.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence *Goths* is commonly used for a God-father, i. e. A kin in God.

Siberia or *Scyria*, a large Territory or Dukedom, in the most Southerly part of the Empire of *Russia*.

Sibilation, (*Lat.*) a hiss.

Sibyl, a sort of Prophetesses among the Heathens; who as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*.

Sicambri, an ancient People of *Germany*, inhabiting on either side the *Rhine*: Some think them to be the same with those, which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, only of a larger extent, happily possessing also that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Sicity, (*Lat.*) drouth, dryness.

Sicily, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, so called from *Siculus*, the Son of *Nephtue*: It was of old called *Trinacria*, from the Three Promontories, *Pachynus*, *Pelorus*, and *Lilybæum*.

Sicel, (*Hebr. Shikel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing four Drachms, or three hundred eighty four Grains.

Sicyonia, one of those little Regions of *Greece*, which lies within the *Peloponnesus* or *Moræa*; the chief City whereof was *Sicyon*, now *Pajlicia*.

Sidel-ys, (a term in Hunting) when the Dog set upon a Deer, by the way as he passes.

Sidemen, the same as *Quest-men*. See *Quest*.

Sider, a Drink made of Apples, bruised and pressed.

Sideral or *Siderian*, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Stars.

Siderite, a Loadstone, from the *Greek* word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron; also a kind of Plant called in *English* Clowns All heal, because it speedily cureth all Wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sidneys, the surname of a very honourable Family, whose chief Seat is *Penherst* in *Kenit*; they derive themselves from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to King *Henry the Second*. But the flower and chief glory of this Family, was that most accomplished Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zurphen* in *Gelderland*, lost his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, so called from the plenty of Fish which is there. *Sidon* signify: g in the *Phœnician* Tongue a Fish.

Sierra Liara, a Promontory of a vast height in that part of *Africa*, which was anciently called *Nigritarum Regio*, now *Guinea* or *Guinny*.

Sierra Morena, a ridge of stony Hills or Rocks in the Road of *Toledo* and *Sevil*.

Sight, the most noble act of all the Five Senses performed by the Organ of the Eye.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes Seal*; a sealing or luting of Glasses in a more excellent way, than is ordinarily used.

Sigillan. See *Drangiana*.

Sigles, (*Lat.*) Initial Letters which by abbreviation are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R.* *Senatus Populusque Romanus*.

Signal, a certain sign or mark agreed on to give notice or advice.

To *Signalize*, to do some extraordinary Action to render a Mans self remarkable and famous.

Sign, a Mark or Character to know a thing by, an outward appearance whereby to guess at the weather. The (meaning of Marble, is a sign of wet weather. The Twelve Constellations in the Zodiac, representing *Aries*, *Taurus*, &c. are call'd the Twelve Signs. One signifies something extraordinary, and then it is coupled with wonder.

To *Sign*, to fix a Mans Hand to a Deed or other Writing.

Signification, a flaming, marking, or sealing; also the resemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a Mans body, or any of the Parts thereof.

Signifer, the Zodiac, sometimes so called, because in the Twelve Signs are in it.

Significant, clear, effectual, to the purpose.

Signina, anciently called *Seguntia*, a famous City of *Castilla Vetus* in *Spain*; and to much the more famous, by reason of an Academy or University there flourish'd.

Sike, (*old word*) such; like misser men, such kind of men.

Silence, a Relative, oppos'd to noise, crys and clamour.

Silentiary, (*Lat.*) an *Usher*, one that makes room, or keeps silence.

Silery. See *Gilery*.

Silesia, one of the Confederate Provinces belonging to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Silicious, (*Lat.*) stony, full of flint, of a stony substance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the People of *South-wales*.

Silvobolus, a Plant called in *Latin Barba Jovis*, kept as a great rarity by divers Herbalists.

Silver-spoon head, in Archery, is the Head of some sort of Arrows, so called from the resemblance they have to the knobs of some sort of Silver spoons.

Silverweed, an Herb called in *Latin Argemone*.

Sinarr, a Womans Habit with long Sleeves.

Simon or *shimon*, (*Hebr.* Hearing or Obedience), *Jacob's* Second Son by *Leah*; and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Similar, (*Lat.*) like, or of the same substance; whence Similar parts of the Body, are those which

are altogether of the same nature and texture, as Muscles, Nerves, Bones, &c.

Similitude, (*Lat.*) likeness; in Rhetorick it is taken for a form of Speech, wherein the Orator compares one thing with another; as Power constrained is like a glorious slave.

Simon, a proper Name, signifying in *Hebrew*, Obedient: The chief of this Name was an *Apottle*, besides several others mentioned both in the *New Testament*, and the *Maccabees*.

Simoniack, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. A buying or selling Church Livings; so called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for Money of the *Apostles*.

Simonus, (*Lat.*) having a flat Note.

Simple, unmix'd, weak in understanding. Simple Promises, bare Promises; Simple Style, an calic plain Style. Also down right innocent.

Simplist, one that is skillful in Plants; which perhaps are called *Simples*, in regard they are the chiefest ingredients, of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simulation, (*Lat.*) a feigning, counterfeiting, or making a thing seem what it is not.

Simultaneous, (*Lat.*) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice toward any one.

Sinapism, a Medicine to be apply'd to the head, prepar'd of Mustard, Wild Raddish, Salt and *Leven*.

Sincerity, (*Lat.*) pureness, uprightness, plain dealing.

To *Sink a Deck*, in Navigation is to lay it lower.

Sine, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical term used in Astronomy and Surveying, and signifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right Line falling perpendicularly from one extrem of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extrem of the Arch.

Single, a term in Hunting, the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Singular, (*Lat.*) being alone, having no Companion or Fellow, extraordinary. Singular number in Grammar is that, whereby a Noun Substantive is denominated, to signify but one Person or thing, as *Homo*, a Man, whereas the Plural signifies more, as *Homines* Men.

Similer, (*Lat.*) belonging to the left side; also unlucky, unfortunate, indirect or dishonest.

Smiliter Aspetit, is according to the succession of the Signs.

Smiliter Point, in Heraldry is the place in an Escutcheon, near the left corner of the Chief. The Smiliter Base Point, is under it at the lower part of the Escutcheon.

Simon, the Son of *Sisyphus*, and Grandchild of *Antolochus* the Thiel; he went with *Ulysses* to the Wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians*, by the means of the *Trojan Horse*.

Simonia, a *Paracelsian* term for the white Glee of the Joyns.

Simopel,

Sinople, or *Sinaper Lake*, (*Cinnabris*) a kind of red Stone or Semimetal, so called from *Sinope*, a City of *Pontus*: It is vulgarly called *Ruddle*, and used by Paintors for a deep Red, or Purple colour. In Army *Sinople* is taken for *Peri*, a colour that signifies Youth, Beauty, Mirth and Liberty.

Sinus, a part of the Sea, imbofoming it self within Land, as *Sinus Persicus*; it is called in *Englisb* a Gulf, as the Gulf of *Venice*.

Sinypack, (*Arab.*) the inner Rim of the Belly, joynd to the Cawl, where the Intraills are connected.

Sis quies, (*Lat.* i. e. If any one) a Bill stuck upon a Wall or Post, to proclaim any thing that is lost.

Sirens, certain Sea Deities, otherwise call'd *Mermads*, the Daughters of *Achelous*, and *Caliope*, having their upper parts like Maids, and their lower parts like Fishes; they used by the sweetness of their Voices, to allure Mariners to Rocks, and caus'd them to be cast away; which *Ulysses* foreseeing, stopp'd the Ears of his Associates with soft Wax, and caus'd himself to be bound to the Mast of a Ship: whereupon they seeing themselves contemned, cast themselves headlong into the Sea. Hence we say of a Woman that has a Charming Voice, that she sings like a *Siren*.

Syringe, from the *Latin Strinx*, a kind of Pipe, in Chirurgery, is an Instrument for the squirting of Liquor into any Wound, or into any fistular passage of the Body.

Sirius, a Star in the Mouth of that Constellation which is call'd *Canicula*, or the Dog, which toward the latter end of Summer, cast forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-days derive their Name.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) a South-East wind.

Sirken, or *Sirken*, a little Bird, otherwise called a Finch, in *Greek* *Acanthis*, or *Ligurina*.

Sisley. See *Cicely*.

Sisyphus, the Son of *Aeolus*, who was slain by *Thydeus* for his robberies, and is feigned by the Poets to row a great stone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which still falls down again, and makes an endless labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (*Lat.*) the seat or standing of any House or Building; in Logick it is that Predicament which denominates a subject to be so, or to proceed.

Sitient, (*Lat.*) thirsting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Norfolk*, now call'd *Thetford*. This Town was sacked by the *Danes*; in the Year 1004. For the recovery whereof, *Bishop Arsfast* removed his Episcopal See from *Elmharn* hither.

Sittim or *Sahim*, (*Hebr.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judea*, of which the Ark was made.

Sitten. See *Sealmun*.

Six, a Primitive Number, compos'd of Four and Two, or Twice Three.

Six, a term used among the Scholars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so much Bread or Beer set upon any of their Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing;

Also that glutinous oily matter which Painters in dissemper mix in their Colours.

Sixsize, at *Picquet*, a Sequence of Six Cards.

S K.

Skarfing, in Navigation, is one piece of Wood let into another, or so much Wood cut away from the one as the other: For when any of those Timbers are short, they are skarfed thus, to make Two or Three as One.

skog or *skeg*, in Navigation is that little part of the Keel, which is cut launring, and is left a little without the Stem-post: Also a kind of wild Plum of a reddish colour growing in Hedges.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Cup-beater or Butler.

To *Skirmish*, (*Ital.* *Scaramucciare*), to fight as stragling Parties do before the main Battles joyn.

Skirret, (*Sijarum*, *Cicer*, and *Chervillum*), a Plant whose Root is somewhat like a Parsnip, and Dress'd and Eaten after the same manner for a great Dainty, and a lusty strengthening Meat.

Skippers, the holes cleav'd to the Decks, through the Ship's side, wherewith the Water runs forth of the Ship from the Decks. See *Scupper*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

S L.

Slovakia, one of the Four Provinces of *Thyrium*; the other three being *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Dalmatia*.

Slay of a Weavers Loom, a certain Instrument, having Teeth like a Comb.

Sleamway, the name of a Channel, through which all Ships pass that come within the Sands at *Ordjordanf*.

Sleepers, in Navigation are pieces of Timber that run before and after, on the side of the Keelson, well bolted to the foot Hooks on the floor.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Sleswick, the principal Town in the South part of *Junia* or *Jutland*, of the *Peninsules*, that make up the Kingdom of *Denmark*.

Sliming, in Faulconry is laid of a Hawk, munting long-ways in one intire substance, not dropping any part thereof.

To *Sling*, in Navigation is to fasten any Cask, Yard, Ordnance, or the like, in a pair of Slings, spliced at either end to receive the Cask, &c.

Slockfitter, (*Dutch*) a Plagiary, or one that inticheth away Mens Servants.

Slor, the print of a Stags-foot, a term in Hunting.

Slough, (*old word*) a Ditch; also a term in Hunting, the Bed, or Place where the Bore lies.

Slug, in Navigation is a Ship that sails heavily and ill.

Sluce,

Sluce, an ancient Town of Flanders, the chief Province of the Spanish Netherlands.

S M.

Smallege, (Lat. *Paludarium, Apium Palustre*) an Herb often used medicinally in Broths, as very wholesome.

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragde, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smectymnus, about the Year 1641, five Ministers wrote a Book against Episcopacy, and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian Government, to which they all subscribed their Names, *Stephen Marshall, Edward Calamy, Thomas Young, Matth. Newcomen, and William Spurway*; the first Letters of which, make the Word *smectymnus*: From whence they and their Followers were call'd *Smectymnians*.

Smelt, (*Eperlanus*) a sort of Fish sufficiently known, yet much esteemed as a great Delicacy.

Smeth, a certain Ointment to take away Hair.

Smilax, a Plant that is called in English a Kidney Bean.

Smired, (*Saxon*) anointed.

Smiris, a Stone wherewith Glafers cut their Glafs; some would have it to be a kind of Emerald.

To *smite*, in Faulconry is said of a Hawk wiping her beak or bill after feeding.

Smolensko, a large Province, having the Title of a Dukedom of the most Welterly part of the Empire of Russia.

Smotlich, (*old word*) Snout-fair.

Smyna, a City of Ionia, watered by the River *Milete*, built, as some think, by *Smyna*, the Amazonian, who possessed *Ephesus*. In this City, most conclude that *Aomer* was born.

S N.

Snakehead, (Lat. *Biflorta*) a kind of Plant, otherwise called *Biflort* and *Adderswort*. See *Biflort*.

Snape-dragon, a Plant called in Latin *Antirrhinum*; also a kind of Hobbogoblin.

Snaphance, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun that strikes fire without a Match.

Snedewort, (*Plarminca*) an Herb, so called from its nature in causing to sneeze.

Snet, (a term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O.

Saponwort, a sort of Herb, which in Latin is called by an agreeable Name *Saponaria*.

sober, One that neither eats nor drinks but to suffice Nature, that never eats nor drinks to Excess. Said also of a Discreet Person, who speaks little but to the purpose.

Sobriety, a Vertue by which Men abstain from eating and drinking more than is requisite or convenient for nourishment.

Socage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferior Husbandry services; from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Ploughshare.

Sociable, that is of a mild Disposition and inclined to keep Company.

Society, an Assembling of several People in one Place, on purpose to assist each other in business. Also a particular tie between some Persons, either for interest, out of friendship, or to live a Regular Life. Also a Company of them joyn'd together in the study of some Art or Science.

Sociality, (Lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first taught by *Laelius Socinus*, and afterwards propagated by *Faustius Socinus* of *Siena*.

Sockets, in Navigation, are the holes wherewith the Pintels of the Murderers or Fowler's enter.

Socome, a term in Common Law, signifying a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Socotrina or *Socotora*, an Island lying at the mouth of the Red sea, being 118 Miles long, and 50 broad: It abounds with divers good Medicinal Drugs, and among the rest, that sort of Aloes which is commonly *Aloes Socotrina*.

Socque, a kind of Sandal, or wooden Patin for the Feet, worn by the begging Friars. Also a kind of Slipper which the ancient Actors wore upon the Stage, when they represented Comedies.

Socrates, a famous Athenian Philosopher, the Son of *Sophroniscus* a Statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of Men; at length being accused of Irreligion, by *Miletus* a Poet, *Lycus* an Orator, and one *Anaxagoras*, and being condemned to Death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock Poison given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience. He is reported by *Quintus Fabius*, to have learnt to play on the Harp when he was a very ancient Man. He had two Wives at the same time, *Myrto* the Daughter of *Aristides*, and *Xanippe* a Iroward and troublesome Woman.

Sodality, (Lat.) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofa, a kind of an *Aloes*, much us'd in the East, being an Apartment of State, rais'd about two Foot above the floor of the Room, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

Sofets, those *Turks* that would fain be accounted Religious Puritans, who commonly read in publick Streets and places, being ever very buisie with their Beads, that the World may take notice

of their counterfeit'd devotion; and when they say any thing, it is but two words, as *Subhan Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Shighe Allah*, God defend; and sometimes *Alloho Ekber*, God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by Socage Tenure.

Solace, (Lat.) comfort and delight.

Solchs, those of the Grand Seigniors Foot-guard, who are about 300, attending upon him with Bows and Arrows.

Solar, (Lat.) belonging to the Sun: The King of the World, Fountain of Light, and Eye of the Planets; by Nature hot and dry. A fortune by Aspect, but Infortunate by Body. *Solar Year*, is either Tropical or Sidereal; Tropical is that space of time wherein the Sun returns again to the same Equinoctial point. The Sidereal or Starry Year, is the space wherein the Sun comes back to any particular fixed Star; which is a little longer than the other, viz. 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 6 Minutes.

Solarly, (Lat.) a Yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick burdens.

Soldan, a Mahometan Prince; as the *Soldan* of Egypt.

Soldier, a Military Man that serves a Foot in the Wars for a certain Pay. We say in general of any Martial Courageous Person, that he's a Soldier. So 'tis usual to say the King's a Soldier.

Soldanes, among the *Old Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good or bad fortunes.

Solegrove, an old name for the Month of February.

Solemn, that which is done with lustre and expanse; whence Solemnity, Pomp, Magnificence, Ceremony.

Solicitation, (Lat.) earnest suit to obtain a thing, or bring a business about.

Solitude, (Lat.) care, anguish of mind.

Solid, a Body that has both length, breadth and thickness: And all Solids are either Spherical or Elliptical, which have no Sides or Angles; or Prisms, which are contain'd in Plains; or Trapeziums which are Bodies Irregular.

Solid Number, that which is made of Three Numbers, mutually multiplying one another; which Numbers shall be called its sides; as 2, 3, 4, in respect of 24.

Solidity, hardness, firmness, thickness; figuratively it signifies depth of Learning, soundness of Judgment.

Solidation, or *Solidating*, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

Solidarian, one that depends upon Faith alone without Works.

Solifidian, one that depends upon Faith alone without Works.

Solifuge, (Lat.) a certain venomous Animal, found chiefly in the Silver Minds of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (Lat.) a talking or discoursing, or meditating alone with a Man's self.

Solitary, lonely by a Man's self; desert, desolate, unrequited.

Solitude, (Lat.) loneliness, or privateness. Also a Desert, or uninhabited Place.

Solvagant, (Lat.) wandering alone.

Solar, (Lat.) an upper Roof of a House; the story next the Tiles.

Sollicitor, one employed to follow and take care of Suits depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

Solvaxim, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the Rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous People of *Pamphylis*.

Solomon, (Hebr. Peaceable) *David's* Son by *Bathsheba*, and his Successor in the Kingdom: He is famous for his Wisdom, his Riches, and his building of the Temple; but his being led upon to Idolatry by his Wives, leaves some blot upon him.

Solomon's Seal, an Herb whose Leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of some Ladders; and therefore it is called *Scala Cali*, and *Jacob's Ladder*. It heals up the lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and fits Fluxes.

Solon, one of the Seven wise Men of Greece:

Solstitial, (Lat.) belonging to the *Solstice*, or *sun-stand*, i. e. The time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the Days and Nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*. Or the time when the Sun entering the Tropical points, is got farthest from the Equator, and before he returns back, seems for some Days at a stand.

Solvable, or *Solvent*, that has enough to pay every one their own.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen or undo; whence Solution, a loosning or undoing; also a resolving a doubt.

Solution, (Lat.) a loosning in Chymistry it is taken for the reducing of mix'd Bodies into their Parts. Also an Unfolding, explaining or giving satisfaction to any Question.

Somorous, obscure and gloomy, figurative, said of a Person of a dull, melancholly, sad and taciturn Humour.

A *Sommer*, vide a *Summer*.

Somniferous, (Lat.) bringing or causing Sleep.

Sonnet, a sort of Italian Poëse, consisting of a certain number of Verses, to wit, Fourteen in all, whose Rhimes curiously answer one another.

Sonorus, (Lat.) sounding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of Forty Shillings, laid upon every Knight's Fee.

Sontick, (Lat.) hurtful or noisome.

Soot, the Terrestrial and Volatile part of Wood that riles with the Smoak, through the Motion which the action of the Fire gives it.

Sopater, an ancient Sophist, the Disciple of *Jamblichus*, and Counselor of *Constantine* the Great.

Sopewort, a Traumatick and Diurctick Herb, putting forth joynted stalks, with leaves like *Plantane*. It is of a scouring and cleansing Quality, and is much used in the cure of the Dropick and French Pox.

sophi, the title given to the supreme Monarch of *Perlia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperor. The word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzaphi*, i. e. Pure and Holy.

Sophia, a proper name of a Woman, signifying in *Greek*, Wisdom.

sophisms, (*Logic*), a cunning evading Argument or Orator: In *Logic*, it is when the form of a Syllogism is not legally framed, or false matter brought in under colour of truth. Whence *Sophist*, a cunning caviller in words, one that makes use of catches and surprizes in his words, with a design to deceive those he goes about to persuade.

Sophistication, (*Lat.*) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophacles, a *Greek* Tragick Poet, good part of whose Works are extant.

sophronia, (*Greek*) prudent and temperate, a Christian name of several Women.

Soporatus, procuring sleep.

Sopore, (*Lat.*) bringing sleep.

Sorbus, a kind of Fruit, called a Service.

Sorbona, a Company and Assembly of Doctors

in the University of *Paris*, famous for the

Notes of *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confessor, who was a Canon of the Church of *Paris*, who gave it its Name from the Village of *Sorbonne*; near *Lions*, where he was born.

Sorbonists, the Divines of the Colledge of *Sorbone* in *Paris*.

Sorcery, (*French*) a kind of Witchcraft, or Incantment; a Magical art that works by the assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (*French*) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, sluttish, also bare, or dishonest, covetous, paltry in his dealings.

Sore-age, the first Year of every Hawk.

A Sore, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three Years old.

Sore-Hawk, is from the first taking her from the Ery, till she hath mewed her Feathers.

Sori, a sort of Mineral much celebrated by the Ancients, but now scarce known; yet by some supposed a species of Vitriol.

A Sorel colour, a kind of brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (*Greek*) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together, wherein the predicate of the former Proposition becomes the subject of the latter, until from the predicate of the last proposition, and the subject of the first, a conclusion he inferred; as *Homo est Animal, Animal est Corpus, Corpus est substantia, ergo Homo est substantia*.

Sores, (*Lat. Astula*) a cooling Herb, and of a fine sharp point taste, which makes it very desirable in Sillads.

Sors, a term of Generality, which marks out several different and individual Species of every nature of a thing; as there are several sorts of Animals, Plants and natural Bodies in the World.

Also Condition, quality; as a Man of fort, a Man of Fashion.

sortilege, (*Lat*) a divination by Lots.

Sorption, (*Lat.*) a keeping fast, and in health, a preventing from danger.

Sott, one that is void of Wit, and loves and acts imprudencies and absurdities.

Sote, (*old word*) Sweet.

Sotiale, a kind of Entertainment made by Bayliffs to those of their Hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filiale*.

Sotherwood. See *Sotherwood*.

Sotifast, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Sovereign, said of Kings and Princes who have no Superior to command 'em.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

A Sounder of Swine, a term used by Foresters for a Company of *Swine*.

sounding line, in Navigation, is a Line bigger than the dipple line, to find the depth of the Water with a piece of lead at it, about six or seven pound weight, and near a foot long.

Source, (*French*) a spring-head: Also a rife, original, or beginning of any thing.

Sourdet. See *Sordet*.

Sone, a *French* Shilling, Ten of which make One *English* Shilling.

South-Hampton, or *South-Anton*, a great Town in *Hantsire*, so called, as being situate, on the South-side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clautentum*, from *the British* *Claud Henton*, i. e. The Haven of the *British* King *Edward* the Third, and *Phillip* *Kaliois*, it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof immediately sprung the Town which is now in being.

Southwood, an Herb, which by Herballists, is distinguished into Male and Female, and is called in *Latin* *Abrotanum*. Of this Herb it is said, that it is also being drunk in Wine accounted a good Antidote against Poison.

Sow, a female Swine; a term of Reproach given many times to a fat, lazy, rank, big breasted Woman.

Sowbread, (*Lat. Cyclamen, panis porcinus, Arvenia*) an Herb which Swine love very much to feed on, whence it takes that denomination.

Somder, a term used by Hunters for a Company of wild Bores; as a Herd for Deer.

Somthistle, an Herb of *Venus*, otherwise called *Hares Lettice*, in *Latin* *Sonchus, Lactuca Leporinis, palatinum Leforis, Leporinum cubicis*.

S P

spacious, which is of a large extent, which takes up a great deal of Ground.

spade, (*Lat.*) gelded. Also a Utensil for digging the Ground.

spadiceous, (*Lat.*) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date tree.

spagyrical,

Spagyrical, (*Lat.*) belonging to Chymical operations.

Spahy, (*Perjian* *Esphamhe*) a *Turkish* Horseman, completely armed—

Spaid, or *spayad*, a term used by Hunters, a red male Deer of three Years old.

Spalatum, a noted Episcopal City of *Dalmatia*.

Spanish-Wool, a parcel of Wool fo coloured by *Spanish* Art, and therefore so called, that it imparts its tincture to Ladies that are studious either to improve what colour they have, to refresh what is decayed, or to counterfeit what never was before.

Spardrap, a piece of Linnen ting'd on both sides, either with a thick Ointment or Plaster.

Sparre, a kind of Mineral Excrement.

Sparrow-hawk, a sort of short winged Hawk, called in *Latin* *Melarius Accipiter*.

Sparsion, (*Lat.*) a sprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, built by *Spartus*, the Son of *Phoronius*, or, as some say, by *Sparta* the Daughter of *Eurotas*, it is otherwise called *Lacedaemon*. It was the seat of great Actions, first under Kings, afterwards under a Commonwealth Government.

Spasmatic, (*Greek*) troubled with a *Spasme*, i. e. a Cramp, or shinking in of the Sinews.

Spaw, the Spaw of Oysters, which is cast in the Month of *May*, fo called by the Dredgers.

Spathe, or *Spae*, (*Lat.*) an Instrument wherewith Chyrurgions and Apothecaries spread their Plaisters; it is also called a Splatter or Slice.

Spahann, the Imperial City of *Perfia*, it stands in *Partbia*, by some it is called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan, Jeshpa*, or *Hispahan*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*; the ancient *Greeks* called it *Hecatampylus*, from the Gates, which were a Hundred in number; and the *Persians* Hyperbolically term it, half the World.

Speaker of the Parliament, An Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common mouth of all the rest.

Specialty, a Bond under Hand and Seal.

Special, opposed to general, also particular, whence *Specially*, after a particular and proper manner.

Species in *Physick*, are those Simples which are design'd for the making of Compounds. But the Name is chiefly given to some Aromatick and powdery Substances.

Species, (*Lat.*) a different kind or form of any thing. In *Logic* it is reckoned one of the Five *Praedicables*, viz. That which is predicated of its individuals in *Quid*, as if it be asked, *Quid est Socrates*, Resp. est *Homo*.

Specific Medicines, such as have a peculiar virtue against some one Disease.

Specific, (*Lat.*) that which characterizes a thing, and distinguishes it from another.

Specification, (*Lat.*) a signifying, declaring, or manifesting.

Speciosus, (*Lat.*) beautiful to the sight, fair to behold; also seeming fair and allowable.

Spelaeae, (*Lat.*) a publick or solemn show.

Spelaeae are also round Glasses set in Frames, and worn upon the Nose to help the Eye-sight.

Spelator, (*Lat.*) a beholder, or looker on.

Spelvre, (*Lat.*) a frightful Apparition, a Vision, Ghost, or Spirit.

Speculation, Contemplation, a serious applying a Man's self to the admiration of things divine and natural.

Speculation, studious in contemplation and observation of things natural or supernatural. *Speculative* is opposed to *practical*.

Speculum oris, an Instrument to skew open the Mouth, that the Chirurgeon may discern the diseased parts of the Throat, or for the conveying in of nourishment, or of Medicines. Also a kind of a Table fram'd by Astrologers, after they have erected the figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cuspis, with their Aspects, Terms, &c. all in their proper Places, thereby to find out the progression of the significators to promoters, and to rectify the Estimate time of the Scheme by Accidents.

Spel, (*Sax.*) a word, or saying; also, vulgarly used for a charm.

Speedwell, otherwise called *Fluellin*, in *Latin* *Betonica Pauli*, and *Veronica* *Maas*, and *Femina*; for this (as many other Herbs) is by Herballists distinguished into Male and Female.

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in some parts of the World, called in *Latin* *Zea*.

To *Spend*, a Matt, or Yard; is said when they are broke by foul weather.

To *Spend*, to lay out Money; sometimes in an ill fence, to waste an Estate or Money profusely.

Spendthrift, a wastful Prodigal.

Spermatie, (*Greek*) full of Sperm, i. e. The natural Seed of any living Creature.

Sperma Ceti. An Oily substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales after great Depuration.

Phacelism, (*Greek*) a kind of Ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Sphere.

Spheroid, a term in Geometry, being a Figure not altogether Spherical, but somewhat resembling it.

Spheromachy, (*Greek*) a playing at Bowls or Tennis.

sphere, A Solid Body contain'd in one only Superficies, in the midst whereof there is a Point conceiv'd, to which all Lines drawn from the Superficies are equal. But in Astrology it is taken for the whole frame of the World, being of a Spherical Figure.

Spheroides, a solid Figure made from the Plain of an Ellipsis, turn'd about upon its Axis.

Sphincter, (*Greek*) the Muscle of the Podex.

Sphinx, the Name of a certain Monster, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, proposing a Riddle to all Passengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, she destroyed them all.

At last *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding

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ing it, she threw her self headlong down a Rock for grief.

Spiderwort, (*Lat. Phalangium*) an Herb fo called, as effectual againſt the Venome of Spiders.

Spigel, (*meum*) an Herb effectual againſt Carricks, and Rheums; it is otherwiſe called *Mew*, *Baldony* and *Beewort*.

Spigurnels, a Word now out of uſe; anciently the Sealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which Office, together with the Serjency of the King's Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, reſigned unto King *Edward* the Firſt.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*.) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oyl whereof is much uſed in Medicine, being of a warming and digeſting Quality.

Spinage, (*Lat. Spinachia*) an Herb of great requeſt in Cookery, whether for Broths or for Salads.

Spinal (*Lat.*) Marrow, or that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebres, and terminates at the Oſſiculum, and is of the ſame nature and uſe with the Brain.

Spinel, a ſort of precious ſtone.

Spingard, (*old word*) by ſome taken for a Chamber, or ſome ſuch like ſort of braſs Gun.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-ſtern.

Spinner, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried Women in all Deeds, Bonds, and Evidences. Spinning being Synecdochally taken for all ſorts of works, which Maids or unmarried Women are ſuppoſed to be employed in.

Spitarians, (*Lat.*) Women whoſe Trade it was to teach Virgins new actions of Luſt.

Spiral line, in Geometry, is that which rows in ſeveral circles one about the other, and is called in *Greek Helix*.

Spiration, (*Lat.*) a breathing or exhaling.

Spirit, a being that has no body. The moſt ſubtle and pure part of a natural Body extracted by Diſtillation. The Spirits of the Body are Animal, conſiſting of a thin Liguor diſtilling from the blood in the outward ſubſtance of the Brain, and thereby a proper ferment exalted into Spirits. The Vital and Natural, are the ſubtilleſt parts of the Blood, which aſcuate and ferment it.

Spiritual, ſaid of a Being that has no Body, that falls not under the Senſes; alſo ſaid of a clear and tranſcending Wit, and ſublime Parts. Devout Perſons are ſaid to be Spiritually given.

Spiritualities, the profits which a Biſhop receiveth from his ſpiritual Livings.

To **Spiritualize**, to give a ſpiritual, devout and pious ſenſe to any Paſſage. In Chymiſtry, to extract the moſt pure and ſubtile Spirits.

Spiritualization, a term in Chymiſtry, is the extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

Spiritous, full of little Bodies, light and volatile.

Spiffunde, (*Lat.*) thickneſs, or groſſneſs.

Spitter. See *Pricket*.

Spittle-Houſe, (*Italian ſpedale*.) See *Hopital*.

Splat that Pike, cut up that Pike.

Splay that Bream, cut up that Bream.

Splaying of the ſhoulder, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, occaſioned by ſome ſlip, whereby the ſhoulder parreth from the breaſt, and fo leaveth a rift, or rent in the film under the ſkin, which makes him trail his Legs after him.

Splen-wort, (*Lat. Aſplenium*) an Herb having its name from its nature, as being eſteemed very efficacious in Diſeaſes of the Spleen, it is otherwiſe called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwaſh*.

Spleg, the ſame as *Pleg*.

Splendid, (*Lat.*) bright, clear, ſhining, glorious, dazzling, ſumptuous.

Splendidly, after a ſumptuous, magnificent and ſplendid manner.

Splendour, brightneſs, or rather a glittering, ſhining brightneſs; properly ſpoken of the Sun and Stars; figuratively of the dignities and magnificences of this World.

Splenetic, (*Lat.*) troubled with a Diſeaſe, or ill-humours, in the ſpleen, or mil, *i. e.* Bowel in the left ſide, under the mid-riſe, over againſt the Liver, being a Receptacle for the ſalt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there by the Aſſiſtance of the Animal Spirits, they may be volatil'd, and returning again into the Blood, may concur to its farther fermentation.

Splenia, Bolters made of Linnen ſeveral times doubl'd, which are uſ'd upon Wounds, Ulcers and Fractures.

Splenic Medicines, ſuch as by attenuating and volatilizing the groſſer parts, remove the Dilempers and obſtructions of the Spleen.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one Ropes end into another, ſo that they ſhall be as firm as an entire Rope, and this is called a round *splice*, the cut *splice* is to let one into another with what diſtance you will, ſo that they be ſtrong, and yet may be undone at pleaſure. Alſo a term in Graſting, as when the ſtock of one Tree, and the top of another, are cut ſloping, and faſtened together.

Spodium, a ſort of Soot, which riſing from the trying of Braſs, falls down at length to the bottom; whereas *Pompholix*, ſtill ſits upward. The Phyſicians call Ivory burnt, the vulgar *Spodium*.

Spoliation, (*Lat.*) a robbing, or ſpoiling; Alſo a Writ that lieth for one incumbent againſt another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spoleto, a Dutchy (with its chief City of the ſame name) of that part of Italy which was anciently the Province of *Umbria*.

Spoude, (*Greek*) a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables.

Spondyles, (*Greek*) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongie, (*Lat.*) full of holes like a Sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *sponſalious*, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Spouſe.

Sponſion,

Sponſion, (*Lat.*) a Bargain, or Promise; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Sponaneous, (*Lat.*) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones own accord.

To **Spoun**, in Navigation, is to put a Ship right before the Wind.

Sporads, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpethian* Sea. Alſo Stars diſperſ'd in the Firmament, which were never yet rank'd in any particular Conſtellation, nor had any peculiar Names aſſign'd.

Sporadic Diſeaſes, thoſe Diſeaſes which differ in Nature, ſeiſe ſeveral People at the ſame time in ſeveral Countries.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall River running out of the Clouds, as out of a Water-ſpout, which happens in the *Weſt Indies*.

Sprains, a term among Hunters, the Dung of an Otter.

Spray, (*old Word*) a Bough or Sprig.

Spragbis, a ſort of ſhort or ſlight Arrows. Alſo a Contraction from Spiits when taken for Ghoſts or Apparitions.

To **Spring a Waſh**, is ſaid, when it is cracked in any place.

Springe, a ſnare or kind of device, wherewith ſmall Birds are caught.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (*Dutch*) a ſtripling, or young Man.

Spallers, of Yarn, thoſe that try if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, (*Lat.*) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Spunge, in the Art of Gunnery, is a ſtuff with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant called by the Learned *Tithymallus*; the juice whereof is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropt upon Warts, eats them away.

Spurge-flax, (*Thymelæa*) a ſort of ſhrub, whereon grows that rich Berry called *Coccum Gnidium*.

Spurious, (*Lat.*) baſe-born; alſo counterfeit.

Spurket, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Furlocks by the Slipſides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a ſort of Herb, called in *Latin Spergula*.

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Squadron, (*French*) a certain number of Soldiers ſeamed into a ſquare body.

Squalid, (*Lat.*) unclean, ſtuffit, ill-favour'd.

Square, a Figure that has Four equal ſides and right Angles. In Aſtrology a *square* is an Aſpect, between Two Planets that are diſtant a Fourth part of the Zodiac, or 90 Degrees.

Square Number, A number equally even, or contain'd under Two equal Numbers, a 25, which ſies equally by the mutual Multiplication of 5 by 5.

Square Root, any number, which being multiplied into its ſelf, makes a Square number: So 25 is the Square of the Root 5.

Square, an Inſtrument conſiſting of Two Shanks, including a Right Angle.

Squaring a Circle, is to find out the Area of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the Area of ſome Circle.

Squaſh, a little Creature in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichnumon* or *Indian Rat*: Alſo a certain Summer Fruit growing in thoſe parts in manner of, and much like a Pumpkin.

Smill, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion; good againſt Head-ach and falling ſickneſs.

Squinancy or *ſquincy*, an Inflammation of the Throat or Lattix, which many times hinders the Breath from coming in, or going out, and obſtructs ſwallowing of Meat, called in *Latin Angina*.

Squinanth, an odoriferous *Arabian* Plant otherwiſe called the ſweet-Ruſh, and Camels-hair, in *Latin Turcus Odoratus*, in *Greek Schoeananthos*, from whence *Squinanth*.

Squabble, a term among Printers, and ſpoken of Lines that fall out of Order, is making room for other Lines in another part of the Form. Metaphorically taken for a falling out or Brangle among Friends.

S T

Stability, (*Lat.*) ſtableneſs, firmneſs, ſureneſs.

Stable, firm, ſteady, fixed, irremovable; applied to the Mind, and then ſignifies conſtant, reſolute, not to be mov'd from his Judgment and Opinion.

Stable ſtand, a term in Foreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the Foreſt with his Bow bent, ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stalle, (*Lat.*) a kind of Gum or creamy Juice, queezing out of the Myrrh-tree.

Stads, (*Lat.*) a ſurlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian Mile*, which conſiſteth of a Thouſand Paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient time *Bethany*, where *Bertoline*, a holy Man, led a *Hermitic* Life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River, built in the Year 914, by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of Four Years old; and at Five Years old it is called a *stag*.

Stagers, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the nature of the Vertigo in Men.

Stagera, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotele* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours, in Heraldry are tawney and murrety.

Stalker, a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a Man.

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Stallage,

ing it, she threw her self headlong down a Rock for grief.

Spiderwort. (Lat. *Phalangium*) an Herb fo called, as effectual againſt the Venome of Spiders.

Spiguel, (mum) an Herb effectual againſt Measles, and Rheums, it is otherwiſe called *Mom*, *Baldarnis*, and *Beavort*.

Spigurnels, a Word now out of uſe; anciently the Sealers of the King's Writs were known by the Sealers, which Office, together with the Secretary, of the King's Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the Son of *Franco*, reſigned unto King *Edward* the Fifth.

Spikenard, (*Nardus Indica*.) an Odoriferous Plant, the Oyl whereof is much uſed in Medicine, being of a warming and digeſting Quality.

Spinage, (Lat. *Synachia*) an Herb of great requeſt in Cookery, whether for Broths or for Salads.

Spinal, (Lat.) Marrow, or that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertebrae, and terminates at the Oſſacrum, and is of the ſame nature and uſe with the Brain.

Spinel, a fort of precious ſtone.

Spingard, (*old word*) by ſome taken for a Chamber, or ſome ſuch like fort of braſs Gun.

Spindle, in Navigation is the main body of the Cap-ſtern.

Spinſter, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried Women in all Deeds, Bonds, and Evidence. Spinning being Synecdochally taken for all ſorts of works, which Maids or unmarried Women are ſuppoſed to be employed in.

Spintrians, (Lat.) Women whoſe Trade it was to teach Virgins new actions of Luſt.

Spiral line, in Geometry, is that which rowls in ſeveral circles one about the other, and is called in *Greek Helix*.

Spiration, (Lat.) a breathing or exhaling.

Spirit, a being that has no body. The moſt ſubtle and pure part of a natural Body extracted by Diſtillation. The Spirits of the Body are Animal, conſiſting of a thin Liqueur diſtilling from the blood in the outward ſubſtance of the Brain, and thereby a proper ferment exalted into Spirit. The Vital and Natural, are the ſubtilleſt parts of the Blood, which actuate and ferment it.

Spiritual, ſaid of a Being that has no Body, that falls not under the ſenſes; alſo ſaid of a clear and tranſcending Wit, and ſublime Parts. Devout Perſons are ſaid to be Spiritually given.

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To **Spiritualize**, to give a ſpiritual, devout and pious ſenſe to any Paſſage. In Chymiftry, to extract the moſt pure and ſubtle Spirits.

Spiritualization, a term in Chymiftry, is the extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

Spirituous, full of little Bodies, light and volatile.

Spiffitude, (Lat.) thickneſs, or groſſneſs.
Spitter. See *Pricker*.

Spittle-Houſe, (*Italian ſpedale*.) See *Hofpital*.

Splat that Pike, cut up that Pike.

Splay that Bream, cut up that Bream.

Splaying of the ſhoulder, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, occaſioned by ſome ſlip, whereby the ſhoulder parteth from the breaſt, and ſo leaveth a rift, or rent in the ſkin under the ſkin, which maketh him trail his Legs after him.

Splenwort, (Lat. *Applenium*) an Herb having its name from its nature, as being eſteemed very efficacious in Diſeaſes of the Spleen, it is otherwiſe called *Ceterach*, and *Miltwaſh*.

Spletter, the ſame as *Plget*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, ſhining, glorious, dazzling, ſumptuous.

Splendidly, after a ſumptuous, magnificent and ſplendid manner.

Splendour, brightneſs, or rather a glittering, ſhining brightneſs; properly ſpoken of the Sun and Stars; figuratively of the dignities and magnificences of this World.

Splenticick, (Lat.) troubled with a Diſeaſe, or ill-humours, in the ſpleen, or miſt, *i. e.* Bowel in the left ſide, under the mid-ribe, over againſt the Liver, being a Receptacle for the ſalt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there by the Aſſiſtance of the Animal Spirits, they may be volatilized, and returning again into the Blood, may concur to its farther fermentation.

Splenia, Bolſters made of Linnen ſeveral times doubl'd, which are us'd upon Wounds, Ulcers and Fractures.

Splenic Medicines, ſuch as by attenuating and volatilizing the groſſer parts, remove the Diſtempers and obſtructions of the Spleen.

Splicing, in Navigation, is to let one Ropes end into another, ſo that they ſhall be as firm as an entire Rope, and this is called a round *splice*, the cut *splice* is to let one into another with what diſtance you will, ſo that they be ſtrong, and yet may be undone at pleaſure. Alſo a term in Graſting, as when the ſtock of one Tree, and the top of another, are cut ſloping, and ſaiſted together.

Spodium, a fort of Soot, which riſing from the trying of Braſs, falls down at length to the bottom; whereas *Pomphalix*, ſtill flies upward. The Phyſicians call Ivory burnt, the vulgar *Spodium*.

ſpoilation, (Lat.) a robbing, or ſpoiling; Alſo a Wit that lieth for one incumbent againſt another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spoleto, a Dutchy (with its chief City of the ſame name) of that part of *Italy* which was anciently the Province of *Umbria*.

Spoudee, (*Greek*) a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables.

Spondyles, (*Greek*) the Vertebrae, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongie, (Lat.) full of holes like a Sponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *ſponſalious*, (Lat.) belonging to a Spouſe.

Sponſion,

Sponſion, (Lat.) a Bargain, or Promise, but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Sponaneous, (Lat.) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones own accord.

To **Spoon**, in Navigation, is to put a Ship right before the Wind.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lie ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian* Sea. Alſo Stars diſperſ'd in the Firmament, which were never yet rank'd in any particular Conſtellation, nor had any peculiar Names aſſign'd.

Sporadic Diſeaſes, thoſe Diſeaſes which differ in Nature, ſeiſe ſeveral People at the ſame time in ſeveral Countries.

Spout, in Navigation, is like a ſmall River running out of the Clouds, as out of a Water-ſpout, which happens in the *Weſt Indies*.

Sprains, a term among Hunters, the Dung of an Otter.

Spray, (*old Word*) a Bough or Sprig.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight Arrows. Alſo a Conjunction from Spirits when taken for Ghoſts or Apparitions.

To **Spring a Maſh**, is ſaid, when it is cracked in any place.

Springe, a ſnare or kind of device, wherewith ſmall Birds are caught.

Spring-tides. See *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (*Dutch*) a tripling, or young Man.

Spallers, of Yarn, thoſe that try if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or ſcum.

Spunge, in the Art of Gunnerſy, is a ſtuff with a piece of Lambs-skin about the end of it to ſcour the Gun.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant called by the Learned *Tithymallus*; the juice whereof is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropt upon Warts, cauſes them away.

Spurge-flax, (*Thymeloa*) a ſort of ſhrub, whereon grows that rich Berry called *Cocum Gnidium*.

Spurious, (Lat.) baſe-born; alſo counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation, the ſpaces between the Furlocks by the Ship-fides, fore and aft, above and below.

Spurrey, a ſort of Herb, called in *Latin Spargula*.

Squadron, (*French*) a certain number of Soldiers framed into a ſquare body.

Squalid, (Lat.) unclean, ſluttiſh, ill-favour'd.

Square, a Figure that has Four equal ſides and right Angles. In Aſtrology a *Square* is an Aſpect between Two Planets that are diſtant a Fourth part of the Zodiac, or 60 Degrees.

Square Number, a Number equally even, or contain'd under Two equal Numbers, a 25, which ſiſe equally by the mutual Multiplication of 5 by 5.

Square Root, any number, which being multiplied into its ſelf, makes a Square number: So 25 is the Square of the Root 5.

Square, an Inſtrument conſiſting of Two Shanks, including a Right Angle.

Squaring a Circle, is to find out the Area of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the Area of ſome Circle.

Squaſh, a little Creature in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichmumon* or *Indian* Rat: Alſo a certain Summer Fruit growing in thoſe parts in manner of, and much like a Pumpkin.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of Plant, otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion; good againſt Head-ach and falling ſickneſs.

Squinancy or *ſquincy*, an Inflammation of the Throat or Larynx, which many times hinders the Breath from coming in, or going out, and obſtructs ſwallowing of Meat, called in *Latin Angina*.

Squinantib, an odoriferous Arabian Plant otherwiſe called the ſweet-Ruſh, and Camels-hair, in *Latin Turcus Odoratus*, in *Greek Schevnanth*, from whence *Squinantib*.

Squabble, a term among Printers, and ſpoken of Lines that fall out of Order, is making room for other Lines in another part of the Form. Metaphorically taken for a falling out or Brangle among Friends.

Stability, (Lat.) ſtableneſs, firmneſs, ſureneſs.

Stable, firm, ſteady, fixed, immovable; applied to the Mind, and then ſignifies conſtant, reſolute, not to be mov'd from his Judgment and Opinion.

Stable-ſtand, a term in Foreſt Law, when one is found ſtanding in the Foreſt with his Bow bent, ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or his Grey-hound in a Leace ready to ſlip.

Stalle, (Lat.) a kind of Gum or creamy Juice, queſching out of the Myrrh-tree.

Stads, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an *Italian Mile*, which conſiſteth of a Thouſand Paces.

Stafford, the chief Town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient time *Bethany*, where *Bertheine*, a holy Man, led a *Hermite's* Life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River, built in the Year 914 by King *Edward* the Elder.

Staggard (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of Four Years old; and at Five Years old it is called a *stag*.

Stagers, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the nature of the Vertigo in Men.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours, in Heraldry are tawney and murrey.

Stalker, a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa*, which ſtanding upright is taller than a Man.

Stallage, (*French*) in Common Law, signifieth Money paid for letting of Stalls in Markets or Fairs.

Stallion, a Stone horse kept to cover Mares, applied to a Man kept by a Lusty Woman to revive her Lust.

Stamboli, a Name for Constantinople among the Turks.

Stanch, solid, substantial, and so a Man of Credit, and Reputation, and well to pass in the World, is usually called a **Stanch-man**.

Standard, (*French*) the chief Ensign of an Army belonging to the King, or General; also the standing measure of the King, or State, to which all other measures are framed. Also the standing alloy of Gold and Silver, as it is serv'd in the King's Mint.

Standing ropes, in Navigation, are the throats and stays which are not removed, unless they be to be cal'd, or set tauter.

Stanford, in *Saxon* *Stanfrod*, a Town in Lincolnshire, situate upon the River *Welland*; it is so called, as being built of rough stone, *Stan* signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, a Stone. In this Town, during the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, a University was instituted, and publick profession of Arts began to flourish; but this Academy continued not long, it being soon after provided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* should publicly profess at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is also another *Stanford*, situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stank, (*old word*) from the *Italian* *Stanco*, signifying weary, weak, or faint.

The **Stannaries**, (*Lat.*) the Mines, or Tin-works in *Cornwall*. See *Lode work*.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of Verses, which is commonly called a *Straff*; at the ending of which, the Strope is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their Commodities for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inn. See *Inn*.

Star-board, a term in Navigation, is the right side of a Boat, or Ship, *Star-board* the Helm, is to put the Helm a *Star-board* and then the Ship will go to the *Lar-board*.

Star-Chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the Members of the King's Council; wherein are controverted all matters in which appeal is made from Subjects to their Prince.

Star of Bethlehem, a sort of Herb called by the learned *Ornithogalum*.

To **Stare**, to look with a forced and glaring Eye; figuratively used when we say, such a one lay upon his Death-bed, with all his Sins staring him in the Face.

Start, applied to a Hate, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to start a Hate.

Starving, among the Brewers, is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again.

Starmort, (*Lat.* *Bubonium*, and *Aster Articus*), an Herb of *Venus*, of a drying and cooling quality, that sort called *Water-Starmort*, is termed *Stellaria Aquatica*, the Sea *Starmort* *Trypolium*.

Stater, (*Greek*) a certain ancient Coin, valuing about two Shillings in Silver, seventeen Shillings in Gold.

Statics, (*Greek*) a Mechanick Art, treating about Weights and Measures.

Station, (*Lat.*) a standing place; also a Bay, or Road for Ships. Also the confistence of the Planets in their Eccleses, when they are farthest off their Center, in respect of the Zodiac, and is to be either direct or retrograde. Their Ascent to their Apogeeum, or descent to their Perigeeum are called *Station*.

Station staff, an Instrument used in Surveying, being a straight Pole divided into Feet, Inches, and parts of Inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, a Planet is said to be Stationary, when he is about either of his Stations before mentioned, ascending or descending in his Epicycle to his Apogeeum or Perigeeum; for that he seems not at all insensibly to be mov'd in the Zodiac.

Statuary, (*Lat.*) a Graver of Statues or Images.

Statue, the Representation of a Man in plain Relief, cut or cast.

Statumen, a term in Architecture, and signifies generally whatever is made use of to support any thing in Architecture. It is Mortar mixed with Pebles which serv'd for the first lay in *Flowing*.

Stature, the height and proportion of Man or Woman.

Statute, (*Lat.*) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and **Statute Staple**, are certain Bonds made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Major, and chief Warden of any City, and Two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every Hundred.

Stecado, (*Span.*) the Lifts, a place raised in for the beholding of any famous Combat; also a kind of Pale or Fence of Fortification set before Trenches, that the Enemy may not get into them.

Stede, (*old word*) place.

Steedship, (*old word*) firmness, or firmness.

Steel, a term in Archery, it signifies the Body of an Arrow, or Shaft made of Wood.

To **Steer**, in Navigation, is to govern the Ship with the Helm; also by Metaphor, to govern or manage any Affair.

Steerage-room in a Ship, is before the great Cabin, where the Steerman always stands.

Steganography, (*Greek*) the Art of secret or abstruse Writing, by Characters and Signs.

Stellation, (*Lat.*) a blasting.

Stelliferous, (*Lat.*) starry, bearing Stars.

Stellion,

Stellion, (*Lat.*) a little beast (so called from certain little spots upon his Skin, almost in the fashion of Stars.

Stellionate, (*Lat.*) deceit, covzenage, counterfeiting any kind of Merchandize.

Stem, (*Greek*) that part of any Flower, Herb, or Tree, that divideth it self into Boughs or Branches; also a Sock, Linage, or Pedigree; also in Navigation, the Stem is a great piece of Timber wrought, compassing, and scarfed into the Socks at one end, and all the But-ends forward of the Planks are fixed to the Stem.

Stenography, (*Greek*) the Art of Short-writing.

Stentorian voice, a roaring loud Voice, from *stentor*, a *Greek*, whose Voice is said to have been as loud as Fifty Mens Voices together.

Stephanopolis, (*Cronstadt*) one of the most eminent Cities of *Transylvania*; it is also called *Corona*.

Stephen, the proper name of a Man, signifying in *Greek* a Crown.

Stercoratus, (*Lat.*) a dunging, or covering with Dung.

Stereometry, (*Greek*) the measure, or dimension of solid Bodies.

sterility, (*Lat.*) barrenness.

sterling, See *Eastling*.

Stern, the aftmost part of a Ship; also among Hunters, the Tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the Tail of a Wolf.

Sternfast, is a Rope made fast to the Stern of the Ship, to hold her Stern firm.

Stern, (*Greek*) the great Bone of the Breast.

Sternutation, (*Lat.*) a sneezing.

Stettin, a Province, apt to provoke sneezing.

Stettin, the chief City of *Pomerania*, a Province in *Germany*, in the Circle of the Empire. This Town, after a long Siege, by reason of the valiant defence of the Burghers, hath been at last lately surrendered by the *Suedes*, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Steward, a Man appointed in the room and place of another; But always signifies an Officer of chief Account within his Jurisdiction. The chief of these, is the Lord High Steward of *England*, who is only appointed for a time, upon the Arraignment of some Nobleman for Treason. Their Steward of the King's Household, then Stewards of Corporations, Mannors and Parishes.

Stews, (from the *French* word *Estover*, a Hot-house; a Brothel-house, or places where Women prostitute their Bodies for gain.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Derbyshire* Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

Stichonori, (*Gramen Leucanthemum*, *Holostemum*), a sort of Hero accustomed effectual against stiches and pains of the side. It is by some called Birds tonique.

Sticker, a Busic Body in Publick Business, a Promoter of Faction and Disturbance.

Stift, a *German* word, which hath been lately used among us for the small division of a Region or Province.

To **Stigmatize**, (*Greek*) to brand or mark with a hot Iron.

Stillon, one of the Names of *Mercury*, because he twinkles more than any of the rest of the Planets.

Stiletto or *Stiletto*, (*Ital.*) a sharp pointed Dagger or Poinard.

Stillatory, (*Lat.*) dropping or distilling; also a place to put a Still or Limbeck in.

Stillivide, (*Lat.*) a dropping from the Eves of a House.

Stilliard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Hanse* and *Almain* used to reside. It is so called, as it were *steel-yard*, because Steel used to be sold there.

stimulation, (*Lat.*) a provoking, moving or stirring up.

Stipendiary, (*Lat.*) serving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compounded Drink, used in hot weather.

Stipital, (*Greek*) slipping or binding, a word used in Phytick.

To **Stipulate**, to agree upon Clauses and Conditions to be inserted in a solemn Contract between Parties.

Stipulation, (*Lat.*) a solemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law. Or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauses, to be put into a solemn Contract.

Stirling, a County in the South part of *Scotland*.

Stirrup, A Term in Navigation, is an Iron that comes round about the piece of a Keel that is patched to a Keel, when a piece of the Keel is lost, strongly nailed with Spikes. Also a round Frame of Iron, like a large Ring, flat at the bottom, and fastened to the Saddle with a thong of Leather, for the Rider to rest his Foot in riding.

Stoked, a term in Navigation, when the Water cannot come to the Well, by reason that Ballast or something else is got into the Limber holes.

Stocado, (*Span.*) a prick, stab, or thrust with a Weapon; also certain sharp pieces of Wood, wherewith Trenches of Fortifications are impaled.

Stock, that part of a Tree which is close to the Roots whereon the Cions are ingrafted.

Stockfish, a sort of Salt-fish dried, wherein they drive a great trade to *Holland*, and with which they victual their Ships.

Stock Gilliflower, a Woody Plant, of which there are several Varieties, both single and double.

Stockholmia, *Stockholm*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Sweden*.

Stocks, in Navigation are certain Posts much of the same nature, as the Cradle framed on the shore to build a Pinnace, Catch, Frigate, or Boat upon.

Stoical, (*Greek*) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, i. e. a certain Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, that made a particular Condemnation of Vexure and Austerity; they were

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to called from *Stas*, i. e. a Porch, because *Zeno*, their first Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*, where *Sir John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitched Battle, and slain.

Stole, (*Greek*) a long Robe or Garment of Honour amongst the *Romans*; it is now more especially taken for a Priestly Ornament.

Stolidity, extremely stupid, incapable of apprehending any thing.

Stomach, the Ventricle appointed for the reception and digestion of the Meat; but properly the left Orifice of that Ventricle.

Stolidity, (*Lat.*) foolishness, fondness, dulness, blockishness.

Stomachful, (*Lat.*) wrathful, disdainful, loath to submit.

Stons of Wool. See *Sarplar*.

Stoncrop, (*Lat. Vermicularis Illecebra, Minor Acriis*), an Herb of a very hot temperatur, sharp and biting.

Stons-faulcon, a kind of Hawk that builds her Nest in Rocks.

Stone-flie, a certain kind of Insect. See *May-flie*.

Stonehinge, a wonderful Pile of Stones, upon *Salisbury-Plain*, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in Three Ranks, one within another; whereof some are Twenty Eight Foot high, and Seven Foot broad: Upon the Heads of which, others lie overthwart with Mortises; so as the whole frame seemeth to Mortise; so as the old Historians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. The Giants Dance. Supposed to be a Temple dedicated to *Calum*, and therefore open at the top, built by the *Romans* when Masters of this Island.

Stooming of Wine, a putting Bags of Herbs, or other infusions into it.

Storax, the Gum of a certain *Syrian* Tree, very fragrant, and of great use in Medicine.

Stopping, in Faulconry, is, when a Hawk being upon her Wings, at the height of her pitch, bendeth down violently to strike the Fowl.

Stork, a kind of Bird so called, from the *Greek* word *Stork*, i. e. Natural Affection, because of the care which is observed in these kind of Birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

Stork-Bill, a Chirurgurgs Instrument, the same as *Crows-Bill*, which see.

Stormatia, and *Dinbarmaria*, Two Provinces adjoining to *Hollatia* or *Hollstein*, and under the Dominion of the Duke of *Hollstein*.

To Stow, a Term in Navigation, to pile any Victuals or Goods in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stounds, (*old word*) sorrows, dumps.

Stowr, (*old word*) flocks or Bruns.

Strabism, (*Greek*) a looking a quint.

The Strake of a Wheel, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straitness, a term in Faulconry, they lay the Hawk straight, and not inacheth.

Stralsund, the chief Town of *Pomerania*, next to *Stettin*.

Stranger, a Man born out of the Realm, a Person with whom we have no Acquaintance. In Law, one that is not privy, or Party to an Act.

Strangury, (*Greek*) a certain Disease, where-in the Urine is voided Drop by Drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a certain kind of Punishment inflicting on Soldiers for some heinous Offence, by drawing them up on high, with their Arms tied backward.

Strasbourg. See *Argentina*.

Stratagem, (*Greek*) a policy, or subtle invention in War.

Strath, an old *British* word, signifying a Vale or Dale; whence are derived the Names of several places, as *Strathdee*, i. e. The Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratification, a term in Chymistry, a strewing of Corroding Powder on Plates of Metal by Lays of Beds.

Strawberry, (*Lat. Fragaria*) a Ground creeping Plant, bearing a sweet Berry very pleasing and wholesome, and eaten in the season with Cream, or Clarret Wine and Sugar, as a great Dainty.

A Stright (*Lat. Fretum*) a narrow passage at Sea, between two Lands, as the *Stright of Magellan*, the *Strights of Gibraltar*.

Sirene works. See *Lode works*.

Sirensous, (*Lat.*) stout, valiant, hardy.

Striperous, (*Lat.*) jarring, making a noise.

Stridulus, (*Lat.*) making a creaking noise.

Strigonium, (*vulg. Graas*) one of the principal Cities of *Lower Hungaria*.

To strike sail, a term in Navigation, to pull down the Sails, in token of respect to another Ship.

String that Lamprey, cut up that Lamprey.

Strond or *Strand*, a Shore, or Street lying upon the Sea, or River side.

Stroph, (*Greek*) the first of the three Members of a *Greek Lyrick Ode*, and oft-times the *Antistroph*, which answers to the *stroph*; and the third is *E-pode*, which answers to neither, but is answered in the next return.

Structure, (*Lat.*) a Building, Frame, or Fabrick of any thing. Properly the nature or Species of the Building, whether in respect of its Solidity, or the disposal of its Parts, and then it has its proper Adjective, as *Doric*, *Corinthian*, &c.

Strumatick, (*Lat.*) troubled with an Impostume, or swelling in the Neck, called *Struma*, or the King's Evil.

Strumpet, a Lascivious Woman, a Common Harlot.

Studious, (*Lat.*) seriously bent upon a thing, musing or meditating, intent upon Books or Study; whence formerly Academies were called

Studia, i. e. Studies, as the Study of *Oxford*, &c.

Studgard,

Studgard, the Ducal Seat of the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, in the Circle of *Swabia*.

Stultiloquy, (*Lat.*) a talking or speaking foolishly.

Stul-Weissenberg. See *Alba Regalis*.

Stupéfaction, (*Lat.*) an extraordinary Astonishment, which causes a kind of Extasie that renders the Body immovable.

Stupendous, wonderful, admirable, to amazement, wonder, and astonishment.

Swipes, Pledges of Lint, Tow, or Cotton.

Stupration, (*Lat.*) a committing a Rape, a deflowering a Virgin.

Styxian, (*Lat.*) belonging to the River *Styx*, i. e. A Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whole Waters are of a nature so vehemently cold, that nothing but the Hoof of a Mule is able to contain them. The Poets feigned it to be a River of Hell, and that the most solemn Oath which the Gods swore by, was by the Waters of *Styx*.

Styloglossum, the pair of Muscles that lift up the Tongue.

Styla Nova, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* Account, as *Styla Veteri* is the computation, according to the *Julian* account.

Styptic, that has a faculty to stop Blood, or otherwise to draw and contract together.

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Suada, certain goddesses among the *Romans*, called the goddesses of Eloquence.

Suajory, (*Lat.*) apt to persuade, or exhort.

Suaviloquy, (*Lat.*) a sweet or pleasant manner of speaking.

Suavity, (*Lat.*) sweetness.

Subaltion, (*Lat.*) a bringing under, or subduing, also a kneading.

Subagitation, (*Lat.*) a driving to and fro; also a soliciting; also a knowing a Woman carnally.

Subalbid, (*Lat.*) whitish, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (*Lat.*) a taking turns under another.

Subaltern Officer, an Inferior Officer.

Subchanter, An Officer in the Quire, that begins the Anthem in the absence of the Chanter.

Subclavicular Vein. See *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (*Lat.*) being under the skin.

Subdean, A Dignity in some Chapters next to that of the Dean.

Subditiions, (*Lat.*) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdivide, to divide the part of a whole already divided.

Subdulous, (*Lat.*) somewhat crafty or deceitful.

Subduction, (*Lat.*) a bringing or leading under; also a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subdulation, (*Lat.*) an ancient manner of selling things among the *Romans*, which were con-

firmate to the publick use, namely under a Spear or Javelin.

Subdit, (*Lat.*) cast or brought under; also in Logic, it is taken substantively, for that substantial body, to which any quality adheres; also the matter which any Art or Science treats of.

Subitaneous, (*Lat.*) done suddenly or hastily.

To subjugate, to subditie, to bring under the Yoke of Bondage.

Subjugation, (*Lat.*) a bringing under the Yoke, a subduing.

Subjunction, (*Lat.*) a joining under, a certain Rhetorical Figure of Speech, of which see more in *Julius Rufinianus de Schematis Lexicis*; it is otherwise called *Subnexio*, and *subinjertio*, in *Greek*, *Ely-pozewcia*.

Subjunctive, (*Lat.*) under-joining. *Subjunctive Mood*, in Grammar, is that which is commonly distinguished by some Adverb or Conjunction; which serves to that Mood, though to say truth, the *Optative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the same Mood, under different Names.

Sublevation, (*Lat.*) a lifting up; also a helping or easing.

Subligation, (*Lat.*) a binding or tying underneath.

Sublimate, a violent Poyson, made by subliming *Mercury* with violent Salts in an Alembick.

Sublimation, (*Lat.*) a raising or carrying up on high; also a Chymical Operation, wherein dry Exhalations ascending upward, stick to the sides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (*Lat.*) height.

Sublition, (*Lat.*) a plastering, or daubing underneath. In Painting, it is the gilding, or laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

Sublunary, (*Lat.*) all things below the Moon, as the Elements, and all things mix'd or compos'd of 'em, whether perfect or imperfect, animated or inanimated.

Submersifion, (*Lat.*) a plunging under Water.

To Submit, to yield obedience, to humble a Man's self before another, to confess himself vanquish'd.

Submission, (*Lat.*) a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (*Lat.*) placed, or appointed under another.

Subordination, a Relative Term, denoting the superiority and inferiority of things, in respect of one another.

Subornation, the corrupting, bribing or persuading another to be an Accomplice in a bad design.

To Suborn, (*Lat.*) to prepare, instruct, or set any one upon the bearing false witness, or any other malicious Design.

Subpena, a Writ to call a Man into the *Chancery*, upon such case only, as the Common Law faileth in; also a Writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testify.

Subscription, (*Lat.*) a writing underneath, a setting ones Name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsequent, that follows after, as the Subsequent Days, the Subsequent Chapter.

Subsistence, (*Lat.*) a feeding to the bottom.

Subsistary, (*Lat.*) sent to the aid, succor, or assistance of any one.

Subsidy, a Tax or Tribute assessed by Parliament, and imposed upon every Man according to the valuation of his Lands or Goods.

To **Subsist**, to have a Being, to be in Nature.

Substance, That which serves to preserve the Life of every living Creature by way of Nourishment. The Trade or Calling by which People get their Livelihood.

Substantive, in Grammar, is that sort of Noun which for the rendering of any sentence the more intelligible, requires not of necessity any other Word to be joined with it, to shew its signification.

To **Substitute**, to put in the place of another; whether Person or Thing.

Substitution, (*Lat.*) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subtraction, (*Lat.*) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Subtraction, (*Lat.*) a term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the Foundation of an Edifice.

Subtense, a Line drawn under an Arch of a Circle, or a Right Line drawn without a Circle at each end terminated in a Circumference cutting the Circle besides the Diameter into two unequal parts, to both of which it is subtended, or drawn underneath.

Subterfuge, (*Lat.*) an evasion, or cunning shift, to make a bad cause good; also a safe retreat or refuge.

Subteraneous, (*Lat.*) that is enclosed within or under the Earth.

Subtiliation, a Term in Chymistry, the turning of a Body into a Liquor, or into a fine powder.

Subtil, cunning, crafty; also thin, light, pure, separated from its grosser parts.

Subtily, (*Lat.*) craft, cunning; whence subtilties, quibks, or witty sayings.

Subversion, (*Lat.*) an overturning, or overthrowing the ruin, destruction of States, Families and Kingdoms.

Suburban, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town or City.

Succeedaneous, (*Lat.*) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succeeder *Houfis*, Second, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh.

Succenturiation, (*Lat.*) a term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Soldiers wanting in any Company or Troop.

Succeed, a prosperous issue or conclusion of any Affair or Undertaking, sometimes barely the issue of Business, successful, or attended with success.

Succession of the Signs, is that order in which they are usually reckon'd.

Successor, one that has a Right to possess the Place which another enj'y'd, whether by Election or Inheritance.

Successive, one after another.

Successive, (*Lat.*) brief or short, comprehended in few Words.

Succession, (*Lat.*) a bearing on the Shoulders.

Succory, (*Cicorium*) an Herb which cooleth and openeth the obstructions of the Liver.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) See *Incubus*.

Succulent, (*Lat.*) Juicy, full of Juice.

To **Succumb**, to faint under any Burthen or Labour. To yield himself vanquish'd in Fight or Dispute.

Succussion, (*Lat.*) a violent jolting or shaking.

Sudation, (*Lat.*) a sweating; whence Sudatory, a Scw, or Hot-house.

Sudorific, (*Lat.*) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suetia, a Kingdom of Europe, lying on the North of Germany, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*. The chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

To **Suffer**, to feel, endure, or lye under any pain, grievance or inconvenience. To consent to, to give leave.

To **Suffer**, to be of requir'd ability, as well in Purse as Body, for the performance of any thing.

Sufficiency, ability of Body and Purse, enough to satisfy Necessity.

Suffimation, (*Lat.*) a stopping the Wheels of a Coach or Cart, with an instrument called a Suffamen or Trigger.

Sufflation, (*Lat.*) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (*Lat.*) a choaking, stifling or stopping up of the breath.

Suffocation of the Matrix, a Distemper incident to Women, caus'd by a swelling of the Womb, occasion'd by Putrid Matter sending a Malignant Vapour that presses so hard upon the Stomach and Diaphragma, that they cannot dilate themselves to take breath.

Suffolion, (*Lat.*) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffrage, (*Lat.*) a Vote or Voice, in favour of any Person or Design. Also Approbation in general.

A **Suffragan**, is one that hath a Voice in Ecclesiastical Causes, and executes the Office of a Bishop, but hath not the Title.

Suffrance, the lyeing under, or enduring of Torment, Misery, or any Inconvenience. Also leave given, forbearance of Opposition.

Suffumigation, (*Lat.*) a fuming or smoaking underneath; in Phytick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the Body, from under a Clove-stool.

Suffusion, (*Lat.*) a pouring, or spreading abroad; also a Discale in the Eye, called a Pin and Web.

Sugar, a very sweet and pleasant Juice or Li- quor, extract'd out of certain Canes which grow in the East and West-Indies. The Canes are bruis'd and squeez'd with Mills and Presses, and falling into Receacles, where it is boy'd and reboy'd, till it acquires a Consistence, by the help of Juice of Lemous.

Suggestion, (*Lat.*) a prompting, or putting into ones Mind, insinuation.

To **Suggest**, to furnish one with Thoughts, Words or Designs, and insinuate 'em cunningly into his Mind.

Sigilation, (*Lat.*) a Reproaching or Slander- ing.

Sait, a following another in Law.

Sulphur, a Fossile Mineral, engender'd in the Earth, out of the Fat of it, and the frothy scum of subterranean Fires. Among the Chymists, is their Third Active Principle, and a Homogeneous, Liquid, Oyliv, Viscous and Inflammable substance, which usually ascends like Oyl, after the Spirit in Distillation, which is drawn from all Bodies, which they call the *Philosophers Sulphur*, the Father of Metals, and *Mercury the Mother*.

Flower of Sulphur, the purest of the Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembic, in sublimation by Fire.

Sulphureous, (*Lat.*) full of Sulphur or Brimstone.

Sultan, or **Soldan**, among the *Turks* is taken for a King or Prince.

Sultan, or **sultanim**, a kind of *Turkish* Coin of Gold, valuing about seven shillings six pence, so called, becaus' coined at *Constantinople* where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach or **sumack**, a kind of Rank smelling Plant, with a black berry wherewith Cartiers use to dress their Leather.

Sumage, a Toll for Carriage on Horse- back.

Sumbrella, a certain Canopy of State held over Princes, and great Persons in *Spain*, or other hot Countreys, when they walk forth to keep them from the Sun.

Summary, (*Lat.*) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

summed, in Falconry, is when a Hawk hath her Feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the cry or mew.

sum, in Arithmetick, is the Number which ariseth from Two or more Numbers added together; as of Four added to Three, the Sum is Seven.

A **Summer**, in Architecture, is a great piece of Timber, or Beam which supporteth the Building.

Summit, (*Lat.*) the highest part or top of any thing.

Summer, an Officer that cites Men into a Ecclesiastical Court.

Summer Horse, a Horse that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a Journey.

Sunder, a Salt Herb, otherwise called *Lustwort*, *Morggraß*, and *Reetroi*, and in *Latin* *Ros Solis*.

Sunflower, another Solar Herb bearing a large yellow Flower; it is called by the Learned *Chamaecistus Angli*.

Superable, (*Lat.*) to be overcome or vanquish'd.

Superabundant, overflowing in Plenty, enough and too much.

Superaffusion, (*Lat.*) a flooding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuated, (*Ital.*) one that has out-liv'd his strength of Body and Mind. Also grown out of Date.

Superb, Proud, Haughty; also Magnificent, Pompous.

Superbness, Pride, Haughty, Disdain.

Superpartient Number in Arithmetick, that Number which divides another Number not exactly into Two parts, but leaves something over and above.

Superchery, (*old word*) wrong, injury, treachery, fraud, deceit.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) of a four countenance, severe in carriage, but affected, and more than needs.

Supereminence, (*Lat.*) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (*Lat.*) a performing more good Works than a Man is bound to do, a Term in Theology.

Superfotation, (*Lat.*) a second conceiving, being the first Young is brought forth; a breeding of Young upon Young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficial, said of a thing slightly and carelessly done.

Superficiary, (*Lat.*) he that builds a House upon another Man's Ground, and pays Quit- Rent.

Superficies, (*Lat.*) the surface or uttermost part of any thing. In Geometry it is defined to be a Magnitude consisting of Lines, having only length and breadth, without profundity.

Superfluity, (*Lat.*) excess, an overabounding, more than enough.

Superfluous, excessive, unprofitable, that of which we have no need.

To **Superinduce**, (*Lat.*) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (*Lat.*) an Overseer.

Superiority, (*Lat.*) a being superior, i. e. higher, set above, or over others, Place or Authority.

Superior Planets, those that are above the Sun, *v. z.*

Superlative, (*Lat.*) highest, advanced, elevated in quality or degree. In Grammar, *Superlative* degree, is the highest degree of comparison, as *Dulcissimus*, sweetest.

Supernal, (*Lat.*) coming from above.

Supernatation, (*Lat.*) a swimming over or upon.

Supernatural, (*Lat.*) being above nature, or natural cause.

Superscription, (*Lat.*) a writing over, or on the outside of any thing.

To *Supersede*, (Lat.) to omit, to leave off, to let pass.

Supersedes, a *Writ*, signifying a command to stay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superstition, (Lat.) overcredulity in Religion, overmuch Ceremony in Divine Worship. Mistaken Devotion, or fear of the Devil.

Supertriplicate Number in *Arithmetick*, that Number which divides another not into Three equal parts, but leaves some remainder.

Superstitious, (Lat.) more than just, or servile for common use, needless, vain, unnecessary.

To *Supervene*, (Lat.) to come upon a sudden, or unexpected.

Supervisor, a Surveyor or Overseer.

To *Supervise*. See *Survive*.

Supine, (Lat.) lying with the Face upward; also negligent, or careless.

Supines, (Lat.) certain Words, which by common Grammatians are reckoned as parts of a Verb Active, and usually placed within the limits of the Formation thereof; the first *Supine* is called, ending in *um*, and hath an Active signification, and is commonly set after Verbs of Motion, as *eo cubitum*, I go to lie down; the second endeth in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, hath the signification of an Infinitive Mood, Passive generally attributed to it, as *agnus lectu*, worthy to be read.

To *Supplant*, (Lat.) to plant, or set under; also to deceive or beguile. To act against another, to seek his Ruin or Mischief, at least to put him by what he had, or was likely to have by clandestine means.

Suppleness, (Lat.) a suppling that which is defective, a supling up a place that is vacant, or empty. An addition to a Treatise.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a Petitioner, or humble Suitor.

Supplication, (Lat.) urgent or submissive Prayer.

To *Supply*, to make an Addition to that which is wanting. To furnish with Necessaries, or what a Man wants.

To *Support*, is to uphold, maintain, succour and protect.

Support, that which upholds or bears up a weight or burden. That which a Man leans or relies upon.

Supporters in *Horology*, the Figures of Lions, Tigers, Eagles, Griffins, &c. placed on each side of an Echoicon that seem to uphold it.

To *Suppose*, to hold a thing for truth, or else to gain a thing for true, and take it for granted, in order to draw consequences from it.

Suppositum, a thing taken for granted, but not really true. A false Allegation.

Suppositivus, (Lat.) laid in the place or room of another.

Suppository, (Lat.) in Physick it is used for any solid Composition put up into the Body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppress*, (Lat.) to press under, to stifle or keep down, to extinguish, abolish, annihilate.

Suppuration, (Lat.) a ripening of a Bile, or Impetuous, gathering or resolving into Matter.

Suppuration, in Medicine, is too often using of Purgative Medicaments; which by too much opening the Veins, excites the Dysentery, evacuates the Blood, and prostrates the Integrity of Nature's strength to danger.

Supputation, (Lat.) a counting, or casting up, or examination of a Number.

Supremum, Sovereign, advanced to the highest degree of Authority.

Supremacy, (Lat.) Sovereignty, the most exalted height in power and authority. Particularly the highest or highest power of the Kings of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A *Supracting*, (French) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forest*, he that Commons with more Beasts than a Man hath right to Common withal.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper Girth, or Girdle; but most particularly taken for the Girdle, wherewith Ministers usually tie their Cuffs.

Surcoat, (French) a Coat of Arms to wear over Armour; also an upper Garment.

Surcrew, (French) an over growing; also advantage, amends, over-measure.

Surv Numbers, in *Algebraick Arithmetick*, otherwise called Iterational Numbers, are such, as no Numbers can be found, which being cubically multiplied into themselves, will produce exactly.

Surv Solid, in *Arithmetick*, the Product of the Square of any Number multiplied upon the Cube of the same Number; as Sixteen the Square of Four, multiplied upon Sixty Four, the Cube of the same is One Hundred Twenty Four.

Surge, a Wave; from the Latin, *urgere*, i. e. to stir.

Surwey, a Port Town in *Yorkshire*, which some think to be the fame with that ancient Town called by *Astomine*, *Eulacior Galantoveriorum*, and by the *Latins Sinus portuarius et Jularius*, each of these Names implying as much, as, lure, or safe Haven.

Surety of Peace, the acknowledging a Bond to the King, taken by a Competent Judge of Record for the keeping of the Peace.

Surfaces, (French) the same as *Superficies*.

Surkney, a kind of white Garment like a Rotten.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excel, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

Surplice, A Linnen Ecclesiastical Ornament worn by Divines in the Church, while they read the Service of Prayer.

Surplage,

Surplage, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is the cause sometimes, that the *Writ* abateth.

Surprizal, (French) a sudden assailing, or setting upon, a coming upon a Man unawares.

To *Surprise*, to do a thing, or come upon a Man, when least expected. To lead a Man into an Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily.

Surquedry, (old Word,) pride, presumption.

Survoyner, (French) a second Defence of the Plaintiffs Action, opposite to the Defendants Replyer. The Civilians call it *Triplacation*.

A *Survender*, in Common Law is an Instrument or Writing, signifying a Tenants Consent or Agreement, to yield and give up his Lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate Remainder or Reversion.

Surventum, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, built by the *Greeks*, a civily called *Petra Surventum*.

Survettitious, (Lat.) taken deceitfully or by stealth.

Survogation, (Lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

Survold, the fifth Power from the Root or Side in Number, as 32 is to the Fifth power of 2, the Root or Side, 2. 4. 8. 16. 32.

Survoyor, one that has the overseeing and care of some Lords Lands or Works. Also a Measure of Land.

To *Survive*, (French) to outlive; whence a *Survivor* in Common Law, is taken for the longer liver of two Joynt tenants.

Suzanna (Hebr. Lilly) the Daughter of *Helcia*, and Wife of *Joachim*, she being condemned to death through the false witness of the Elders, was freed by the just judgment of *Daniel*. It is now among us, the Christian Name of many Women.

Susceptible, (Lat.) capable to receive any Impression or Form.

Suscitation, (Lat.) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

To *Suspend*, to stop for a time, to suspend a Man's Judgment, to forbear judging rashly, not to suffer a Man's self, to be prepossessed.

Suspense, To be in suspense, to hold a Man in suspense; to be undetermined, unresolved what to do, not to let another know what he intends.

Sustentation, Aliment. Nourishment sufficient to support the Life of a Man.

Suspension, (Lat.) a hanging up; also a being in doubt, or uncertainty; in Common Law it is taken for a temporal stop of a Man's right.

Suspiration, (Lat.) a whispering, or muttering.

Sutherland, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Suture, (Lat.) a seam, or sewing together. A cluing together of the indented Sutures of the

Head let into one another, like the Teeth of Two Saws. There are Three remarkable Sutures in the Head, the *Coronal*, *Lambdoideal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W.

Swabber, one that is to keep the Ship and Maps clean.

Swaimor, (Sax.) a Court of Free-holders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest three a Year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architects, and Carpenters, a strengthening together of two pieces of Timber so closely, that they cannot fall asunder.

Swallow-wort, (*Asclepias, Hirundinaria*) an Herb eminent for the Vertue it hath to resist Poison.

Swamp, among those of *Virginia* and *New-England*, a Bog or Marish place.

The *Swan*, *Cygnus* or *Olor*, one of the Celestial Constellations, consisting of Twelve Stars.

Swart-miter. See *Kuter*.

Sweep, a Hawk after she hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beak.

Sweep, a certain Instrument with cross Beams, to draw Water with.

Swift in Motion, a Planet is said to be swift in Motion, when by its own proper Diurnal Motion, he moves farther than his mean Diurnal Motion.

Swiftling, in Navigation, is the encompassing the Gunwale with a strong Rope, and fastning the Chestrope thereunto.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

The *Swinn*, a Channel that leads from the Buoy of the middle Ground, up to the Buoy of the *Nower*, and hath for the most part Nine or Ten Fathom Water in the midst of the Channel.

Swinish, a proper Name, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, very high. There was a Bishop of *Winchester* famous for Holiness, called *St. Swinith*.

Switzerland. See *Helvetia*.

S Y.

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybaris*, the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People advanced to that height of Luxury, and Voluptuousness, that they had their Horles taught to Dance to the sound of the Flute; by which means the *Crotomata*, who waged War with them, bringing Pipes along with them into the Field, made their Horles to fall a Dancing, whereupon they rushed in among them, broke their Ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and destroyed their City.

Sybil, (Hebr.) Divine Doctrine, a Christian Name of divers Women.

Sylliline, (*Lat.*) belonging to the *Syllils*, who were certain Women that Prophesied concerning the Birth of our Saviour Christ; they were thought to be Ten in number, the *Perfsan*, *Cumean*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythraean*, *Samian*, *Eclisponian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycamore, (*Greek*) a kind of fair Tree, abounding in many parts of *Egypt* and *Juda*, having Fruit like Figs (very wholesome to eat, and pleasant to the Palate) and Leaves like those of the *Mulberry Tree*; so that those Trees which go by the Name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly so called; being rather a sort of *Maple*.

To *Sycophantize*, (*Greek*) to play the *Sycophant*, i. e. A Parasite, Flatterer, or Tale bearer. The Word is compounded of *sycos*, a Fig, and *phaino*, to discover, and signifies Originally one that to get a Reward of the Magistrate, used to betray those Fig Merchants who made any Exports, without paying the Customs enjoined by Law among the ancient *Greeks*: Whence it came to signify Metaphorically any one that carries favour of another for gain.

Syderation, (*Lat.*) a blasting, *Sideration*, in Physick, is, when not only the solid parts, but the Bones also are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous *Roman* Captain, who brought *Fugurth* in Chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the Tyranny of *Cinna*, and banished *Marius*: Afterwards being made Dictator, he became Tyrannical himself, till at last the Commonwealth being restless, he retired to *Putoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabical, (*Greek*) consisting of, or pertaining to *Syllables*, or a *Syllable*, i. e. a Word, or part of a word which is expressed by one tone of the Voice, and no more.

Syllabical Augment, is an augmentation which is made in *Greek* Verbs, by prefixing (and thereby adding one *Syllable*) at the beginning of some Tenses, as from *noo* comes the Preterperfect Tense *noono*, the future *secundum noono*, the Aorist *primum noono*.

Syllepsis, (*Greek*) a figure of construction, in which Two Nominative Cases singular of divers Persons come before a Verb plural, which agrees with the more worthy Case, as *Ego & Tu sumus into*, and in the same manner two Substantives agree with one Adjective; it is called in *Latin* *Comprehensio*.

Syllogistical, (*Greek*) belonging to a *Syllogism*, i. e. a kind of Argument, consisting of Three Propositions, wherein some things being granted, there follows necessarily a conclusion different from those things which were granted: A *Syllogism* is of two sorts, *Categorical* and *Hypothetical*: A *Categorical Syllogism* is that wherein both Propositions are *Categorical*, or *Positive*; as *omnis Homo est Animal Sec.* An *Hypothetical Syllogism*, is that wherein one or both Propositions are *Hypothetical*, or upon Supposition, as *si Homo est Animal*.

Sylvaestrum, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Sentis*.

Sylvans, certain fabulous Deities said to preside over the Forests.

Sylvanus, a god of the Woods, and by some thought to be the same with *Pan*; and to this day a Name given sometimes to Men.

Sylvatic, (*Lat.*) *Woody*, full of Trees, belonging to Woods or Forests.

Symbolical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symbol, i. e. a sign, or token, a secret note, a short or mysterious sentence.

Symbol, an Emblem or Representation of some Moral thing, by the Images or Proprieties of Natural things. As a Lion is the Emblem of Love; a Ball of Inconspicuity. Among Christians, the Articles of the Christian Faith included in the usual Creeds, are called Symbols. Symbols also are Letters us'd for Numbers in *Algebra*, or *Arithmetic* in Species.

Symmetry, (*Greek*) a due proportion of each part in respect of the whole.

Symmetrical surds, in *Algebraick* Arithmetick, are those *Homogeneous surds*; which being contracted by their greatest Divisor, are rational Roots of the same kind.

Sympathy, a conformity of Natural Qualities, Humours or Temperaments that cause two things to love each other, to seek each other, and remain quiet together. In Physick, Sympathy is the indispotion of one part of the Body, thro' the defect of the other. A Kind of fellow feeling.

Sympathetic, (*Greek*) having a Sympathy. *Synploc*, (*Greek*, a folding together,) a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein several Sentences or Clauses of Sentences have the same beginning, and the same ending, as

Quam bene, Causae, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti.

Quam bene, Causae, tuo poteram gener esse parenti.

This Figure is called in *Latin*, *Complicatio*, or *Complexio*.

Symphoniacal, (*Greek*) belonging to *Symphony*.

Symphony, Music, Sounds and Concords pleasing to the Ear, whether Vocal or Instrumental. Sometimes a Consort of Instrumental Music, is called a *Symphony*.

Symposiacks, (*Greek*) the Discourses of Philosophers at a Banquet, whence *Plutarch's* *Symposiacks*.

Symptomatical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Symptom, i. e. an accident, or effect accompanying any Disease, as the Head-ach, want of Sleep, Sickness at the Stomach, fainting, swooning, &c.

Synaresis, (*Greek*) a contracting together, a Figure of Prosodic, wherein two Vowels are clapt together into one *Syllable* in the same Word, as *Alvaria*, for *Alvaria*.

Synagogical, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synagogue, i. e. a Congregation, or Assembly. Properly an Assembly of *Jews*, in order to their Divine Worship.

Synalepha, (*Greek*) a Contraction, a taking away the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as *vii est*, for *vita est*.

Synatrofus, a joining of Bones by a Grille.

Synategoromatical, (*Greek*) a term in Logic, having no predicamental, or self signification.

Synchonrosis, (*Greek*) a joining together by a Catilago, or Grille.

Synchromical, (*Greek*) being, or done together at the same time.

Synchronism, a hapning of several remarkable Accidents, Passages, or Persons at one and the same time.

Synchresis, (*Greek*, a granting) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Argument is mockingly yielded unto, and then marred with a retort upon the Object. As

I grant indeed he is poor, he is forsaken, he is destitute of Friends. Yet he is virtuous. This Figure is called in Latin, Concessio.

Synchrism, (*Greek*) a kind of liquid or spreading Ozymurt.

Syncope, (*Greek*, a cutting away) in Medicine it is an unexpected swooning, caused by a sudden or hasty decay of the strength, through a dissolution of the natural heat: It is also a Figure of Prosodia, in which a Letter or Syllable is taken away from the midst of a Word; as *Amarunt*, for *Amaruntur*.

Synchrisis, (*Greek*, a comparing) a Rhetorical Figure, in which contrary things and divers Persons are compared in one Sentence: As, *The subtle commit the fault, and the simple bear the blame.*

Syndick, (*Greek*) A Magistrate of a City, being in *Germany*, *Suisse*, and other parts, equivalent to that of Alderman among us.

Syndrome, (*Greek*) a concourse, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical, (*Greek*) belonging to the Figure *Synecdoche*, i. e. A taking part for the whole, as the *Genus* for the *Species*, and contrarily.

Syneresis. See *Syneresis*.

Syngraph, (*Greek*) a Deed or Writing signed with ones own Hand.

Synodole, (*Greek*) a Cense or Tribute in Money paid to the Bishop, or some other Person for his use by the inferior Clergy.

Synodal, (*Greek*) belonging to a Synod, i. e. an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical Persons to consult about the Affairs of the Church.

Synodes, used commonly by Astrologers for a Conjunction of two or more Planets, and sometimes for their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

Synocicists, (*Greek*, a reconciling or joining together of things that differ) a Rhetorical figure of sentence, in which contraries are attributed to

the same thing, as the *Covetous Man wants as well what he hath, as what he hath not*: This Figure is called in *Latin* *Conciliatio*.

Synonymus, or *Synonymal* words, (*Greek*) several words, having all the same signification; as *Abbit*, *Excessit*, *Excessit*, *Eruptit*.

Synople, (*French*) A Term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

Synopsis, (*Greek*) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Synagme, (*Greek*) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (*Greek*) the same: Also in Grammar it is taken for a joining together of the several parts of Speech in an orderly construction.

Synthesis, (*Greek*, a compounding) a Figure of construction, wherein a Noun Collective singular is joined to a Verb plural, or to a participle plural, and of a different gender, as *Parus meris tenere ratem*: This Figure is called in *Latin* *Compositio*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Asia*, by some divided into *Syria*, *Assyria*, *Calasyria*, and *Leucosyria*.

Syrup, A pleasant Composition or Liquor, of a Consistence somewhat thick, made of the Juices or Tinctures of Herbs or Fruits sweetened with Sugar.

Syrtis, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*. Also taken for any Quick-sands or Shelves in the Water, caused by that drift of Sand or Gravel.

Syllatigue, (*Greek*) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

System, (*Greek*) a composing, or putting together: Also a Treatise, or body of any Art or Science: Among Astronomers it is taken for the general Constitution, Fabrick and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation thereof, according to some noted Hypothesis, wherein the Celestial Bodies are so dispos'd among themselves, and in respect of the Earth, as their Situations, Order, Motions and Passions may in such an Author's Opinion best answer Appearances, and Philosophical Demonstrations.

Systole, (*Greek*) a contraction, or drawing together: Also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the Pulse, which compresses the Heart and Arteries, as *Dialole*, dilates them: Also a Figure in Prosodia, being a contracting, or making short a Vowel, which is long by nature, as *steterant*, for *stetererant*. In Architecture, it is a building where the Pillars seem to be join'd together, for that the intercolumniation is but of two Diameters of the Pillars.

Syzygier, signifying in the Original, Marriage, or Society, is us'd for the intercourses of the Planets one with another; or the Commixtures of their Beams, either by Corporal Conjunction, or other Aspects.

T *Abs*, or *St. Ebbes*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbecheller*, from *Ebba*, a Victim of the blood Royal of the *Northumbers*, who for the great Opinion that was conceived of her Sacramony, was Canonized. Also the Name of a Parish in *Cornwall*.

Tabacco, a Plant first known to the *Spaniards* in *Tabago*, a Province of the *West Indies*, the Leaf of which have been brought into *Europe* in the former Age, and now frequently taken in Pipes.

Tabefaction, (*Greek*) a melting, corrupting, or confounding.

Tabard, (*Sax.*) a Jerkin, or Coat without Sleeves: Also a Herald's Coat of Arms in Service.

Tabernacle, (*Lat.*) a Booth, or little Shop: Also a Pavillion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the *Jews* a certain holy Structure, so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place, wherein the Ark of the Covenant rested.

Tabid, (*Lat.*) troubled with a *Tabes*, i. e. a Dilemper wherein the Body wasts and consumes away by degrees.

Tabitha, the proper Name of a Woman, signifying in the *Hebrew* Roe-buck, the principal of the Name is mentioned, *Acts* 9. 36.

Table, a Household Moveable of Wood or Stone, standing upon Legs, and high enough for a Man to lean upon, serving for Ornament; as also to eat, write, play upon, and for many other uses. Table is also of use for the Meat which is every Day serv'd up to the Table. Such a one keeps a good Table, i. e. there is good Eating and Drinking at his Houfe. Also the Index or Heads of the Matters contain'd in, and plac'd Alphabetically at the end of a Book, is call'd the Table.

Tables Astronomical, Tables of Traverses in Navigation.

Tables of Houses, Tables calculated for the Assistance of Young Artifts, in setting a Figure.

Tables, square Frames of Woods, that open and shut like a Book, painted on inlay'd within-side, with fix points of two Colours, wherein People play several Games with Dice.

Tabulation, (*Lat.*) a fastning together of Planks or Boards, a making of a floor.

Tacet, (*French* *Cuiffance*.) Armour for the Thighs.

Tabacabacca, a sweet Gum, whereof usually Plaifters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tachigraphy, (*Greek*) the Art of swift Writing.

Tacit, (*Lat.*) silent, said of a Word implied or meant, though not express'd.

Taciturnity, (*Lat.*) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Publius Cornelius Tacitus, a Noble Roman Historian of the *Equestrian* Order, who began to flourish in the time of *Augustus Cæsar*, from whose Death he began his Annals, which with some other things of his Writings, are yet extant.

Tack about, that is, bring the Ships Head about, to lie the other way.

Tackle, or **Takling**, a term in Navigation, the Furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby she is fitted for Sailing.

Tactics, (*Greek*) Books treating of the Marching of Soldiers in an Army. The art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for the casting of Darts, Stones, &c.

Taffion, (*Lat.*) a touching.

Taddy, a sort of pleasant Juice, issuing out of a Spouty Tree, growing straight and tall, and having all its Branches sprouting out at the very top. This is used among the *Indians* for a delicious sort of Drink; it is preserved in Earthen Pots, which are hung under the top where incisions are made for it to run out; it must be sav'd in the Night, and drunk betimes in the Mornings, since the heat of the Sun spoils it: It is of a pleasant Taste, and good against the Stone.

Tænarum, a Promontory in the Country of *Lacedæmon*, near which, is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the Decp.

Tægas, a River of *Paraguay*, famous among the Ancients, for its Gravel resembling Gold.

Tæle, in Common Law, is a kind of Inheritance in Fee, when a Man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

Tæle, after possibility of Issue extinct, a term in Law, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their own Bodies begotten, and one of them surviveth the other without Issue by them begotten; he shall hold the Land for term of his own Life, as Tenant in Tail, after possibility of Issue extinct.

Tæin, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider, that infesteth Cattel in the Summer time.

Tækel, (*old word*) a Feather, or Arrow.

Tælarics, (*Lat.*) the winged Shoes, which the Poets said that *Mercury* wore.

Tæle, a squamous, white, and lucid Stone, of which is made an Oil, with which Women that are curious to preserve their Beauty, use to wash their Faces.

Tælent, (*Lat.*) a certain weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* valued 4500 *l. sterling* if Gold, 357 *l.* if Silver. The *Greek* Talent was either *Atticum Majus*, which valued 233 *l. sterling*, or *Atticum Minus*, which valued 175 *l. sterling*. Talent, is also Metaphorically taken for that Portion or measure which any one hath of Power, Capacity, Knowledge, Ability, Learning, or the like.

Takt,

Tales, (*Lat. i. e.* such like.) it is used in Common Law for a supply of Men impannell'd upon Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismatical, belonging to **Talismans**, (*Arab.*) i. e. Images, or Figures grav'd or cut with several vain Observations upon the Characters or Dispositions of the Heavens, to which Astrologers and Mountebanks attribute wonderful Vertues.

Tallage, or **Tailage**, (*French*) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Talio. See *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or **Taley**, (*from the French* *Tailleur*, i. e. to cut) a score, or stick of Wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a Reckoning between two Parties: Also, in Navigation, to Tally, is to hale off the Sheets.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, i. e. a certain Book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing their Traditions, their Constitutions, their Doctrins, their Ceremonies, with several of their Superstitions, which they observed more religiously than the Law of God.

Talus, a Sisters Son of *Deдалus*, who found out the use of a Saw, by seeing the Jaw Bone of a Serpent, and invented the Potters Wheel.

Talus, a term in Fortification, the sloping that is allow'd in the raising of Walls, or Fortifications of Earth, for their greater strength and durance.

Tabwood, a term us'd in the Statutes for such Wood as is cut into short Billets, for the sizing whereof those Statutes were made.

Tamarinds, (*Tamarindi*) a kind of Indian Fruit, somewhat like green Damafens, having within it a black substance or pulp, which is very pleasant to the Palate and Stomach, and is of great use in Medicine; especially for the purging of the Spleen and Liver.

Tamarisk, (*Lat.* *Tamariscus*, *Greek* *Μελιτρον*.) a kind of Shrub having a red bark, and a Leaf like Heath; very good against the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambourine, an old Musical Instrument, supposed the *Clavion*.

Tamerlane, a *Seythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of Men, and having overthrowen and taken *Bajazeth* the Emperor of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia*, in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at last a Swineherd, but by a full gale of Fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tanais, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Ips*, two Rivers, that meeting together, join into one Stream, thenceforth assumes a Name compounded on them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant Drink much used in the *Abulucos*.

Tampoon, or **Tampkin**, a small piece of Wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the *Saxon* word *Worub*, which signi-

fies a *Berton*, *Ferm-boise*, or *River-Island*: it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief Residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: This Town after it had suffered much by the *Danish* Wars, was repaired by *Ethelbeld*, Lady of the *Mercians*: Also *Earth King* *Edgar's* Sister, founded here a Religious House for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Instruments of Torment, like Pincers.

Tanet, an Island in *Kent*, here the *Saxons* first leated themselves, but were vanquished with a great Slaughter at *Stover*; nevertheless afterwards at *Whippedale*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there slain, *Hengist* overthrow the *Britains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (*Lat.*) a *Mathematical* term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies a right Line Perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extremum of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and from the Center through the other extreme of the said Arch.

Tangible, (*Lat.*) that may be toucht.

Tangier, a Maritime Town of the Kingdom of *Egypt*, in *Africa*, some time in the hands of the *English*, but demolish'd by *Charles II.*

Tanistry, a certain ancient Custom in *Ireland*, whereby a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child, and the Uncle before the Nephew whose Grandfather surviveth his Father; from whence it came to pass, that he that had most Power, or Policy, inherit in any Principality, or Lordship, it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane*, i. e. Nobleman.

Tank, (*old word*) a little Pool or Pond.

Tantalize, to be in the Condition of *Tantalus*, to be near unto, or in sight of some Happiness, or wish'd for thing, and yet not be permitted to enjoy it.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, who inviting the Gods to a Feast, killed his Sou *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemn'd to stand up to the Chin in Water in Hell, and to have pleasant Apples to hang over his Head, and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink; whence a Man that is brought near to happiness, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be Tantalized.

Tanjie, (*Lat.* *Tanacetum*, *Greek* *Αθανασία*) a Garden Herb attributed to the particular influence of *Venus*, the *Wild-Tanjie*, is called in *Latin* *Argentina*. See *Silverweed*.

Tapassant, lurking, or squatting, a term in Hunting.

Tapstry, Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread wrought into Figures, to adorn a Room, and cover the naked Walls, commonly called Hangings.

Taper, a long and large sized Light made in form of a Pyramid made of Wax, and made use of in Churches for the most part. Hence we say of a thing that is big at the bottom, and less by degrees, till it come to the top, that it is made Tapering.

Taper.

Taper-board, in Gunnery, is when a piece is wider as the Mouth than towards the breech.

To *Tapp a Vessel*, to fix a Tapp in the Bung-hole of a Vessel, thereby to draw out the Liquor.

Tappulone, an Island in the Indian Sea, 1000 Miles long, and 62½ Miles broad, now call'd *Sumatra*.

Tara-tantara, a word of encouragement to Battle, which Trumpets imitate as near as they can.

Tarantula, a kind of Venemous Creature, abounding in *Taranto*, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, which c.uth forth a sting, only curable by the found of Musick.

Tardy, guilty, found tripping, in a fault.

Tare, among Merchants and other Tradefmen, is that wherein any Commodity is made up, as Barrels, Frails, Bags, &c.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Grecia* in Italy, built by *Tarentus*, the Son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalanx* a *Lacedemonian*.

Tares, a sort of Vetches called *Vicia* and *Ara-chus*.

Target, a sort of Buckler which the *Romans*, *Spartans*, and *Africans* made use of.

To *Tarnish any thing that is gilded*, is said, when it begins to lose its Luster.

Tarpavling, a term in Navigation, a piece of Canvas that is all Tarred over, to last upon a Deck, or Grating; to keep the Rain from soaking through. It is now Metaphorically taken for a Person bred up at Sea, and consequently throughly experienced in Sea Affairs, in contradistinction to one brought into Command or Office that never was at Sea before.

Tarraz, an upper walk in a Garden, adorn'd with Balustrons of Stone or Marble.

Tarazona, the chief City of *Araggon*, anciently call'd *Tariconia*, a Province of Spain.

Taragon, (*Lat.* *Draco Herba*, *Dracunculus Hortensis*) a good Salad Herb to be eaten with *Lettice*, *Parsley*, and other cool Herbs.

Tarraz, a certain kind of Mortar, which no Water can soak through. Also see *Terrasse*.

Tartus, the chief City of *Gilicia*, where *S. Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, were said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the Son of *Danae*.

Tart, a sort of Baked Dish, consisting of Summer Fruits bak'd in Paste, and serving for the last course.

Tartan, a Ship of great bulk and burden, very frequent in some of the more Easterly parts.

Tartarus, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tartarus*, i. e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia Asiatica*, the Two *Scythia's*, *Catai*, and *Sa-gatai*.

Tartar, a Salt that rises from raking Wines, and hardens into a grey Crust, which sticks to the sides of the Vessel. *Tartar* has the Juice of the Grape for its Father, Fermentation for its Mother, and the Vessel for the Matrix. Salt of *Tartar* is made of that same Crust, washed, purified

and calcin'd with a reverberating Fire. Oyl of *Tartar* is no more than that Salt dissolved, by seeting it in a Cellar in a Glass Bottle, close stopp'd.

Tariff, a new Word for a Hypocrite, a Counterfeit Pretender to Devotion.

Tasick, an old *British* word, signifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *Task*, which is a duty or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (*French*) a term in Falconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Tasse, (*French*) Arms for the Thighs.

Tasse-Mast. See *Overmasted*.

Tavern, any Houle whete a Vintner publickly sells Wine.

Tavistock, or *Tavistock*, a Town in *Devonshire*, so called from the River *Tave*, it hath been famous in times past, for the *Abby* built by *Ordolph*, the Son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the Year 961. He being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven. This *Abby* was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourish'd again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English Saxon* Tongue.

Tavnton, or *Tinton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*, so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*: Here *Isa* King of the *West Saxons* built a Castle, which *Disburg* his Wife ranc'd to the Ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadlrich*, King of the *South Saxons*.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly call'd *Turin*.

Tauris, a City of *Media Atropatia*, so called, as lying under the Mountain *Taurus*; and some think it to be the same with the Ancient *Ecbatana*.

Tauracolla, a glutinous substance made out of Bulls Hides, and therefore so called, though oftentimes it is made of the Ears and Feet of Four-footed Creatures.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretch'd out a mighty length through divers Countreys, and called by several Names; as *Imaus*, *Parapomphus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunus*, &c. Also the name of the second sign of the Zodiack, fix'd and earthly, the Houle of *Venus*, and exaltation of the Moon, one of the Twelve signs of the Zodiack; the word signifying in *Latin* a Bull.

Tautology, (*Greek*) a repeating of one thing severall times over, in different expressions.

Tax, an Impollution upon real and personal Estates; but generally any Impollution upon any Goods or Commodities.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that oppos'd *Julius Caesar*, when he made War with the *Britains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

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Team, or *Theam*, (*Sax*) a Royalty granted by the King's Charter, to a Lord of a Manor.

Tesels,

Tesels, a kind of Plant, call'd in *Latin* *Dip-facus*, *Labrum Venenis*, and *Carduus Fullonum*; the Burrs of this Plant are made use of by Cloth-workers in the dressing of Cloth.

Tether, a tying of any Beast in a Rope, that he may graze within a certain compass.

Tegeda, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose Inhabitants having great Wars with the *Pheneats*; it was designed in a Duel between the Three Sons of *Themachus*, for the *Tegedan*; and the Three Sons of *Demoftratus*, for the *Pheneata*, like that of the *Haratii* and *Curatii*.

Tegument, (*Lat.*) a covering or cloathing.

Tesdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, so called, as it were a Dale, by the River *Tesf*.

Teine, a Disease in Hawks, that makes them pant more in one beating, than another will for three; growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

Tierce. See *Tierce*.

Teller, of the *Exchequer*; four Officers appointed to receive all Moneys due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clerk of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Tellamon, the Son of *Acacus*, King of *Salamis*: He was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieg'd it; whereupon he gave him *Hesione*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telescope, (*Greek*) a certain Mathematical Instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discern'd at a great distance. More particularly a large Optic Instrument, invented by *Galileo*, for observing the Celestial Bodies; whereby great Improvements have been made in *Astronomy*.

Tellus, the Goddess of the Earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it self.

Temerity, (*Lat.*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, certain pleasant Fields in *Thessaly*, five Miles long, and six Miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightful Places are by Metaphor call'd *Tempe*.

Temperament, (*Lat.*) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the Four Humours of the Body. The usual Complexion, and Habitude of the Body of Man. His natural Constitution, the Disposition of the Humours. Also an Expedient, a Medium found out to reconcile discordant Parties.

Temperance, (*Lat.*) moderation, and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a Man's affections or passions. A Cardinal Vertue, that governs and curbs our sensual appetites, more especially as to Wine and Women.

Temperature, (*Lat.*) the same as temperament. Also the quality of the Air, which changes according to Countreys and Seasons.

Tempest, Excessive Rain, Wind, and Thunder altogether.

Temperivity, (*Lat.*) seasonableness, due, or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple. See in *Knights*.

Temple, a great Building erected to the honour of some Deity, true or false, where the People assemble to worship.

Temples, a double part of the Forehead, at the extremity of the Forehead, between the Eyes and the Ears.

Temporal, but for a time, of short continuance.

Temporal Augment, an Augmentation which is made in a *Greek* Verb, by increasing in several Tonics, the quantity of the first Vowel or Dipthong, as *ερα* *ερα*.

Temporalities of Bishops, such Lands or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees, by great Persons of the Land.

Temporality, (*Lat.*) belonging to Time, done suddenly, or at a certain time.

To *Temporize*, to live according to the times; to comply with the times. Also to delay, to take time to consider.

Tempter, one that allures, inveigles and beguiles; generally said of the great Tempter *Sathan*.

Temptation, a desire, a willingness to do a thing. Also the allurement of fair and beautiful Objects, generally taken in an ill sense for the pleasures of this World, which *Sathan* lays before Mankind to tempt him to sin.

Temulency, (*Lat.*) Drunkenness.

Tenable, said of a Town that is able to hold out if Fortified.

Tenacity, (*Lat.*) an aptness to keep or hold fast.

Tenacious, said of a Covetous Man that holds fast what he has.

Tenailles, is an Outwork longer than it is broad, the head of which is form'd by one re-entering Angle, and two Salients, or by two re-entering, and three Salient Angles.

Tenant, one that rents a House or Land of another Man. Generally it signifies one that holds or possesses Lands or Tenements by any kind of Right, whether in Fee, for Life, Years or Will.

Tender, said of a Solid Body, whose parts are not so close nor compact, but that they yield to the Teeth, or the pressure of the Hand. Also feeble, unable to resist. Figuratively a nice Conscience, is call'd a tender Conscience; and a compassionate Person is called a tender hearted Person.

Tenderlings, a term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tenderness, Extraordinary Affection.

Tendons, (*Lat.*) certain small Ligaments of Chords, in which the Muscles do end; also a term in Hunting. See *Dowels*.

Tendrels, the young Branches of a Tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenets, certain Divine Services performed among the Catholics, some Days of the Week before *Easter* Sunday, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out

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of the Fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Palm they repeat, until all the lights be extinguished.

Tenebrosity, (*Lat.*) darkness, or obscurity.
Tenedos, an Island in the *Aegean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Hellefpon*. Hither the *Greeks* retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horse.
Tenement, properly a House or Homestead, but in a larger sense is taken for House or Land, which a Man holds of another; and joynd with Frank; it contains generally Lards, Houses or Offices, wherein we have an Estate for Life or Fee.

Teneriff, the chiefest and largest of the *Canary* Islands, being about Seventeen Leagues long; it is a Hilly Countrey, but remarkable for one of a prodigious height above all the rest, that is to say, about fifteen Leagues high. By some called *Tereya*, by others, the Peak of *Teneriff*.

Tensimus or *Tenasmus*, (*Greek*) a Disease where in a Man hath a continual desire of going to the stool, yet can do nothing.

Tenne, *Color Rerum*, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry; from the *Old French* word *Tane*.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the effect or purport of any thing; also a rule or proportion; also one of the five parts in Music.

Tenses, the distinctions of time in a Verb. Of these variations of Time, the principal are Five, viz. The Present Tense so called, because it speaks of the time Present, or that now is, as, *Lego*, I read; secondly, the Preterimperfect Tense, the Preterperfect Tense; and the Preterpluperfect Tense, which speaks of the time past, but after a different manner, as *Legeram*, I had read; the Future tense, which speaks of the time to come, as, *Legam*, I shall read, or will read. To these are added in the *Greek* Tongue, two *Aorists*, a second Future, and a *Paulo post futurum*; all which betoken only different manners of the time past, or to come.

Tens, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table Diamonds, when they set them in Work: It signifies also a Pavillion; also a Chirurgicals Instrument to search Wounds with.

Tents, That Yearly Portion or Tribute which all Ecclesiastical Livings yield to the King.
Tenuity, (*Lat.*) Smallness, Thinness, Slenderness.

Tenure, in Common Law is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepesfaction, (*Lat*) a making lukewarm:

Tepidly, (*Lat.*) lukewarm.

Tereel, the Male of any Hawk in general, as *Tereel Gentle*, is the Male of a Falcon only.

Tercera, one of the Isles which the *Spaniards* call *Acors*.

Terebellum, a Chyrurgicals Instrument used much to the same purpose, as the Crows-bill and Storcks-bil. See *Crows-bill*.

Terebinthens, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Turpentine-Tree; as also a certain Gum issuing out of that Tree.

M. Terentius Varro, an Elegant and Learned Roman Author, of whom we have extant his Books of *Agriculture*.

Tergeminos, (*Lat.*) Three born at a Birth, also Threefold.

Tergiversation, (*Lat.*) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing, also a Nonsuit in Law.

Terms, the Bounds or Limitations of time; but chiefly those Four Seasons of the Year, peculiarly set apart for the hearing and determining of all Controversies and Suits in Law, in the Courts at *Westminster*. The first is called *Hilary Term*, beginning on the Twenty third of *January*, (if it be not Sunday) and ending on the Thirtieth of *February*, and having Four Returns, viz. *Ostabis Hilari*, i. e. *Jan. 20. Quindeno Hilari*, *Jan. 27. Crastino Purificationis*, *Febr. 3. Ostabis Purificationis*, *Febr. 10.* The second is called *Easter Term*, beginning Seventeen Days after *Easter*, and ending Four Days after *Ascension Day*, and containing five Returns, viz. *Quindeno Pasche*, *Tres Pasche*, *Mense Pasche*, *Quinque Pasche*, and *Crastino Ascensionis*. The third is called *Trinity Term*, beginning next after *Corpus Christi* day, and ending the *Wednesday* Fortnight after, and containing Four Returns, viz. *Crastino Trinitatis*, *Ostabis Trinitatis*, *Quindeno Trinitatis*, *Tres Trinitatis*. The Fourth and last is called *Michaelmas Term*, beginning on the Twenty Third (or if that prove Sunday) on the Twenty Fourth of *October*, and containing six Returns, viz. *Tres Michael*, *Mense Michael*, *Crastino Annularum*, *Crastino Martini*, *Ostabis Martini*, *Quindeno Martini*. In Astrology **Terms** are certain degrees of the Signs, in which such respective Planets have been observed to have their Vertues and Strength increased. In Logic, a Syllogism is compos'd of Three **Terms**, the Subject, the Attribute, and the Copula. **Term** also signifies the sense and meaning of Words; we have not a Term to express such a thing by. He spoke to me in such **Terms**. It signifies also, Articles, Conditions; I let him have it upon such **Terms**.

Terminals, (*Lat.*) certain Feasts made in honour of **Terminus**, an ancient God among the *Romans*, called the God of Bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*. He used to decide the Controversies of Husbandmen, falling out about the limits of their Ground.

Termination, (*Lat.*) a limiting, ending, or bounding.
Termary, or **Termon**, (*Lat.*) the Number Three.

Termete, one of the *Molucca* Isles, in which, the *Spaniards* have a strong Castle called *Gamalam*.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding Red Earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a Red Hill; it is often used as an astringent Medicine.

Terra samia, a kind of white, stiff, and tough Earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra

Terra Sigillata, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos* sealed.

Torie Filius, (*Lat.*) one that is allowed to make lepid or jelling Speeches at an Act at *Oxford*.

Terrajine, a word used among the *Virginians*, for that which we commonly call a Tortoise, and many call a Turtle, which is an Animal much abounding in those parts, and is of three sorts, A Land Turtle or Turtoise, which is commonly found among the Rubbish of old Houses, or upon dry Sandy Banks. The River Turtle, which calls forth a stinking smell, and is accounted poisonous. And the Lake Turtle, which lives in Lakes, and is that most properly called the *Terrajine*.

Terrasse, (*French*) a Bulwark of Earth; also an open Walk or Gallery, raised higher than the main Floor of the Garden.

Terre, or **Terristial**, (*Lat.*) Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

Terre tenant, in Common Law, is a Land-tenant; or he that hath a natural, and actual possession of Land, which is otherwise called Occupation.

Tertio, a Court Roll, a Catalogue of the Names, Lands, Rents, Services, &c. belonging to a Manor. Also a Dog bred up on purpose to unkenneil Foxes.

Territory, (*Lat.*) Lands that belong to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, or Commonwealth.

Terror, great Affright, a Passion of the Soul, caused by the presence of some dreadful Object.

Tertian *Aque*, an Effervescence of the Blood every Third Day.

Torie, (*Lat.*) near, clean, polite.

Tort, a place made of Bricks for the melting down Iron. Also an Oath put to distinguish Party from Party, or to try of what Opinion or Faith a Man is of. Also a broad Instrument made of Maribone Ashes, hoop'd about with Iron, on which Refrains fine, refuse, and part Gold and Silver from other Metals.

Testamentario, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Testament, i. e. a Man's last Will, which is of two sorts, either in Writing or Noncupatory.

Testator, (*Lat.*) a bearer of wills; also he that makes a Will and Testament.

Tulle, a Subscription us'd at the end of every Writ where the Date is contain'd, in these Words, *Tulle me ipso*, if it be an Original Writ. If a Judicial, with the Name of the chief Judge out of which the Writ issues.

Tullish, a sort of *Persian* Carpet, made of the finest Lawn, and so large, that in the Carriage (for they are often sent as Presents to the greatest Princes) one of them is a sufficient, it nor too great a burden for Seven lusty Men.

Tusticular, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Testicles or Stones, which are double parts in Man, and all other Creatures, where the Seed is perfected for Generation.

Testimonial, a Certificate under the Hands of a Justice of Peace, or Person of known Credit.

Testimony, a Proof by Witnesses, an Evidence of the truth; also the Quotation of a Passage in an Author.

Tet, or **Teat**, that part by which Young Creatures are nourish'd, and draw Milk from the Breasts.

Tessif, (*old word*) wild branched, furious.

Tetification, (*Lat.*) a proving by witness.

Tetivado, an Engine of War, used among the Ancients. Also a large Swelling, but not very hard in the Head.

Tetanus, a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows inflexible.

Tachy, (*old word*) forward, peevish, waf-pith.

Tetrachord, (*Greek*) an Instrument of Four Strings.

Tetrachymaggon, a Medicine that purges Four sorts of Humours.

Tetraeid, (*Greek*) the space of Four Years, a Word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers.

Tetraedron, (*Greek*) a Geometrical Figure, consisting of Four sides.

Tetragonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or representing a *Tetragon*, i. e. A Figure consisting of Four Angles or Corners, in Latin *Quadrangulum*.

Tetragrammaton, (*Greek*) the ineffable Name of God *Tetragram*, among the *Hebrews* so called, because it consisteth of Four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetraplat, (*Greek*) a term in Grammar, a Noun declin'd with four Cases.

Tetrarch, (*Greek*) a Prince or Ruler of a Fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraplick, (*Greek*) an order of Four Verses.

Tetrasyllabical, (*Greek*) consisting of Four Syllables.

Teutonic, (*Lat.*) belonging to an *Almain*, or *German*; so called, as some think, from *Tusco*, the Son of *Mercory*.

Tenbury, a Town in *Gloucestershire*, called by the *Saxons* *Tenbury*, by the *Latins* *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus*, who here led an Heremites Life. Here was fought that memorable Battle between the Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, where King *Edward* the Fourth had the Victory, and Prince *Edmond*, the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth, was killed in a barbarous manner. This Town is also famous for making of Woollen Cloth, and the best Mustard.

Tessile, (*Lat.*) woven or knit.

Texture, (*Lat.*) a weaving or knitting.

Thalysarib, (*Greek*) a Supreme Officer at Sea; an Admiral.

Thalestra, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went Thirty Days Journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her Request got with Child by him.

Themistis, vide *Themistis*.
Thaue, (Sax.) a Nobleman or Magistrate, called also *Thingus*, or *thegn*.

Thaumaturgic, wonder-working, one of those Arts mentioned by Dr. Des. in his Preface to *Euclid*, and by him defin'd to be that Mathematical Art, which gives a certain Rule to make strange works, to be perceived by the sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

Theater, a Place built on purpose, with all convenience, for the Actors and Spectators, said Representing of Comedies and Tragedies. Said in general, of any Scaffold erected for the performance or sight of any publick Ceremony. Figuratively, we say the World is a Theater, and all Mankind are the Actors. Such a Country is the Theater of War.

Theatins, an Order of Religious Persons instituted by John Peter Caroff, Bishop of *theatre*, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Thebe, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Sibes*, the chief City of *Thebaïs* in *Egypt*, built by King *Bursis*, and called also *Hecatompylos*, from its Hundred Gates; also a City of *Boœtia*, built by *Cadmus*.

Theft, an unlawful taking away another Man's moveable and personal Goods against the Owners Will, with an intent to steal them.

Theft-dote, (Sax.) a maintaining a Thief, by receiving stolen Goods from him.

Theme, (Greek) Any Subject to write upon. Frequently used by Astrologers for the position of the Superior Bodies at any moment; when they require the success of any thing begun or pos'd; calling their Figure *Thema Cœli*.

Themis, the supposed Goddess, that first taught Men Right and Justice, and therefore Poetically taken for Justice it self.

Themisya, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having also its chief City of the same Name.

Therbalis, the proper name of a Man, signifying in the *Saxon*, bold over the People.

Therobolite, a certain Mathematical Instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Plainisphere, Geometrical Square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodora, (Sax.) servitude.

Theodorus, the proper Name of several Men.

Theodofia, a Christian Name of a Woman, answering to *Theodorus* or *Theodosius*, in Men.

Theogony, (Greek) the Generation of the Gods.

Theologie, a Science that teaches the knowledge of God, and Divine things.

Thomachy, (Greek) a warring, or fighting against God.

Thomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the Widow of God.

Thomancy, (Greek) a Divination, by calling upon the Name of God.

Thourville, a noted Town of the Duchy of *Luxembourg*, a Province of the Spanish *Netherlands*.

Thophilus, a proper Name of a Man, signifying a Friend, or lover of God.

Theorb, (Ital. *Turba*) a Musical Instrument, being a large Lute, used for the most part in playing of Grounds, and Thorough Bales.

Theorem, A Proposition which requires the searching out, and demonstration of some Property or Passion of some Figure, wherein only Speculation is concern'd, whereby it differs from a Problem, in which something is always to be done.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theorem*, i. e. An axiom, an undoubted truth of any Art.

Theory, (Greek) the contemplation or study of any Art or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing, or curing; the Therapeutick part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of Diseases.

Theraphim, or *Teraphim*, (Hebr.) Images made in the form of Men.

Theriacal, (Greek) belonging to Treacle, i. e. A Medicine consisting of a great number of hot Medicaments, for the cure of cold Diseases, of which, one of the chief Ingredients is Vipers Flesh.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby one may guess at the change of Weather; is a Weather Glass.

Thermopyle, a long ridge of Mountains in *Greece*, at whose Streights *Leonidas* the Spartan King, with Three Hundred *Lacedæmonians*, stoutly Fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the Persian.

Thesus, the Son of *Aegeus*, King of *Athenis*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolite*, on whom he begat *Hippolytus*. He slew the *Minotaur* at *Crete*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phædra*, the Daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to Wife. He overthrow Three famous Thieves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schinius*: Lastly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Thesis, (Greek) a General Proposition advanced, and at the same time offer'd to be made good.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Boœtia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelagias*, from *Pelagus*; *Amonia*, from King *Amon*; *Pyrrhae*, from *Pyrrha*, the Wife of *Deucalion*.

Thesalonica, the now chief City of *Macedon*, in *Greece*; vulgarly called *Salonichi*.

Thesford. See *Sitomagus*.

Thes, an Old Word for a Cucking Stool.

Thigh that Woodcock, Pigeon, &c. that is, cut 'em up.

Thight, (old word) well compacted, or knit together.

Thilter, a Horse which is put under the Thills; i. e. The Beam of a Cart or Wain, called in *Latin* *Temo*.

Thiridendeal, a Liquid Measure used in *Salisbury*, containing Three Pints.

Thijsma, in the Chymical Phrase, Mineral Veins.

Thistles, (Lat. *Carduus*) a sort of Herb of which there are several kinds, as our *Ladies Thistle*, *Cardus Maris*; *Bless'd Thistle*, *Cardus Benedictus*; *Carline Thistle*, *Carolina*; *Cotton Thistle*, *Acanthium*.

Tholet, Fish with broken Bellies, (old Word).

Thole, (Lat.) a Term in Building, the scutchin or knot in the middle of a Timber-vault; also a Place in the Temples where Donaries are hung up.

Tholosa, (*Tholouse*) the chief City of *Languedoc*, a Province of *Gallia Narbonensis*. It is situate upon *Garonne*, and is both a University and Parliament Town.

Thomas, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in *Hebrew* Deep, or, as some say, *Twin*.

Thong-caster, a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Castor*, in *British* *Gaergary*; it took the Name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa*, a Castle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengist* obtaining too much Ground in this Tract of *Portigern*, as he could measure out with an Ox-hide, cut the Hide out into very small Laners, which we commonly call *Thongs*; and therewith measuring out the Ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipp'd by the ancient *Saxons*, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the God of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thorall Line, otherwise call'd in *Palmistry* the *Monial Line*, or the *Line of Venus*.

Thorax, the Chest, all the Cavity which is circumscrib'd above by the Neck Bones, below by the Diaphragma, before by the Breast bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the sides by the Ribs. It is of an Oval Figure, contains the Heart and Lungs, and is cover'd on the inside with a Membrane call'd *Pleuræ*.

Thorough-wax, (*Perfoliata*) a Martial Herb, somewhat bitter and astringent and good against Ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient *Saxon* name, for a Village or Country Town.

Thorghis, the Seats whereon the Rowers sit in the Ships Long-boat.

Thornes, the small Pins which they bear against with their Oars, when they row.

Thracia, a Countrey of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedon*, now called *Romania*.

Thracick-sat, a Chymical term for a Metal, which is yet in the Mine.

Thrajanical, (Greek) insolently boasting.

Thraus, a certain quantity of Corn, containing Four Shocks, each Shock consisting of Six Sheaves.

Threnody, (Greek) A Mourning, or Funeral Song.

To *Thrope*, (Sax.) to affirm, to persist in a thing after Conviction.

Thrybor, a Fish with a broad and thick Tail, with which he thrusteth the Head of a Whale, to whom he is a Mortal Enemy.

Thrift, a sort of Plant called by Herbalists *Caerophyllum Maritimum*.

Thribrid or *Whitel*, (Sax.) killed.

Thriaborough, or *Thriaborough*, a Word used in some old Acts, for a Headborough or Constable.

Throat-mort, (*Trachelium*, *Nummularia*, *Circularia*, *Campanula*) a sort of Herb to called, as being good against Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

Throb, (Sax.) the vehement beating or panting of the Heart.

Throne, a Chair of State placed in a part of the Room, raised Two or Three Steps from the Ground, richly adorn'd, and cover'd with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on, at times of publick Ceremonies. *Throne* also Synecdochically is taken for Supreme Command, or Sovereign Authority of those that sit upon the Throne. The Throne is vacant. The Throne of his Fathers. He settled his Throne.

Thrones, the third Order of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Throffer, one that twisteth Silk or Thread.

Thucydides, an *Athenian* Historian, the Son of *Olorus*, a descendant from those renowned Captains *Philotas* and *Cimon*. He wrote a History of the *Peloponnesian* War, in 60 elegant a Silic, that *Demosthenes* transcribed it Eight times over, as *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* affirmeth.

Thule, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Island*.

Thunium. See *Urim*.

Thyrra, a City of *Lydia*, in *Cyrus*'s time, next to *Babylon* for Wealth.

Thymelæa. See *Spurge-lax*.

Thymick Vein. See *Vein*.

Thymus, a G'andule or Kernel in the Throat, which separates the Lympha from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Vessels. Also a fleshy Tumour that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a Colour like Thyme, from whence it derives its Name.

Thyroides, the Cartilage of the Larynx, which resembles a Shield.

Thyrse, (Greek) the Scepter which the Poets gave to *Bacchus*, being a *Tiru* cheon wrapped about with Ivy and Vine Leaves; used also by his Priestesses at their Festival Solemnities.

Tiaræ, a high sharp pointed Cap, worn by Sovereign Princes, and those of the Blood Royal, among the *Perlians*.

Tiberis. See *Tyberis*.

Tibijcus, one of the chief Rivers of *Transylvania*.

Tibur, (now *Tivoli*) a Town of *Compania di Roma*, and not far from *Rome*, where the *DElfes* have a most pleasant Seat, and stately Palace.

Ticinum, a City of *Lombardy*, once the chief Seat of the *Lombard* Kings.

Tidegate, in Navigation, is where the Tide runs strongest.

To *Tide over*, in Navigation, is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Ebb or Flood, and stop the contrary by Anchoring till the next Tide.

Tide-men, Officers that belong to the Custom-House, and are appointed to watch or attend upon ships, till the Custom of the Freight be paid.

Tidor, one of the *Moluccas*, which are Five little Islands lying by the Eastern Ocean.

Tiesel, (*French*) the same as *Tissel* and *Tersel*.

Tissee, (*French*) a certain Liquid Measure, containing Forty Two Gallons. In Musick, a Concord, or mixture of Two Sounds, which contain an interval of Two Tones and a half.

Tiercet, (*French*) a Stanza, or Staff of Three Verses.

Ties, in Navigation, are the Ropes by which the Yards hang, and they carry up the Yards, when the Halyards are strained.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a Melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

Tigre, a fierce and Bloody wild Beast, with a spotted Skin, sharp'd and arm'd with Claws like a Cat, but much bigger. Figuratively we say, such a one is as Furious, as Cruel, as Jealous as a Tigre.

Tigris, (*now Tigel*) a famous River of *Asia*, in that part now called *Turcia Asiatica*.

Tile, a flat sort of Earth, wrought and kneaded together, then spread'd flat in a Mould, and then bak'd in a Kiln like Brick, which serves to cover the Tops of Houses.

Tilt, in Navigation, is a strong piece of Wood fitted to a Rudder.

Timarions, certain Soldiers among the *Turks*, who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allotted them, during term of Life, to serve on Horse-back, as of old and as long as they should be required, and to find Arms at their own proper cost. This portion is called *Timara*, and from thence they are denominated *Timarions*, and it is judged equivalent to a Hundred Pound Yearly Revenue among us.

Timbers of Ermine, a Term in Armory, or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine, in Noblemens Capes. A Timber of Skins, is Forty Skins.

Timbrel, (*Dutch Trommel*) a kind of Musical Instrument, by some called a Taber.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) timorousness, fearfulness.

Tison, a four *American*, who slummed and hated the company of all Women. For which reason, all Women Haters are called *Timons* of *Aibon*.

Timotheus, or *Timothy*, the proper Name of many Men, signifying in *Greek* An honourer of God.

Tinzel, a kind of Cloth composed of Silk and counterfeit Gold or Silver, glittering like Stars, or sparks of Fire.

Tinture, (*Lat.*) a staining or dying; also a term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of

Arms. In Chymistry, the Extraction of the Colour, Quality and Strength of any thing.

Tinglaji. See *Bismutum*.

Tinkar, a Chymical Word for *Borax*.

Timonith. See *Timocellon*.

Timamar, (*French*) a confused noise, a hideous clamour, the jangling of Bells.

Tippet, a certain long Scarf, which Doctors of Divinity wear, when they go abroad in their Gowns.

Titliff, one of the Warden of the Fleet, or Marshal of the King's Bench's Men, who attends the King's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Custody such as are committed by the Court.

To *Time an Egg*, among the Curious is to dress an Egg.

Tiring, in Faulconry, a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Puller or Pigeon to pluck at.

Tissue, (*French*) Rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Silk and Gold Thread woven together.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i. e. The Son of *Caelus* and *Vesta*, and the Brother of *Saturn*. He is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithe, the tenth part of any thing, but most particularly taken for that Spiritual Revenue which in every Country Parish is allowed to the Parson, being a Tenth part out of the Fruits of the Earth, and other things.

Tithing, a Company of Ten Men, with their Families joynd together in a Society; y the chief whereof is called a Tithing-man.

Tithonus, the Son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in love, snatched him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Ethiopia*, where she had *Memnon* by him; being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasshopper.

Tittillation, (*Lat.*) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Title, in Law is a lawful cause to claim a thing which another Man hath, he having no Action for the same. Also an Addition of Dignity given to Persons according to their Rank and Quality. Also a fair Inscription upon the First Page of a Book, containing the Subject treated on, the Name of the Author, and by whom and when printed.

Titubation, (*Lat.*) a stumbling.

Titular, (*Lat.*) that bears a Title only.

Tityus, the Son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the Daughter of *Orchomenus*. He for endeavouring to force *Latoa*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which grows again as fast as it is devoured.

Tlafcala, a very flourishing City of the Kingdom of *Mexico*, in *America*, by some called *Anteolorum Civitas*.

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Tomist, (*Greek*, a cutting) a Figure of Profody, wherein a compounded word is, as it were, cut asunder, and divided into two parts, by some other word which is interpolated, as *Septem Subjecta Triom*, for *Subjecta Septemtrion*.

Tomolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which sifteth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T O.

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose Smoak taken in Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts out of the *Indies*, by Sir *Francis Drake*, and is so called as some say, from an Island of that Name. See *Tabacca*.

Tobiab, or *Tobias*, (*Heb. The goodness of the Lord*) the Name of several Persons mentioned in the old Testament, particularly in *Ezra*, and *Nehemiah*, and that Apocryphal Book called the Book of *Macchabees*, which last was the Son of *Hircanus*. It is also still made use of, though not very frequently, as a *prænomen* among us.

Tobit, (of the same signification in *Hebrew*) the Name of a Person, whose History at large, see in that Apocryphal Book, commonly called the Book of *Tobit*.

Tod, of Wool. See *Sarissar*.

Tof, a term in Law, for the place where a House once stood that is fallen, or pulled down.

Toil, wearisom Labour, excessive pain.

Toilet, foares set by Huntsmen for the catching of wild Beasts.

Toilet, a kind of a Table cloth, or Carpet of Silk, Satins, Velvet or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, when Persons of Quality go to dress themselves.

Tolerable, that may be supported, that may be endur'd, that may be born with.

Toleration, a suffering or allowing of. Such a one is to a Toleration of all Religions.

To *Tolerate*, to suffer, to bear with, to go unpunished.

Tollum, (*vulg. Toledo*) a very ancient and stately City, and the Metropolis of *Castilia Nova*, in *Spain*: It is situate upon the River *Tagus*, and Fortified with a strong Wall, and an Hundred and Fifty Turrets. It is an ancient University, and an Archiepiscopal See, (whose Archbishop is the Metropolitan of all *Spain*) and one of the Tribunals of the I.liquidation. Lastly, it hath Three Structures of great remark; it's Cathedral Church, its rare Aqueduct, and the Royal Palace begun by *Charles* the Fifth.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Manor; also Tribute, or Custom.

Tolley, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet.

Toman, a kind of *Perjian* Coyn.

Tomb, a Place enrich'd and beautified with curious, and sometimes costly Workmanship, to show that some great Person is buried there.

Tomb-stone, a Stone that is laid over a Grave, with an Inscription upon it, of the Name of the Person, and the time of his Death. *Tomb* is sometimes taken Poetically for Death it self.

Tome, (*Greek*) a Part, or Volume of a large Book.

Tomia, a certain weight among Jewellers, weighing about three Carra's.

Tomken, is a term in Gunnery, is a round piece of Wood put into a Guns Mouth, and covered with Tallow.

Tone, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Tone, or the elevation of the Voice, by certain equal or measured Degrees or Intervals that serve to form Concords, and are regulated by the Gammut. *Tone* is also the found of the Voice, high or low, or musick, deep or shrill.

Tonnage, a Custom due for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns.

Tonlis, (*Lat.*) certain kernels at the Root of the Tongue.

Tontonteach, a Province of that part of Northern *America*, which lies upon *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea.

Tootimort, a sort of Herb, called in *Latin* *Dentaria*.

Toparch, (*Greek*) a Governor, or Ruler of any Place.

Topaz, a kind of precious Stone, of a Golden or Saffron Colour, the Third in value next the Diamond. In Heraldry, it answers to *Or*, and *Sol*.

Topics, (*Greek*) that is, a probable Argument drawn from several places and circumstances of matter of Fact. A Topic part of Logic, which treats of places of invention.

Topography, (*Greek*) a particular Description of any place.

Top-ropes, in Navigation, is the Rope where-with the Sea-men strike the Main, or Fore-top-mast.

Torce, a term in Heraldry. See *Wreath*.

Torch, a Truncheon of Deal or other Rofiny Wood, environ'd with Wax, to light Persons of Quality in the Dark Nights.

Torch-Royal, a term in Hunting; the next-start in a Stags Head, growi'g above the Royal; and is otherwise called the *Surrayal*.

Torcular-vein. See *Vein*.

Torment, violent pain which the Body suffers, whether outward or inward.

To *Torment*, to cause another to suffer grievous Pains. Spoken also of the Afflictions of the Mind; such a one is tormented with Remorse of Conscience; such a one torments ad vexes himself for the loss of his Money.

Tormentil, a kind of Plant called *English* Setfoil, good against griping of the Guts.

TORACUM,

Transubstantiation, (*Lat.*) a converting, or changing, of one substance into another; more especially, among the Papists, it is taken for the Bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the Body of Christ.

Transverse, (*Lat.*) across, or overthwart.
Transverse Muscles, the first pair these themselves with a Membranous beginning, at the Transverse Processes of the Vertebra of the Loins, and at the Cartilaginous Bone of the Blom. Another pair is appointed to extend the Neck, and bend it backward.

Trapan, a Chyrurgions Instrument, principally used upon occasion of any fracture in the Cranium or Skull.

Trapezium, (*Greek*) a Figure consisting of Four sides all unequal to one another, and as many Oblique angles; a Term in Geometry.

Trizvaloursky, a sort of Herb called in *Latin* *Clmatis*.

Travis, (*French*) a term in Architecture, a revine, or little room.

Traverse, (*French*) to cross, or thwart a Man in his proceeding. In Common Law, it signifies to deny any point of the matter whereon one is charged: Also in Navigation, it is taken for the way of a Ship, in respect of the points whereon she sails. In Gunnery it is to turn a piece upon her platform which way you please.

A Traveled Horse, (a term in Horsemanship) is a Horse that hath two white Feet on either side.

Travertes, (*French*) turnings and windings; it is also taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations.

Travestied, (*French*) shifted in Apparel, disguised. Said of an Author, when his Style and Style is so altered and disguised, as hardly to be known.

Travismus, (*Greek*) a flammering Repetition of the first Syllable, or Letter of a Word, as *Tu Tu Tutulus*.

Trasmatich, (*Greek*) belonging to Wounds; it is Decoctions and Poisons that reach the ferous and sharp Humours out of the Body, and so attenuates the Blood, that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken or bruised parts: Herbs which are effectual in the curing of Wounds, the same as *Ubrary* in *Latin*.

Treason, defect of Fidelity to a Man's Prince, to his Friend, and him that puts a Confidence in him.

High Treason, is an Offence against the security of the King and Commonwealth.

Petty Treason, when a Wife kills her Husband, a Servant his Master, &c.

Treasure, Riches heap'd and accumulated together.

Treasure Trove, Money which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treasury, a place where the publick wealth and Treasure lies under safe Custody.

Treasurer, an Officer to whom the Treasure of another is committed. The Lord Treasurer of

England is a High Officer, that has the Government of all the Princes Wealth in the Exchequer, and a Check upon all the Officers employ'd in collecting the Kings Money.

Treant, (*French*) bearded, also enamelled.

Trebia, a River of that part of Italy, called *Longevardia Cisalpinia*, the name given by *Strabon*, and running hard by the City of *Piacenza*; it is famous for the great slaughter given near it, in a second Battle to the *Roman Consul Sempronius*.

Treble, the highest part in Musick, called in *Latin* *Altus*.

Treenecks, in Navigation, are certain Pins made of the Heart of Oak, wherewith they fasten all the planks unto the Timber.

Trefail, (*Lat. trifolium*) an Herb commonly called *Three Leaved Grass*. There are of this Herb, several sorts, as *the Yellow trefail*, *Heart-trefail*, *Pasture-grass*, *the Red Honey-suckle*.

Trellis, (*French*) a lattice-work, or Cross-bar.

To Tremble, to shake, to quiver, and to be affraid; but in a more proper sense, the Members of the Body, as the Nerves, shake through Cold, through Sickness, or through pain and weakness.

Tren, *French*, a trench, a ditch, wherewith Mariners kill their Enemies.

Trenchant, (*French*) sharp, cutting, a keen Edge.

To Trench the Ballast, is to dig it up, to divide it.

Trencher, a square, thin, round, or oval, for People to cut their Meat upon.

Trennalls, (*French*) Obscurities. Long's Funeral Songs; perhaps from *trinitatis*, *Trinitas*, *viz. Trent*, i. e. Trinity, which used to be sung upon that occasion.

Trepan, a kind of Chyrurgion Instrument. See *Trapan*.

To Trepan or Trapan, (*Ital.*) to linctup, or infect; but more especially in that manner which is used by Whores and Ruffians.

Trifidation, (*Lat.*) a trembling, more particularly of the Members and Nerves.

Trepass, any Transgression of the Law under Treason, Felony, or mispicion of either.

Trepass tree, in Navigation, are Pieces of Timber that bolt the Cross-trees at the Cross-trees, at the Head of the Mast.

Tress, said of the Hair, when it hangs down in dishevelled Locks.

Tressle, (*French Treftean*) a three footed support of a Table.

Tret, a certain Allowance that is made by Merchants, before a Commodity is gathered from its retail.

Tretts, the Drug of a Rabbit or Coney.

Trevis, (*Greek*) a three-tooted stool.

Trevizi, a famous City of that part of Germany, called the Circle of the Four Electors upon the

the Rhine, among which are the Three Spiritual Electors, of one of which, this is the Archbishopical See.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote against Poison, called in *Latin Theriaca*.

Trial, the Examination of all Causes, Civil and Criminal, before a Judge, according to the Laws of the Realm.

Triangular, (*Lat.*) made in the fashion of a Triangle, i. e. a Figure having Three Angles or Corners.

Triangular Muscles, rise from the top of the Elbow, and end fleshy and narrow, about the middle of the same.

Triarchy, (*Greek*) a Government by Three.

Triarians, one of the Orders of the Roman Soldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Hastati*, *Triarii*, and *Pelites*. These *Triarii* made up the Reserve of the Romans Army.

Tribe, (*Lat.*) a Kindred, Family, or Company, dwelling in the same Ward.

Tribulation, Affliction, Misery; generally spoken of that which a Christian takes in good part, as being inflicted by the hand of God.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) a Judgment Seat.

Tribune, (*Lat.*) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans; of which there were Two sorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i. e. a *Tribune of the People*, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. e. a *Tribune of the Soldiers*.

Tributary, (*Lat.*) paying Tribute, i. e. Imposition laid upon a Subjugated Kingdom, by the Victor. Also a Personal Contribution which Princes raise upon their Subjects, to defray the publick Expences.

Trica, the Hair of *Berenice*.

Tricenial, (*Lat.*) of Thirty Years.

Tricotomy, (*Greek*) a dividing into Three Parts.

Tricongius, a Measure, containing Eighteen Sextaries; a Sextary being about a Pint and a half.

Trident, (*Lat.*) a Three forked Instrument; but more particularly it is taken for that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Nephtune*, as an Ensign of his Command.

Tridentine, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*; a City in the Countrey of *Tyrol*. Famous for the General Council held there, in the Year of our Lord, 1545.

To Tric, to examine whether a thing be so or no.

To Tric a Cause, to examine the justice or injustice of a Complaint.

Trinennial, (*Lat.*) continuing Three Year, or that happens every Three Years.

Trinental, (*Lat.*) a Vessel containing half a Pint, or the Third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (*Greek*) done every Three Year.

Tripartitions, (*Lat.*) divided into Three, or done Three manner of ways.

Triphole, (*Lat.*) a kind of Plant, called Three leaved Grass; also a resemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (*Lat.*) having Three Forms.
Trigamis, (*Greek*) having Three Wives, or contraryly.

Trigen, a kind of Pole, whereby a Coach or Wagon is flopped from going too fast down a Hill.

Triglyphs, (*Greek*) a Term in Architecture, or Masonry, being certain Compartments of Borders, graven like Three Furrows.

Trigonal, (*Greek*) belonging to, or representing a *Trigon*, i. e. a Triangle, or Figure, consisting of Three Angles. *Trigon*, also in Natural Magick, is taken for a four-fold Transmutation of the stary Spirits, according to the number of the Four Elements; each reigning and lasting Two Hundred Years. Also the Aggregate of Three Signs of the same nature and quality, beholding each other with a Trine Aspect, and are accounted according to the Four Elements.

Aries, *Leo*, *Sagittary*, are the Fiery Trigon. *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, the Earthy. *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, the Airy. *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, the Watry Trigon. That is, during the above-named space, the Superior Planets have their Conjunctions in a Fiery Sign, and so of the rest.

Trigonometry, (*Greek*) a Mathematical Science, teaching how to resolve Triangles, as well plain as Spherical; whereby Three Sides or Angles being given out of Six contained in a Triangle, the other Three unknown are found out. That part of Geometry which treats of the measuring of Triangles, whether Spherical or others.

Trillo, (*Ital.*) a graceful shake, or trembling of the Voice in Singing.

Trimenstruous, (*Lat.*) of Three Months.

Trimotion, the aggregate of Three Signs contiguous, by which there is constituted a quadratic Aspect to the Apheta or giver of Life; who coming to that Direction, commonly cuts off the Thread of Life.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Number Three, an Aspect of one Hundred and Twenty Degrees, thus marked Δ .

Trine, an Aspect of Friendship and Amity between Two Planets distant from each other, a third part of the Circle.

Tringle, a little square Member, which is directly upon every Triglyph, upon the Plaband of the Architrave; from whence hang down the Pendant Drops of the Dorick Order.

Trinitarians, (*Lat.*) a sort of Hereticks that deny the Mystery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (*Lat.*) the number Three; also the distinction of Three Persons in the Unity of the Godhead.

Trinity Colledge in Oxford, formerly called *Durham Colledge*, Founded An. 1556, by Sir Thomas Pope. **Trinity Colledge in Cambridge**, Founded An. 1546, by King Henry the Eighth.

Trinity House, a Society of Seamen at *Deptford*, who take care of the Landmarks belonging to all the Sea-coasts of the Kingdom, and examine Young Officers, whether fit for Employment, &c.

Tynobames, a certain People anciently inhabiting the East part of the *British* Island.

Triquet, (French) the highest Sail, or Top-gallant of any Ship; it is also taken Metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Tripartite, any Number in Arithmetick, that divides a Number into Three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as Four divides Twelve, Five Fifteen, &c.

Tripartite, divided into Three Parts.

Tripartition, the dividing any Number or Solid Body into Three Parts.

Triponium, the ancient Name of a Town in *Northamptonshire*, impli- ing as much as a Town that hath Three Bridges; and therefore it seemeth to be the same with that Town which is commonly called *Torchester*, which is cut through by Three special Channels, which have Three several Bridges over them.

Tripe, a part of the Entrails of a Cow, or Ox.

Tripholar, (Lat.) as it were worth but Three Halpence, vice, little let by, or esteemed.

Triors, in Common Law, are such as are chosen by the Court, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Panel, be just or no.

Tripodal, (Lat.) containing Three Foot in measure.

TriPLICATION, (Lat.) a being treble or three-fold.

TriPLICITY (Lat.) a being treble or Threefold; it is a Word particularly used in Astrology, for the Four-fold Division of the Signs, according to the number of the Elements, each Division consisting of Three Signs, that is to say, the first called the *Fiery TriPLICITY*, into the Three Fiery Signs *Aries*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*; the second called the *Aery TriPLICITY*, into the Three Aery Signs *Geminis*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*; the Third called the *Watry TriPLICITY*, into the Three Watry Signs *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*; the Fourth called the *Earthly TriPLICITY*, into the Three Earthly Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*. Also among the *Essential Dignities* of the Planets, are reckoned their *TriPLICITIES*, which are their denominations in the *TriPLICITIES* of the Signs, as in the *Fiery TriPLICITY*, *Sol* rules by day, *Jupiter* by Night, *Saturn* indifferently: In the *Aery*, *Saturn* by Day, *Mercury* by Night; *Jupiter* in common: In the *Watry*, *Venus* is Diurnal, *Mars* Nocturnal, and the *Moon* common. In the *Earthly*, *Venus* hath the Day, the *Moon* Night, *Mars* both.

Tripolis, a City on the Main Land of *Syria*, near unto the Mountain *Libanus*.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by some called *Turbit*, by others *Blew Camomile*; also a Stone which being reduced to powder, is made use of by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels.

Tripot, the Stool on which the Priests of *Delphos* sat when they deliver'd the Oracles. Also the Name which is given at *Cambridge*, to him that is called the *Terra Filius* at *Oxford*.

Tripote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with Three Cases.

Tripudiation, (Lat.) a tripping on the Toe in a Dance.

Triveme, (Lat.) a Gally with Three ranks of Oars on each side.

Mercurius Trismegistus, a famous Egyptian in ancient times, who was both a great Philosopher, Priest, and King.

Trisyllabical, (Greek) consisting of Three Syllables.

Trite, (Lat.) worn old, made common, with much use.

Trisulcus, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into Three distinct Godheads.

Tritis, the immunity of a Man dwelling in the Forest, from his Attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, *Neptune's* Trumpeter.

Trituration, (Lat.) a threshing of Corn.

Trivialis, (Lat.) scattered in the Highway, Common, little esteemed or valued.

Triumphal, (Lat.) belonging to a Triumph, a solemn show at the return of a General from some noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumphant, Victorious, Magnificent, Pompous, Superior.

Triumvirat, (Lat.) an ancient Magistracy in *Rome*, wherein Three Men had an equal Authority, like that of *Augustus*, *Lepidus*, and *Mark Antony*. But the meaner *Triumvirs* were created in the Year 463, after the Building of *Rome*, to take care of Prisoners, and see Execution done upon Criminals.

Trochilike, the Wheel Art, or the Mathematical Skill, demonstrating the Properties of all Circular Motions, Simple and Compound.

Trochee, (Greek) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verse, consisting of Two Syllables, one long, and one short, as *Virgo*.

Trochings, a term in Hunting, the small little Branches on the top of the Deers-head, divided into Three or Four.

Trochisk, (Greek) a certain Medicinal Composition made of Powders, and Viscous Extracts, and formed round in fashion of a little Wheel.

Trochilus, an American Bird, no bigger than a Swallow, of colour black and white, and breeding in Chimnies, into the sides whereof it sticks the sharp ends of its Feathers for rests sake. The Nest of this Bird hangs down by a string about a Yard long, and having brought forth Young, it throws down one at departure, in token of gratitude to the Master of the House, for its lodging.

Trode, (old word) signifying a Path.

Troglodytes, a People anciently inhabiting the farthest part of *Aethiopia*, of a fierce savage Nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw Flesh.

Troia,

Troia, (Troy from *Tros*) an ancient King thereof. That famous City of *Phrygia Minor*, whose Nine Years Siege by the *Greeks*, hath been a grand Subject of the Pens of Poets and Historians. It was also called *Ilium* from *Ilus*, another King of that place; and also *Dardania*, from *Dardanus*.

Troilus, the Son of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was slain by him.

Tromper, (French) deceit, counterfeit.

Troop, a collective Term, said of several Persons gathered together, or that go in Company. The News-mongers Troop, i. e. flock together to hear News.

A Troop of Horse, a certain number of Horsemen, under the command of one Captain, and several Troops, make a Regiment. Troops is also spoken plurally of a considerable number of Military Forces embodied together.

Trophy, (Greek) any thing set up in token of Victory. The Spoil of the Enemy brought from the Field of Batel, and hung up in publick, in sign of Victory. In Painting, Graving, &c. the Representation of Pikes, Drums, Collets, and other Instruments of War, are called Trophies.

Tropical, (Greek) belonging to a Trope, i. e. a Rhetorical exhortation, which turns a Word from its proper, to another signification.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *Trepis*, i. e. to turn) two imaginary Circles of the Sphere, being the utmost bound of the Sun's course; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

To trouble, to interrupt, to hinder a Man from doing a thing, to dispute the possession of a thing, to disturb by Arrests or Accusations.

Trouble, confusion, disorder, interruption of Business, vexation by Suits and Accusations. Disorder of Mind. And in the plural number, Troubles signify Disorder and Confusion in the State.

Trower, in Common Law, is an Action against him, who having found another Man's Goods, refuseth to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough, a Hollow Vessel of Wood, larger than it is broad, to knead Bread in. Also a piece of a Trunk of a Tree, made hollow, to feed Swine in. A hollow thing made of Boards, and lying open for the Conveyance of Water.

Trough, in Navigation, is the space between Two Waves or Billows.

Trout, (French) a Fresh River Fish, spotted with several red and yellow Spots.

Tromels, (French) an Instrument used by Masons to dabbe Mortar withal.

Tromel, (French) a Vagabond, or lazy loitering Fellow, a common Beggar. Children are said to play the Tromels, when they absent themselves from School.

Trochæm. See *Diogenem*.

To Truck, to exchange one Commodity for another.

Truck, or round Balls. See *Parrels*. Trucks are also round entire pieces of Wood, like Wheels for great Guns at Sea to be carried on.

Truculent, (Lat.) of a cruel, rough, or fierce aspect or disposition.

True, that which is certain, not to be contradicted; always the same, and never changes.

Truelove. See *Herb Paris*.

Trumpet, a Warlike Musical Instrument, in use among the Cavalry, and serving for the same Purposes, as the Drum among the Infantry.

Trumpet Marine, an Instrument with a Belly resembling a Lute, and a very long Neck, with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, makes a noise like a Trumpet.

A Speaking Trumpet, a Trumpet about Eight Foot, and sometimes Six Foot long, straight and very wide at the end. The Mouth Piece is large enough to receive both Lips; so that speaking within it, carries the Voice so far as to be distinctly heard above a Mile.

Truncation, (Lat.) a lopping, maiming, or cutting short.

Trunk, (Lat.) a flock, stem, or body of a Tree; also a Mans body, having the Head, Arms and Legs cut away.

Trundle shot, a term in Gunnery, is a Bolt of Iron, sixteen or eighteen Inches in length, sharp pointed at both ends, and a round bowl of Lead, a Handful from each end cast upon it.

Trunked, in Heraldry, Trees cut off at each end, are said to be Trunked.

Trunnions, are Two Knobs, cast with a piece of Ordnance, on each of her sides, which lie in Two half-holes, upon the Two Checks of the Carriages, to raise the piece up or down.

To Truss, to truss or bind together, to pack or bundle up. A Truss of Hay, as much as a Man can carry, of which such a Number make a Load.

To Untruss a Point, to go to the House of Conference.

Truffing, in Falconry, is a Hawks raising any Fowl aloft, and first soaring with it; then descending with it to the Ground.

Truth, that which is past contradiction, stable, firm, always the same, and unchangeable.

Truination, (Lat.) a weighing, or ballancing, a strict examining or considering of any thing.

Trutine of Hermes, an artificial method of rectifying a Nativity, by finding out the Day of Conception, and the Place of the Moon at that time.

Tubal, (Heb. Born, or Worldly) one of the Sons of *Japheth*; by whose Posterity *Spain* is said to have been first peopled.

Tubal,

Tubal Cain, (*Heb.*) Worldly Possession, or a Birds Nest of the World; the Son of *Lamech*, and the first Inventor of all Curious Smith's Works, in Brass and Iron.

Tube, (*Lat.*) the Pipe through which the Marrow of the Back-bone runneth; also any long Pipe through which Water, or other Liquid Substance is conveyed. The Pipe, or Hollow Tank of a Perspective Glais.

Fallopian Tubes, two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow gradually wider. Their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them into the Womb.

Tubercula, in Chirurgery, are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant Parts under the Fingers; they are otherwise called *Momes*; that under the Thumb, *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Venosus*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger, is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger, *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger, *Mons Solis*, of the Little finger, *Mons Mercurii*.

Tuberositas, the natural bunching out of some Part of the Body.

Tubus, in Architecture is the gathering of the several Pipes of the Same Quarter, under Water.

Tufo, (*Lat.*) a bruising, or pounding with the Hand.

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Tumescitio, (*Lat.*) a casting to swell.

Tumid, (*Lat.*) put up or swollen.

Tumour, (*Lat.*) a swelling or preternatural rising of the Flesh, when the Parts of Human Bodies are extended beyond their due Proportion.

Tumult, confusion, caus'd by a Multitude of People, without Order or Discipline.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tumultuous, full of Tumult or disorder.

Tumultuary, (*Lat.*) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tur, a certain liquid Measure, containing Two Pipes, or Two Hundred Fifty and Two Gallons.

Tunic, an upper Garment worn by the Ancients, as well in *Rome*, as in the East. Also a Church Ornament among the Romanists, worn by the Deacons that serve the Priest or Bishop at the Altar.

Tunicle, (*Lat.*) a little Coat; also a Membrane of thin Skin, covering any part of the Body: There are Four especially which cover the Eye, the Cornea or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or Glassie, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are Four Humours answerable; and Four that cover the Cods, the *Seratum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunis, a City of *Africa*, raised out of the Ruins of *Carthage*; the Commodious Situation of it, between *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*, gives a great advantage to the *Turks* that inhabit it, to annoy the Traffick of the Christians.

Tunnicellum, the ancient Name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Cambden*, thought to be the same with that which we now call *Timmouth*, i. e. The Mouth of the River *Time*, where the first Cohort *Elia Classica*, was in pay for Sea-Service. This Town hath a very strong Castle, which *Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, held out against King *William Rufus*.

Turbant, a certain Wreath or Ornament for the Head, used among *Turks*, and other Oriental Nations, instead of Hats; it is made of a Shaft, or whole piece of Linnen called *Telbent*, and *Turbant* it self is called by the *Turks*, *Sarruck*.

Turbary, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbit, Minerale. See *Turpith*. There is also a Plant which growing in *Cambaya*, *Surrate*, and other parts of *Asia*, is called by the *Arabians* *Turbit*. A dangerous Drug, by reason of its violent purging Faculty.

Turbot, a broad flat Fish, called in *Greek* *Rhombus*, of great esteem as well among the ancient Romans, as now adays.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) boise, troublesome, seditions.

Turcois,

Turcois, a precious Stone of a blewish colour, refreshing the sight and heart.

Turgescere, (*Lat.*) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (*Lat.*) swelling, rising, put up. Given to create Disorder and Confusion.

Turingia, a Country of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lieth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian Wood* on the North. The chief City of this Country is called *Ersforta*.

Turmeric, a Root of Saffron colour within and without, being a proper cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

Turk, a Subject of the Grand Signiors, who is also call'd the Great Turk.

Turrescent. See *Tourneament*.

Tursole, a kind of Colour used in Painting; also an Herb called in *Greek*, *Heliotropium*, because its Flowers follow the course of the Sun.

Turpenine, (*Greek* *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Resin, distilling from the Turpenine Tree, the Larch, and some other sorts of Trees.

Turpith, a Chymical preparation of *Mercury*, and the Oyl of *Vitriol*, whereby the *Mercury* is precipitated into a sweetness, without any thing of corrosive.

Turpitude, (*Lat.*) filthiness, baseness, fordidness.

Tuscina, a Country of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Alacra*; it was anciently called *Tyrhenia*, from *Tyrhenus*, the Son of *Asius*; also *Hevruia* and *Tulciana*, from *Tulcatus*, (as some say) the Son of *Heracles*.

Tutelage, Guardianship, Custody, Protection, property of an Infant.

Tutelary, (*Lat.*) having the Guard, Custody or Protection of any thing.

Tutelary Angels, Angels that are said to have the Guard of Kingdoms, Cities, and particular Persons.

Tutor, one that is made choice of, to take care of instructing a young Lad.

A **Tutor** in the *University*, is one that takes care to teach and instruct the Youth that are sent thither from inferior Schools; and the Scholar so taught, is call'd the *Tutor's* Pupil.

Tuty, (*Pomphalix Nil.*) the Dust, or Soil of Brats, growing together into a kind of Stone, which being prepared according to Art, is very helpful for running Eyes, and for Cancers, and malignant Ulcers.

Tutus, a certain Idol adored by the ancient *Cermans*, thought by some, to be the same with *Mercury*. From this Idol, *Tuesday* took its denomination, and the People were called *Doyth* People.

Tusk that *Barbel*, cut up that *Barbel*.

Tuslan, (*Arabroscum, Dyomyia, Siciliana*.) a very good transparcher round Herb: It is otherwise call'd in *English* *Pink* leaves.

Tweed, a River which divides *England* from *Scotland*, on whose Northern Banks stands the strong Town of *Berwick*.

Twelve Men, otherwise called the *Jury* or *Inquest*, is a Number of Twelve Persons or upwards, to Twenty Four, by whose Oath as to matters of Fact, all Trials pass, both in Civil and Criminal Causes, through all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Tufoil, (*Dutch*) a Carpenters Instrument to make Moulds Holes withal.

Twilight, (*Dutch*) the time betwixt Day and Night, the Dusk of the Morning or Evening.

Twight, (*Sax*) pulled.

To **twyer**, (*Sax*) to fig.

Tyberis, or *Teberis*, (*Tiber*) a River of that part of *Italy*, called *Campania* or *Roma*, and chiefly famous for bearing on its Banks the City, which was once the Mistress of the World.

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built, as some say, by *Castulus* the *Arcadian*, the Admiral of *Evander*; others, by *Thiburtus* the Grandchild of *Amphitruus*. It is now called *Tivoli*. See *Tibur*.

Tygris, a River of *Armenia*, taking its Original, as some think, from that part which was the Garden of *Eden*; and passing through the Lake *Arctabasa*, yet neither mingling Water nor Fish. It is called *Tigris*, as signifying a Darr, by reason of its swift course; or as others, from a swift Beast so called.

Tympany, (*Greek*) a kind of Disease, wherein the Body becomes swollen up with Wind; a Dropsie. A fixed, constant, and hard swelling Tumour of the Abdomen, which proceeds from a stretching inflation of the Parts; and of the Membranous Bowels, whose Fibres are too much swollen with Animal Spirit, and hindered from Receding by the Nervous Juice, which contracts the Passages; together with abundance of flatulent Matter in the Passages that are empty.

Tympanum, the Drum of the Ear, being a small, thin, Orbicular, transparent Membrane, stretching over the cavity of the inner part of the Ear.

Type, (*Greek*) See *Typical*.

Typical, (*Greek*) bearing a Type, i. e. An Example, Figure, Likeness, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (*Greek*) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (*Greek*) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruel Governour.

Tyrrony.

Tyranny, cruel and violent Empire illegally usurp'd. Tyranny is also attributed to the Passions, when a Man is not able to govern them. Thus we say, Love and Ambition are cruel Tyrants.

Tyrant, A Usurper of a Kingdom; an Oppressor of the Publick Liberty, who has made himself Master of the Sovereignty.

Tyrone, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarza*, which in the *Phœnician* Language, signified a Fish; that Place abounding with a kind of Shellfish, the Liquor whereof colour'd a Purple Dye.

Tyrocinium, (*Lat.*) an Apprentiship, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty, but more peculiarly Military Discipline: From *Tyro*, a young raw Soldier, one newly entered into the Art of War.

Tyrrehi, a People inhabiting *Tuscia*, or *Tyrrenia*, being that part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea; called from thence the *Tyrreben* Sea.

V A.

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (*Lat.*) a being at leisure, or ceasing from business. It is also commonly taken for that time which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a Place to keep Cows in; also a certain compass of Ground within the Forest of *Asbdown*.

Vacillation, (*Lat.*) a wavering, tottering, or incertainty.

Vacuity, (*Lat.*) emptiness, voidness.
Vade Mecum, a Title given to any little Epitome of a Treatise, which a Man may carry about him in his Pocket, wherever he Travels.

Vasious, (*Lat.*) crafty or subtle.
Vagabond, (*Lat.*) a wandering Beggar, or idle Fellow that hath no certain Dwelling.

Vail, a Piece of Stuff that serves to hide or hinder any thing from being seen.

To **Vail bonnet**, to strike Sail, in token of submission; also metaphorically to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of Respect.

Vain, that wherein there is nothing of Solidity, nothing of any certain or assured Principle; that upon which all the labour we spend is lost, foolish, frivolous.

Vain-glory, a Boasting without merit, in vain, to no benefit or purpose. Nature did nothing in vain, that is, to no purpose.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of Four distinct Colours, i. e. Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valdombrews, a certain Religious Order of Monks instituted by *Gualbert*, a *Florentine*, who brook himself to a private studious Life, in a Place called *Valdombre*, or the *Sandy Vale*.

Valdo, a certain pious Man, who was the first institutor of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

Valencia, (*Valence*) an Academy Town of the *Upper Dolphinie*, in *Gallia Narbonensis*; also a large Province, with its *Academick Metropolis* of the same Name, in that part of *Spain*, which was once the Kingdom of *Aragon*; also a Town of the Duchy of *Monferrat*, in *Italy*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every Fourteenth Day of *February* is solemnized; about which time Birds chuse their Mates: Whence ariseth the custom of chusing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerian, (*Pbu majus*, *valeriana major Hortensis*, *Herba benedicta*, *Theriacaria*) a Mercurial Plant used in Antidotes against the Plague, and venomous bitings, and of great efficacy against the Strangury, and difficulty of Urine; it is also called *Setmal* or *Caponstail*.

Valerius Maximus, a Roman Historian, of whom we have extant his Examples of the memorable Deeds and Sayings of Famous Men.

Valet, (*French*) the Groom of a Chamber; an inferior Domestic Servant.

Valerudinary, (*Lat.*) sickly, infirm, subject to many Distempers.

Valiant, bold and daring in Fight, full of true Mettle and Courage.

Valid, authentic, conclusive, binding.

Validity, (*Lat.*) strength, power, force. The authentickness, or binding force of a Deed or Instrument.

Valor, the first quality requir'd in a Soldier, which is briskness of Courage. Military Ardour.

Valladolid, the second City of *Castilia Vetus*, and sometimes the Residence of the Court of *Spain*, by reason of its pleasant situation upon the River *Pisarga*, its delightful Gardens and Fountains, Princely Palaces, and fair Market Places, seven Hundred Paces in Circuit.

Vally, or *Vale*, a hollow Place, or space of Ground enclosed between Two Hills. Figuratively we call the World a Vale of Misery.

Value, the estimation of a thing according to its just Price.

Valves, little thin Membranes and Fibres, like folding Doors, to hinder the Blood and other Liquors, from returning the same way they came.

Vambrace, or *vanbrace*, (*French*) a Gauntlet.

Van, a Military word, signifying the Front, or Fore-part of an Army.

Vancorries, or *vancourries*, (*French*) forerunners. Those that are sent before to beat the Road upon the March of an Army.

Vandel.

Vandelbria, the ancient Name of a Place in *Cambridgehire*, so called, for that in times past, the *Vandals* or *Dans* there incamp'd themselves with a Trench and Rampire: It is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandelsbury*.

Vanguard, (*French*) the foremost part of an Army in Battle; otherwise called the *Vanward*.

Vane, or *Faze*, a Weather-cock.

Vannes, the chief City of *Lower Britany*, in *Celtick France*.

Vantrarius, a corrupt *Latin* word, used as a Law Term only, upon this occasion. Sir *Richard Rockly*, held Lands at *Seaton*, by Serjeantry, to be *Vantrarius Regis*, donec perijus fuerit, *Pari Solutarium pretii quatuor denariorum*; i. e. to be Fore-Footman to the King at some certain time, e. g. When he goeth into *Galceigen*, until he had worn out a pair of Shoes, priz'd Four Pence.

Vaporary, a Decedion of Herbs, and other Ingredients, the fume whereof ascends through the Hole of a Chair where the Patient lies, into the Fundament, or if it be in Womens Distempers, the Uterus.

Vaporation, (*Lat.*) an exhaling, or sending forth of Vapours, i. e. certain Fumes or Smoak, drawn out of the Earth, and Water into the Air, by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into Water.

Vapour, water reduc'd by Attenuation into its Particles, and sent upwards immediately to receive various Form.

To **Vapour**, to brag, boast, to speak great and tall.

Variable, inconstant, subject to change, unstable.

Vapulation, (*Lat.*) a being scourged or beaten.

Varadinow, *Waraain*, one of the principal Cities of *Upper Hungary*, it lies upon the River *Keere*.

Variation of the Needle, the turning, or deviation of the Needle in the Mariners Compass, some small matter from the true North Point, which happens more or less in all parts.

Variation, (*Lat.*) a beautifying with various Colours.

Variety, Diversity; as of Plants, Flowers, Animals, &c.

Varios, uncertain; also different in Quality, in humors, of humdy fens.

Varna, a Town of *Mysia inferior*, or *Bulgaria*, memorable for the great defeat given there by the Turks to the Christians.

Varnish, a thick and shining Liquor made of Juniper Gum, which the *Moors* and *Arabsians* call *Sanda* each, wherewith Pictures and Mappes are rubbed over to make 'em shine, and have a Gloss; there is also a Ground, or *Varnish*, which is laid upon a Plate that is to be etched.

Vary, (*French*) in Heraldry, is a mixture of Argent and Azure together.

Varry cappy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of Cups; it is also called *Varry tassa*, or *Meire*.

Vareels, (*French*) little Rings of Silver about Hawks Legs, having the Owners Name engraven on them.

Valconia, (*Galceign*) a Province of *Aquitanick France*.

Vassal, in Common Law, is he that holdeth Land in Fee of his Lord; it is also taken for a Slave or inferior Servant.

Vall, of a large extent, possessing a great deal of Ground; figuratively we say, such a one has a vast Fancy, a vast Wit, vast Parts, &c.

Vallation, (*Lat.*) a wasting or destroying.

Vastness, (*Lat.*) excessive bigness, hugeness, or vastness of stature.

Vatican Hill, one of the Seven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there standeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth.

Vaticination, (*Lat.*) a prophesying, or telling of things to come.

Vaujours, or *Vaujours*, those that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vauzevil, (*French*) a Country Bailad, Roundelay or Song: It is also called a *Virelay*.

Vaudois, a Name given to certain People, who shake off the Superstitions of *Rome*, under *Peter Valdo*, a City of *Lions*, about the Year 1060.

To **Vault**, to carry a Man's whole Body cleverly over a Wooden Horse, made on purpose, or over any high thing, resting one Hand upon the thing it self.

Vault, a round Roof built like an Arch; also a Place to lay Dead Bodies in; also a necessary House.

To **Vault**, to boast of a Man's self, to brag above what a Man is able to do, or ever did.

Vaulting, in Hunting, is the setting of Hounds in a readiness, where the Game is to pass.

Vauxure, an ancient word, signifying a Bulwark, or Outwork for defence.

Vauxure. See *Vauxure*.

Vayvode, a Prince or chief Ruler, in *Transylvania*, and some of those Northern parts.

U B.

Ubiguaterians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Christ's Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (*Lat.*) a being in all Places at one time.

V E.

Vecordy, (*Lat.*) unsteadiness of Mind, dotage, stupidity.

Victorious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Waggon or Carriage.

Viction, (*Lat.*) a cartying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more Rope, or more Sheet.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, or *Vegetive*, (*Lat.*) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with Vigor, moisture and growth.

Vehement, violent, impetuous, eager; said of our Desires and Passions. The vehemence of our Passions and Desires, submits us to frequent temptations. Such a one preaches with great vehemence, that is, with great eagerness.

Vehicular, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Vehicle, i. e. a Cart, Waggon or Coach, or any thing where- by another is carried or conveyed. In Physick, any Liquor wherewith Medicines are mix'd, to render 'em fit to be swallowed.

A *Vein*, is defined by Anatomists, to be a common Organ of the Body, round, and oblong, aped for the conveyance of Blood and Natural Spirits through all the Parts; and according to the several parts it passeth through, it taketh several Denominations; as the *Axillary Vein*, which passeth along by the Armpits; the *Basilic Vein*, that which passeth from the Liver, through the inward process of the Arm; the *Cephalic*, the Head-Vein; the *Cervical*, that which runs into the Neck; the *Cystic*, that which runs up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigastric*, toward the Plank-veins; the *Gastroepiploic*, that which spreads itself through the bottom of the *Ventricle*; *Intercostal*, those which run through the upper Ribs; *Port-vein*, that which is rooted into the Liver, and from thence passeth into the *Ventricle*, Mesentery, and other parts; *Ranular*, that which ascends from the Throat to the Tongue; *Salivary*, that which from the Liver runs through the *Wrist* into the Hand; *Septena*, that which runs through the inward part of the Leg to the Ankle; *Subclavicular*, a branch of a Hollow Vein, which runs under the Neck-bone; *Thymick*, a Branch of the *Subclavicular*; *Torcular*, that which ascends by the inside of the Skull to the Brain. *Vein*, is also taken for the nature of the Earth, when it is search'd and digg'd. And in this Sense we say, a Vein of Gold, of Silver, of Lead, of Coals, &c.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the Light-armed Soldiers among the Romans, (see *Triarii*); whence *Velitation*, a light skirmishing.

Velitation, (*Lat.*) a plucking, twitching, or giving a sudden pull. Velications in Physick, are said to be certain Convulsions that happen in the Fibres of the Muscles.

Vellum, Calves Skin dress'd, and made more smooth and fine than Ordinary Parchmin.

Velocity, (*Lat.*) swiftness.

Velvet. See *Fluimor*.

Venality, (*Lat.*) a setting to sale, or a being saleable.

Venatick, (*Lat.*) belonging to hunting or chasing.

To *Vend*, to utter a Commodity, to put off Goods by way of Sale.

Vendible, (*Lat.*) saleable, fit for sale.

Vendication, (*Lat.*) a challenging to ones self, a claiming.

Vendition, (*Exponis*) A Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the selling of Goods seiz'd by a *Fieri Facias*.

Venedocia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales*, which is otherwise called *Gwynethia*, or *North Wales*.

Venefick, (*Lat.*) belonging to the art of making Poysons, Witchcraft, or Sorcery.

Venerable, Grave, Majestick, procuring Respect.

Veneration, (*Lat.*) a reverencing or worshiping.

Veneral, (*Lat.*) given to *Veneris*, i. e. Lust or Carnal Desires.

Veneral Disease, (*Lat.*) *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lus Venerea*, a certain virulent, and contagious Disposition of the Body, contracted by immoderate *Veneris*, or coupling with unseason'd Persons: It is vulgarly called the *French Pox*.

Venice, a famous City of Italy, built in the Year 421. upon certain Islands of the *Adriatick* Sea, Sixty in number, by the Inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in Italy and other Places.

Venezuela, a part of *Novis Andalusia*, a large Province of *Southern America*.

Venew, in Common Law, is taken for a Neighbouring, or near place.

Vengeance, an Injustice done to an Enemy, in return of what another has receiv'd.

Venial, (*Lat.*) worthy of Pardon, or Forgiveness; whence in Theology, they make a Distinction between Moral Sins, and Venial Sins.

Venijons, the Flesh of a Hart or Buck, Hind or Doe.

Venom, a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and pernicious to others, Poyson.

Venomous, full of Poyson, destructive.

Vent, (*Lat.*) a place for Air to come in, and out at.

Venia Belgarum, the ancient Name of *Winchester*, a pleasant City in *Hantsire*, called by the Britains, *Caer Gaunie*, by the Saxons, *Widancshester*; and by the vulgar Latins, *Vinnonia*. *Venia*, giveth name also unto Two other Towns; *Casler* in *Northfolk*, called *Venia Icternum*; *Caerwent*, in *Monmouthshire*, called *Venia Silurum*.

Ventiduct, (*Lat.*) a conveyance of Wind by Pipes, or otherways.

Ventilation, (*Lat.*) a fanning, or gathering of Wind; also a winnowing of Corn.

Ventosity, (*Lat.*) windincels, or wind enclosed in the Body, that breeds Colicks, Gripes and other Difcalses.

Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right, the other on the Left side of it; the one greater, and enclosed within a slender Flesh, contains the Natural Blood; the other of a harder Substance, contains the Blood wherewith the Arteries are nourished.

Veniri-

Ventricles of the Brain, Four, to receive the Serous Humour, and convey it to the Nostils.

Ventricle, (*Lat.*) the stomach; it is also taken for any round cavity of the Body.

Ventrilogy, (*Lat.*) a speaking inwardly, or as it were from the Belly.

Vennation, (*Lat.*) a buying or selling.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the Goddess of Love, Pleasures, and Delight, whom the Poets feign to have sprung out of the Foam of the Sea, after that the *Tiphles of Cadus* had been cut off, and thrown into it by *Saturn*, whence she was called *Aphrodite*; also the Name of one of the Seven Planets. The brightest and most resplendent of all the Stars, wandering or fix'd, the Sun and Moon Excepted; not because she is bigger than the Earth, but nearer than any of 'em, except *Mercury*. A Feminine Planet, and accounted the lesser Fortunc. Among the Chymists, *Venus* is taken for Copper. In Heraldry, *Venus* Answers to Vert and *Emerald*.

Venus Navelwort, (*Cotyledon*, *Acetabulum*, *Umbilicus Venenis*; *Scutellum*, *Umbilicus Terre*) a Plant of *Venus*, esteemed of great use; to heal sore and excruciated Kidneys; it is otherwise called *Wall Pennywort*, and *Kidneywort*.

Venuntium, (*Venosa*) a City of *Apulia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, remarkable for giving Title to a Prince.

Venush, (*Lat.*) handsome, or beautiful.

Veracity, (*Lat.*) a saying truth, or the quality or virtue of speaking truth.

Veragna, a large Province of that part of *North America*, which lies upon *Mar del Nort*, or the *North Sea*. Its chief Cities are *La Conception* and *La Trinita*.

Verb; (*Lat.*) a word) one of the chiefest of the Four desirable Parts of Speech, which being declined with Person, Mood and Tense, express doing, or suffering, or being, in that thing or Person to which it is joyned; the Principal Division of a Verb is into Personal (which hath all the Three Persons in both, throughout all Moods and Tenses) and Impersonal, which is only used in the Third Person singular, without all Moods and Tenses: The Verb Personal is principally distinguished into Two Voices, *Active* and *Passive*, which see in their proper Places; but there are several *Latin* Verbs which are capable but of one Voice, as the Verb *Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, hath such a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Passive, as *Cerno*, *I run*; a Verb *Deponent*, which under the Passive Termination, hath an Active Signification, as *Glorior*, *I boast*; and a Verb *Common*, which under a Passive Termination, hath a Signification either Active or Passive, as *Osculo*, *I kiss*, or *am kiss'd*.

Verbal, (*Lat.*) consisting of words, or delivered only in words. As a Verbal Promise, a Promise made by word of Mouth.

Verbatim, (*Lat.*) word for word.

Verbia, a certain goddess, among the ancient Britains, to whom the Captain of the second Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Ilkby* in *Yorkshire*. She is thought by *Cambden*, to have been the Nymph, or Goddess of the River *Wharfe*, which was also anciently called *Verbia*.

Verberation, (*Lat.*) a beating or striking. A term used in Philology, to explain the cause of sounds that proceed from the verberation of the Air, smitten after several manners, which causes the variety of sounds.

Verbofity, (*Lat.*) a being full of Words.

Verecund, (*Lat.*) shamefaced, modest, bashful.

Verdam, (*Lat.*) green, fresh, flourishing.

Verdure, (*Lat.* *Virtutarius*) a Judicial Officer of the King's Court, who receives and insols the Attachments of all manner of Trepasses in the Fact of Vert and Venison.

Versaie, or *Versaia*, a kind of rich *Italian* Wine.

Versaie, the Answer of a Jury or Inquest, made upon any Cause, Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration or trial.

Versigresole, (*Lat.* *Arygo*) a green substance taken from the Rust of Brass or Copper.

Versature, a green Colour among Painters.

Versay, a term in Heraldry, when a Bordure is charged with Leaves, Fruits and Flowers, and other like Vegetables.

Verses, (*French*) greenness.

Verge, (*French*) a rod or wand, or Sergeant's Mace, Also the Compas about the King's Court, that bounds the Jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the King's Household, and is accounted Twelve Miles Compas. Also a Rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his Hand, and swearing Fealty to the Lord of the Manor, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (*French*) a chief Officer or Magistrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (*Lat.*) telling or speaking of truth.

Veriloquent, (*Lat.*) the same.

Verisimilitude, (*Lat.*) the probability, or likelihood of a thing.

Vermeiculated, (*Lat.*) imbroided with several Colours.

Vermilion, (*French*) a ruddy or deep red Colour, of which the natural is found under certain almost inaccessible Rocks in *Spain*; the Artificial is made of a certain red Sand, near *Ephesus*, several times wash'd. 'Tis also an Epithite given to blushing Cheeks, especially when dy'd with Maiden Blushes.

Vermination, (*Lat.*) a certain Disease wherein Worms are bred, and cause a Gripe of the Guts.

Vernaccia, a kind of *Italian* Wine; from a Town to called in *Umbrina*, or the Duchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy*.

Vernacular, (*Lat.*) proper and peniar to a Country.

nited under the government of the States General.

Ultra-marine, (*Lat.*) beyond the Seas; also a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-montans. The *Italians* call all on this side the *Alpes*. *Ultra-Montans*, or People living beyond the *Alpes*.

Ulfagi, a sort of inferior Turkish Horsemen, that serve in the Court of the Grand Seignior.

Ulation, (*Lat.*) a howling like a Dog; or Wolf.

U M

Umbelliferous Plants, such as proceed from small Stalks standing upon greater, as Fennel, Angelica, Parsley, Hemlock, &c.

Umber, a kind of Beaf: Also a dark yellowish colour used in Painting; also a certain kind of nimble and tender-mouth'd Fish.

Umbilical, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical Points, the Two Center Points in an Ellipsis.

Umbrage, (*French*) a shadow; also a Suspicion; also a Preence.

Umbrello, (*Ital.*) a great broad Fan or Skreen, which in Hot Countries People hold over their Heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun; and therefore by the *Spaniards*, among whom it is chiefly in use, it is otherwise called a *Quitafol*.

Umbria, that part of Italy, which at this day is call'd the Dutchy of Spoleto.

Umpire, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Law.

U N

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) a being of one Mind or Will, a consenting, or according together.

To *Unbind* the Cable of an Anchor. See to *Bind*.

Unbrace that *Mallard*, cut up that *Mallard*. *Unclial*, (*Lat.*) containing an Ounce, or Inch.

To *Unclay a Piece*, is to put as much Oyl as you can about the Nail, in the Touch-hole of a Gun, to make it glib, and by a Train, to give Fire to her at her Mouth, and so blow it out.

Uncome, (*old word*) see *Felon*. *Unconscionable*, (*French*) a Plea for the Defendant in Debts upon an Obligation, who is sued because he paid not the Money at the Day appointed.

Unconth, (*Sax.*) unknown, in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer for any Offence committed by him; he being not counted a Guest till the Third Night.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an anointing with Oyl, or any Oily Substance.

Undation, (*Lat.*) a waving, or rising of Waves.

Unde, in Heraldry, resembling the Waves. *Undermailed*. See *Lowermailed*.

Under the Sun Beams, when a Planet is not fully distant Seventeen Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after him.

Univertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening time.

Unlabeled, (*Lat.*) Chamolet wrought or painted like Waves.

Undulation of the Air, the waving of the Air to and fro.

Uneth, (*old word*) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or Liquid Salve.

Unguentum Armarium, (*Lat.*) see *Weapon* Salve.

Unicorn, (*Lat.*) a timorous Beast that lives in Woods, yet ventures out sometimes into the Plain. This Creature is as big as an ordinary Horse, having one white Horn in the middle of his Forehead, about Five Handfuls long. The true Place where it is to be found, is in the Province of *Ageas*, in the Kingdom of *Damots*, in *Ethiopia*.

Uniformity, (*Lat.*) a being of one and the same form, figure and fashion. One form of publick Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments.

Union, (*Lat.*) a joyning together, a growing into one: Also a kind of Pearl growing in couples: Also a combining of Two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent. Said also of Leagues offensive and defensive, which Princes and Republicks make together.

Unjoynt that *Bittern*, cut it up.

Unison, (*French*) an Agreement of Two Notes in one Tone. The same with an *Octave*.

Unit, the beginning of Number, that receives no division in numbers, like a Point in Magnitudes.

Unity, (*Lat.*) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joint-possession of Two Rights by several Titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Univertal, (*Lat.*) general, extending to all.

Univertals in Logic, under which are compriz'd several Species and Individuals.

Univertity, (*Lat.*) in the Civil Law, is taken for a Body Politique, or Corporation: Also an Academy. A Collective Name said of several Colleges erected in one City, wherein are Professors, and Men learned in several Sciences, to teach 'em, and take Degrees.

Univertity

Univertity Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Alfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (*Lat.*) consisting of one Voice, Name or Sound; in Logic, it is, when under one Name, one thing is signified.

Unkenel, to *unkenel* a Fox, that is, to drive, or force him from his Hole.

Unlace that *Coney*.

Unlawful, against, or contrary to Law.

Unlawful Assembly, the meeting of Three or more Persons together with force, to commit some unlawful act, and abiding together, though not endeavouring the Execution of it.

To *Unleach*, a Term in Hunting, to let go the Dogs after the Game.

Unreclaimed, in Faulconry, wild, spoken of a Hawk.

Unseeling, in Faulconry, taking away the Thread that runs through the Hawks Eye-lids, and hinders her sight.

Unshinels, (*old word*) unhappiness.

To *Unstrike the Hood*, in Faulconry, to draw the Strings, that it may be in a readines to pull off.

Unsum'd, is when a Hawk's Feathers are not at their full length.

Untach, that *Cutlew*.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a Storm, or Tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a Dictionary, or Index of Words.

Vocal, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or consisting in the Voice.

Vocal Music, perform'd by Voices.

Vocation, (*Lat.*) a professing, calling, or court of Life.

Vocative Case, in Grammar, is the fifth *Case*, by which a Noun is declined, and is so called, because used in actions of calling, or speaking unto.

Vociferation, (*Lat.*) a putting forth the Voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Vogue, (*French*) Power, Sway, Authority.

A *Voice*. Air smitten and qualified, which forms divers sounds, whether it pass through the different Conduits of the Throats of Beasts, Fowl or Men: Appropriated to Human Speech. Also of these that sing, we say, such a one has a Charming Voice.

Void of Cowse, a Planet is said to be so, when he is separated from one Planet; and during his being in that Sign, does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aspect.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombill* of the Electcheon.

Voinage, a term in Heraldry, being an exception of some part of the inward lublance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the Field is transparent through the Charge.

Voinage, (*French*) neighbourhood.

Volant, (*Lat.*) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volary, (*Lat.*) a Cage so large, that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

Volatil, (*Lat.*) a term in Chymistry, unfixed, apt to evaporate.

Volga, (*Rha*) a very great River, one of the greatest in *Europe*, which parts *Mosovia* from *Sarmatia Asiatica*, or *Tartaria*.

Vobinia, one of the Palatinates of *Russia Lithuania*.

Volitation, (*Lat.*) a flying often.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a court, or turn in Riding, or in Dancing.

Volubility, (*Lat.*) facility, or aptness in turning about; also a quick and easy delivery in Speech, or Pronunciation.

Volume, a Bulk of a reasonable bigness, which is bound by it self.

Voluntary, (*Lat.*) done willingly, without force or constraint.

Voluptuous, (*Lat.*) given to sensual Pleasures or Delights.

Volutation, (*Lat.*) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volute, a part of the Capital of the *Ionick* Compound, and *Corinthian* Order, which represents the Bark of a Tree, twisted and turn'd into a Spiral Line.

Vomano, a River of *Picenum* (now *Fluxa Anconitana*) in Italy.

Voracious, ravenous, devouring, feeding greedily, without swallowing; immoderately excessive in eating.

Voracity, (*Lat.*) greediness, gluttony, aptness to devour.

Vorter, a term in Astronomy, applied to the motion of some of the Planets, and signifies a motion like to that of a Whirlpool.

Votary, (*Lat.*) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common Law, is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure enjoying thereof, against all Men.

To *Vow*, to make a solemn Promise to God.

Vow, a Religious Promise; a deep and devout Protestation.

Vow breaker, one that regards neither Oaths nor Protestations.

Vowels, (*Lat. Vocales*) certain Letters of the Alphabet, so called, because they express a sound of themselves, without the help of a Consonant.

Voyage, a going from one Country to another by Sea. Sometimes taken for the Profit gone by going to Sea. So we say, such a one made a good Voyage.

Void, empty, nor fill'd up with any Corporeal Substance, or else fill'd up with nothing but Air. Also null, of no effect: Such a Bond is void in Law, i. e. of no value.

U P.

Upsalia, (*Upsala*) a University Town, and the chief Archiepiscopal Sec of the Kingdom of Sweden; but most particularly celebrated by the Name of one of its Arch-bishops, a Person of great Learning, the creditable *Olava Magnus*.

U R.

Urania, see *Muses*.

Uranoscopy, (*Greek*) a viewing, or contemplating of the Heavens.

Urbanity, (*Lat.*) the fashion of the City, civility, courteous, gentleness in Speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (*Greek*) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urgencie, haste of Business; pressing Importunity.

Urgent, in great haste, admitting no delay.

Uriah, (*Hebr.* the Fire of the Lord) a Chief Commander in King *David's* Army; by whose appointment he was set in the forefront of the Battle, to be slain of the Enemy; the cause of which fatal end, was his Beautiful Wife, with whom *David* fell in love.

Uriel, (*Hebr.* the Fire of God) the Name of an Angel, also of several Men mentioned in the Old Testament.

Ureorum, in old times a very famous City, and the principal in *Shropshire*, built by the *Romans*. The *Saxons* called it *Wrethencaster*, from the Hill *Wrothen*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wrecketter*, or *Wrocester*.

Urim and Thummim, (*Hebrew*) Lights, and Perfections, Twelve Precious Stones in the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the Flame of Fire.

Urnal, a Glass Vessel to receive Urine, when it is to be carry'd to the Physitian to give his Judgment of it.

Urnator, (*Lat.*) a Diver, or Swimmer under Waer.

Urine, a ferous Excrement, convey'd from the Blood, that passes the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and is thence discharged as occasion requires.

Uris, in Falconry, Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urn, (*Lat.*) a certain Vessel among the Ancients, where the Ashes of the Dead Bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for

any Grave, or Sepulchre: It signifieth also a certain liquid Measure, containing Two Gallons, and a Pottle.

Uroscopy, (*Greek*) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of Water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heavens, somewhat near the North Pole, and consisting of Sixteen Conspicuous Stars.

Ursa Minor, or the lesser She Bear, that Constellation which is nearest to the North Pole, it consists of 7 conspicuous Stars, whereof the last and nearest to the Pole is called *Cynosura*, and *Stella maris*.

Ursula, the proper Name of a Woman, signifying in *Latin* a little She Bear.

Ursulina, An Order of Nuns, under the Regulations of *St. Austin*, that take upon 'em the Instruction and Education of Young Virgins.

U S.

Usage, Custom, Practice.

To *Use*, to have the Service and Benefit of a thing.

Usus, a part of the Habendum of a Deed, expressing to what Benefit the Party shall have the said Estate.

Usher of the Black-rod, see *Black-rod*.

Uisgabog, a strong Liquor used among the *Irish*, signifying in that Language, as much as *Aqua vite*.

Uisurinary, (*Lat.*) reaping the Profit of that thing, whose Propriety belongs to another.

Usury, (*Lat.*) the taking of Interest, or Use-Money, for any Sum lent.

Usurpation, (*Lat.*) an unjust enjoying or possessing against right, or equity, of another Man's Propriety, acquir'd by Violence.

Usurper, an unjust Possessor of another Man's Right illegally obtain'd.

U T.

Utas, the Eighth Day following any Term or Feast.

Utensil, (*Lat.*) Household stuff, that which is useful, and necessary about a House, properly that which belongs to the Kitchen, and Offices below Stairs.

Uterine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Womb.

Uterine Fury, a Disease sending forth Flames to the Brain, that cause extraordinary Passions, and lustful Desires in Women, not to be extinguish'd or appeas'd.

Utica, (now *Biseria*) a very noted Town of the Kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, and anciently famous for being the Place, where *Cato Junior*, grieving at the loss of *Rome's* Liberty, slew himself, and thence took the Surname of *Uticensis*.

Utility.

Utility, Profit, Advantage.

Uxury (in *Latin* *Ulagatio*) a Punishment for such as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear; whereby they forfeit their Goods, or Lands to the King, or State.

Uxipia, the feigned Name of a Countrey described by Sir *Thomas More*, as the Pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth: Hence it is taken by Metaphor, for an imaginary or feigned Place.

Utter Barristers, are such, who for their long Study, and great Industry bestowed upon the Common Law, are called from their Contemplation to Practice, and publicly to take upon them the defence of Clients.

U V.

Uvea Tunica, a Coat of the Eye, resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it hath its Name.

Vulcan, the God of Fire, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: He was thrown out of Heaven for his deformity into the Isle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame. He was the Master of the *Cyclopes*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, *Hermione's* Bracelet, *Ariadne's* Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Eneas*, &c. He married *Venus*, whom he having caught in Bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and exposed them to the view of all the Gods.

Vulgar, (*Lat.*) a being common, or publicly known. Trivial, Ordinary.

The *Vulgar*, the Rabble, the Common People, the forgotten Crowd as soon as dead.

Vulnerable, that may be wounded.

Vulnerary, an Epithite given to Plants and Potions, proper for the cure of Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, &c.

Vulpine, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, subtle.

Vulturnus a certain Town of *Campania*, with a River of the same Name: Also a strong South-East Wind, which blowing chiefly in the Plains of *Abolis*, was anciently called by the Inhabitants of that Countrey.

Uvula, (*Lat.*) the little piece of Spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate of the Mouth, near the Cordoats of the Nostrils, to prevent the Air from entering in too cold into the Lungs.

Uvula-Spann, in Chyrurgery, is an Instrument to be held tight under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the concavity behind the same.

U X.

Uxellinorum, a Town of *Querqy* in *France*, vulgarly called *Casenack*.

Uxurious, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Wife; also fond, dotting upon a Wife.

U Z.

Uzisar, so the Chymists call *Cinnabar*, compounded of Sulphur and Mercury.

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo* *Uxitas*.

Uzziab, see *Azariah*.

Uzziel, (*Heb.* the buck-goat of God) the Son of *Rohab*, of him came the *Uzzielites*.

W A.

W *Addings*, (in Navigation in Gunnery) Okum, old Clouts, or Straw put after the Powder and Buller.

Wadlum Colledge, a Colledge in the University of *Oxford*, so called from the Name of him that erected it.

Walters, (a term in Navigation) Men of War, that attend Merchants Ships to conduct them safe along.

The *Ship is waft*, that is, wants Ballast.

Wage, see *Gate*.

To *Wage Law*, to prosecute a Law-suit.

A *Wag tail*, a kind of Bird, otherwise call'd *Water-Swallow*; in *Latin* *Motacilla*, in *Italian*, *Bollarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the same which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel strayed, or Goods stolen, and quitted upon Hue and Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed sundry Market-Days; and if they challenge them within a Year and a Day, are to be restored; otherwise they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchise: Also as a Man forsaken of the Law to which he was sworn, is said to be Out-lawed, so a Woman not being sworn to the Law, is called *Waive*.

Waile, and *Bend*, in Navigation, the utmost Timbers, and chief strength of the Ship's sides, to which the foot-hooks, beams, and knots are bolted.

Waist, (*Dutch*) a decreasing, defect or want.

Waile, that part of the Ship which is between the Main-Mast, and the Fore-castle.

Waive, see *Waif*.

Waik, a term in Navigation, the smooth Water, a Stern of a Ship, shewing the way the hath gone in the Sea.

Wakenan, (*Lat. Vigil*) the Title of the chief Magistrate of the Town of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*.

Wake-Robin, (*Lat. Arum*) a sort of Plant, otherwise called *Cuckoo-yinle*, *Priests-pintle*, or *Stackwort*.

Wakes, certain Feasts, and Solemnities, which use to be kept the Week after that Saints-day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper Name of several Women.

Waldwin, a proper Name, signifying in the German Tongue a Conqueror, answerable to the Latin Name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now use *Gauch*.

Wallet, a Channel, which entering between the West Rocks, and the Bay of the *Gunsfleet*, issues out again at the *Spitts*.

Waterward, a term in Navigation, not Ship-shaken, or when a Ship is built right up.

Wall-flower, (*Leucium*) a common Plant bearing a sweet yellowish Flower.

Wall-pepper, (*Lat. Silvestra*) see *Stonecrop*.

Wall, in Navigation, is spoken of a Ship that hath not Ballast enough in her, to keep her stiff.

Walter, the proper Name of a Man, signifying in Dutch a Pilgrim, or, as others say, a Wood-man.

Wanddike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wunden-dike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Waden*, the British Mares) a Ditch of wonderful work in *Wiltshire*; many Miles in length, near which *Ina* King of the *West Saxons*, and *Croder* King of the *Mercians* joined *Battel*, and deputed the Field on even Hand.

Wantage, in the Saxon Tongue *Wanting*, a place in *Barkshire*, anciently a Manor-Houle of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the Birth-place of *Alfred*, that Prudent and Learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain division of a County, called also a Hundred; it is so called, from an ancient Custom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by all the better sort, who came and touch'd his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were sworn, and Consecrated.

Warbling of the Wings, a term in Falconry, for after a Hawk hath mantled her self, she crosses her Wings together over her back; which action is called the warbling of the Wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the special charge of one of the Twenty Four Aldermen; also, a part, or division of a Fort; also, the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service, during his Nonage, is called *Ward*; whence *Warden*, a Guardian, or Overseer.

Wardin, a proper Name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the German, *Gerwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

Wardon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmate, a Court kept in every Ward in London.

Wardstaff, a kind of petty Serjantry, which is a holding of Lands by this Service; namely, to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with Six Horses, Two Ropes, Two Men in Harness, to watch the said *Wardstaff*, when it is brought to the Place appointed.

Wardmit, see *Warmit*.

Wardrobe, (*Ital. Guardaroba*) a Place where the Garments of Kings, or great Persons are kept,

and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the King's *Wardrobe*, is called Clerk of the King's great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the Eighth.

Warp, a Shore, that beginning near the Bay of *Our-bedge*, comes out of the *Spin*, up the River.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common Law, is a Covenant, whereby the *Bargainer* is bound to *warrant*, or secure the quiet possession of the thing sold to the *Bargaine*. It is called by the Civilians *Aspulsatio*.

Warren, (*Lat. Vivarium*, and in corrupt Latin *varrena*) a place where a Man, by a Grant from the King, may within certain of his own Lands, freely keep, for his own peculiar Game, Pheasants, Partridges, Conies and Hares; and no Man else be permitted to chase them, without his Licence, excepting the Cony, which as a noxious Creature, may be hunted wherever it is met.

Warslot, a Contribution, that was wont to be made towards the Armour, in the Saxons time.

Warsovia, (*Warsaw*) the chief City of the *Circassian* Palatinate in *Mosovia*, one of the Eight Provinces annex to the Kingdom of *Poland*.

Warwick, the principal Town of *Warwickshire*, which with much probability is judged to be the same with that which anciently was called *Præsidium*, i. e. a Garrison; for the Saxons called it *Warringwyck*, the Britains, *Caer-Guawrick*, both which Words seem to have sprung from the both which Words seem to have sprung from the British word *Guarth*, which also signifies a Garrison; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* Horsemen kept his Residence, under the command of the *Dux Britannia*. This Town is situate over the River *Acon*, upon a steep Rock, fortified with strong Walls, and a Castle toward the South-West.

Warmit; or *wardmit*, a being quit of giving Money of keeping of Watches.

Wassail, (*Sax. Washeal*, i. e. be in Health) an ancient ceremonious Custom, still used upon a twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths; taken from *Romana*, the Daughter of *Hengistus*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet she delivered with her own Hands a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Wass, in Common-Law, is where a Tenant for term of Years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make wast, or spoil of Houles, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the Houle, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wassel-bread, (old word) fine Cinnamon.

Watch, a Sea Phrase, signifying Four Hours, measured by a Glass, where the Sand is Four Hours running out.

Water-line, (a term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth that a Ship should swim in, when she is laden a head and a stern.

Water.

Water-Bailiff, an Officer in London, who has the supervising of the Fish brought to the City, and gathering the Toll rising from the *Thames*.

Waterborn, (a term in Navigation) is when there is no more water than will just bear the Ship from Ground.

Water-shots, see to *Moor a cross*.

Waving free, see *Themid free*.

Wavy Triplivity, the Signs so accounted, being cold and moist, are *Geminis*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

Wavey, a term in *Blaxon*, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

W E

Weasering tree, a certain Plant called in Latin *Wiburnum*.

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Country, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifyeth a Forrest, or Wood.

Wega, the fluting harp.

Weapons-lace, (*Lat. Unguentum Armarium*) a sort of Sympathetical Ointment cures a Wound, by being applied to the Weapon that made it.

Weather-coil, is when a Ship being a Hull, layeth her Head the other way, without loosening any of her Sails, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-man, (a term in Archery) is taken for an Archer that diligently observes the Weather, and the Wind in shooting.

Weathering, in Falconry, is when you set your Hawk abroad to take the Air.

Weed, or *Wede*, (*Sax.*) a Garment; or suit of Apparel.

Wedding, a joyning in Marriage, from the Dutch word *Wed*, i. e. a Pledge.

Wedge, a Sand so called, being broad at the West-end, and sharp at the East end, and lies on the North-side of the *Marger* Sands, and is Six Miles long.

Wednesday, so called from *Woden*, a God which the Saxons worshipped.

Wegh, a certain weight of Cheese or Wool, containing 256 Pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

Weght; see *Avoir du pois*, and *Troy weight*.

To weild, to manage, to govern: Thus we say to weild a Scepter.

Weghen, an old Saxon word, signifying a Cloud; also the Element, or Sky.

Weld, or *Wald*, (*Sax.*) a Forrest.

Wewerolf, or *Mannwolf*, (*Vvere* signifying in the Saxon Language, a Man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his Body, and putting on an enchanted Girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying and killing Humane Creatures.

Weyraunce, a Name given to any great Lord, among the *West-Indians*.

Werre, or *Vvere*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently set upon a Man's head, for killing of a Man.

Werragel-thief, a Thief that may be redeemed by *Vvere*.

Wesgate-buoy, a very convenient Road for Ships to ride in, because of the water-drift, and ground for Anchor-hold.

Wesphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the Twelve Circles of the Empire, containing in it Six Bishopricks, Three Principalities, Seven free Cities, with divers great Earldoms.

Weymar, the Seat of the Dukes of *Saxon-Weymar* in *Thuringia*, a Province of that part of *Germany*, called the Circle of the Empire, or upper *Saxony*.

W H

Wharfage, a Fee due for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

Cow Wheat, a sort of Herb called in *Greek* *Melampyron*.

Whelps, in Navigation, are small pieces of Wood fastened to the Spindle, to keep the Cable from running too high, when it turns about.

Whilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

Whineth, Forrester (say an Oxer whineth, when she makes a loud noise, or cry.

Whinny, a sort of herb, otherwise called *Wort* or *Wortshib*. See *Furs*.

Whistaff, in Navigation, is that strong piece of Wood the Helmsman hath always in his hand.

Whitaker, the North-east Point of the Fiat of the small Shore, called the Middle-Middle-Ground.

Whiteheart Silver, see *Blackton Forreft*.

Whiting, the Name of a Sand that lies over against the Town of *Oxford*, North-East, and by North, and South-West and by South, being Three Miles and a half in length, and three Cables length in breadth.

White-sparres, certain Esquires made by the King.

Whitlow grass, (*Paronychia*) an herb so called from its efficacy against Felons, and Whitlows, it is otherwise called *Nailwort*.

Whitsunside, as it were the time of the white Sun: Also *Whitunday*, seemeth to signify as much as *Sacred Sunday*; from the Saxon word *Whied*, i. e. Sacred; being a certain Feast, celebrated in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery Tongues; it is called in *Greek* *Pentecost*, as being the Fiftieth Day from the Resurrection.

Whole-chase Boots, large hunting, or winter riding Boots; summer riding-boots being called *Demichace*.

Wholesome Ship, in Navigation, is a Ship that will try Hull, and ride well at Anchor.

Whoodings, Planks which are joyned, and fastened along the Ships sides, into the Stern.

Whye.

Whorl-bat, (in Latin *Cestus*) a certain Game or exercise among the Ancients, wherein they whiled leaden Plummetts at one another.

Whorts, (Lat. *Vaccinia*) see *Bilberies*.

Whor, (in Faulconry) is the fluttering of a Partridge or Pheasant as they rise.

W I

Whicked, void of Piety and all Goodness.

Whicket, a little Door in a great one, sufficient for one Man to enter in at.

Widow, a Woman that has lost her Husband.

Widower, a Man that has lost his Wife.

Wigornia, the chief City of *Worcestershire*, commonly called *Worcester*; the Britains called it *Cac-mangan*, and *Caeu guaranton*, the Saxons *Worcegastler*; it was set on fire in the Year 1041, by *Harly Gme* the *Dane*, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Hufcarles*; it was also very much harassed in the time of the Civil Wars in King *Stephen's* Reign; but soon after it flourished again with greater splendour than before.

Wild water cresset, (*Cardamine*) an Herb, called otherwise *Ladies-mock*, and *Cuckow-flower*.

Wild Williams, a sort of herb called in Latin *Armararia*.

Willfred, (Sax.) much Peace, a proper Name of Men.

Saint *Willfrid's* Needle, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkshire*, wherein Womens Honesties were in times past tried: For such as were chaste, did easily pass through, but such as had been faulty, were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

Will, the second faculty of the Soul, which inclines to do good or evil, which the Understanding has given it to know. Also the Faculty, Desire or Resolution which we have to do a thing. Also the last Bequests of a Dying Man, wherein he declares what he would have done after his Death.

William, (*Dutch* *Wilhelm*) the proper Name of a Man, the word signifying a Defence to many, or well armed on the head.

Willow weed, or *Willow herb*, see *Loof-strife*.

Wilson, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principal Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination; and of which there is a received tradition, that before it was destroyed by the siege of the Emperors *Maud*, it contained 15 or 16 Parish Churches, whereof there is now but one remaining. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, wherein *Woolstan* being stiled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, that is to say, of *Wilton*. Here in a very bloody Battel, *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*, overcame *Bornwulph*, King of *Mercia*, in the Year of Salvation, Eight Hundred Twenty and One; here also, about Fifty Years after, King *Elfred* joyning Battel with

the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst: Close adjoining to the Town, standeth a fair and noble Structure, formerly an Abby, but now the chief seat of the Earls of *Pembroke*, and commonly known by the Name of *Wilton house*.

Wimple, a plaited Linnen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks: Also, a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (Sax.) sacred Peace, a proper Name.

Winchester, see *Venia*.

Windlass, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the Ship to the other, close about the Stem.

Windsore, a Town in *Barkshire*, by the Saxons called *Windle-shore*; haply from the Winding Shore. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the Third, who in this Castle held Prisoners at the same time, *John King of France*, and *David King of Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which he wore in the word Knight; there is likewise a Magnificent Church, begun by the same King, and consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finish'd by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Wind, Air agitated by a hot and dry exhalation, issuing with impetuosity out of the Entrails of the Earth; but chiefly from the Cavities of Mountains.

The *Wind* varies, in Navigation, it signifies that it shifts from Point to Point.

Windward-Tide, is when the Tide runs against the Stream.

To mind a Ship, to bring her Head about.

How minds the Ship, that is, upon what point of the Compass does she lie with her Head.

To mind up, to pluck up with a Pulley.

Wine, a Liquor drawn from the Juice of Grapes, and which intoxicates those that drink too much of it.

Winefrid, the Name of an ancient British Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her Head was cut off by *Craadacus*, there sprung up in the same place, the Well, which at this Day is called *Saint Winefrid's* Well; and that *Benno* the Priest joynd her Head again to her Body. It is also the proper Name of divers Women, the word signifying in the Saxon Tongue, an obtainer of Peace.

Wing that Partridge, that Quail, that is, cut 'em up.

Winged, a term in Botanicks; or Herbarism, those Herbs or Plants are said to be winged, which resemble the form of a Wing.

Winter cherry, see *Alkakegi*.

Winter green, (*Pyrola*) a sort of herb so called, from its flourishing in Winter.

Wimmsfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great Victory which *Osma* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda* King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedsteel, see *Tanet*.

Wire, Copper or Steel drawn out into long Threads for many uses.

Wires,

Wires, in Botanicks, are those long Threads, which running from Strawberries, and such like, fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

Wisard, a Witch, a cunning Man, one that relleth where things are that were lost; some think it comes from the Saxon word *Witega*, i. e. a Prophet.

Wise-acre, the same from the Dutch words *Waer*, i. e. truth, and *Sagen*, i. e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a Fool.

Wymar, the chief City of the Dutchy of *Me-gapolis*, in the Circle of lower Saxony.

Wytall, a Cuckold, that wits all, i. e. knows all, i. e. knows that he is so.

Witchcraft, a certain evil Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehensions of Men: It cometh from the Dutch word *Witchelen*, i. e. to divin', or guess; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmacia*, i. e. the art of making Poisons.

Withernam (from the Dutch words *Winter*, i. e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common-Law, when a Distress is taken, and driven into a Hold, or out of the Country, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the Party distressed.

Withers, (a term in Horsemanship) the Ligature, or Bone in the extreme part of the Neck of the Horse, near the Saddle-bow.

W O

Wood, a certain Herb wherewith Cloth is dyed blue; it is called in Latin *Guadam*, *Gloßum*, or *Pastellum*. With the Juice of this Weed the ancient Britains used to paint their Bodies; especially their Faces, with the most frightful Figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in Wars.

Woden, a certain Idol worshipp'd by the ancient Saxons, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the God of Battel; whence the Fourth Day of the week came to be called *Woden-day*, or *Wednesday*. Hence also *Wood*, that signifies mad, or frantic: Old English.

Wodensburgh, (i. e. the Burgh, or Town of *Woden*, the above-named Idol:) a Village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the Year Five Hundred and Ninety, *Cesarin* King of the West Saxons, was in a bloody Battel vanquish'd by the Britains, and forced to end his Days in exile.

Wald, or *Weld*, a sort of Herb otherwise called *Dyes weed*, and by *Virgil*, and *Pliny*, *Lutea*; by *Matthiolus*, *Pseudobralium*, and *Vitruvius*, *Luteum*.

Walds, (Sax.) Mountains or Hills without Woods; whence: that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward, beyond the *Waken*, call'd the *Wald* of *Leicestershire*, as being Hilly without Woods.

Walds base, see *Aconium*.

Walds head, see *Waldshead*.

Wolfsenbul, the seat of the Dukes of *Brandenwick*, in that part of *Germany* which is call'd the Circle of *Saxony*.

Wologda, a Province of the Empire of *Russia*, bordering upon *Casjan*.

Wolvs teeth, are two Teeth growing in the upper Jaw of a Horse, next to the grinding Teeth, which hinder him from grinding his Mear, so as he less it fall unchewed.

Wood, (old word) mad.

Woodbine, (*Periclitianum*, *Carpifolium*, *Silve Mater*, *Lilium inter Spinas*) a sort of spreading Plant, bearing a fragrant Flower, and wherewith oft-times Walls and Arbours are invested. It is commonly called *Honey-suckle*.

Woodgeld, a term in Law, and signifies the gathering or cutting of Wood in the Forest, or Money paid for the same to the Forrester.

Woodloose, a sort of little Insect, or Vermin, otherwise called a *Chinch* or *Pinefly*, and by some a *Wall-louse*, in Lat. *Cimex*; it is said to breed in Chaff, old Wood, or Paper, (sometimes in Plastered Walls, and Posts of Bedsteads, by its venomous biting, it raiseth Blisters, and painful Tumours in the Skin, and being kill'd, sends forth a stinking Smell.

Woodmote, (Sax.) a term in Law, it is the old Name of that Court, that is now called the Court of Attachments.

Wood-Savay, (*Trifolium Acetosium*, *Acetosella*, *Allelob.*, and *Lamb's*) an Herb much of the same temperature as the common Sorrel, and of great efficacy in all pestifential Dileases.

Wood-Rough, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Asperula*.

Woodstock, (Sax.) a woody Place) a Town in *Oxfordshire*, where King *Alfred* assembled the States of the Kingdom, and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the first built a very magnificent Royal Palace, in which King *Henry* the Second, that he might keep his Paramour *Rojamund* *Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth, with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Rojamunds* Bower; but it is to utterly effaced, that at this Day it is not to be discerned where it was. In this Town *Giffy Chaucer*, a most famous English Poet was brought up.

Woodward, an Officer of the Forest, whose function is to prevent any Offence of Vert, or Venison done within his Charge; and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verdicter notice of it.

Wood-wax, a sort of Herb called in Latin *Genistilla*.

Woodwinders, those that wind up Pieces of Wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and sold by weight.

Worcester, see *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been sometime an Arch-Bishops Sec.

Wormwood. (*Asymbium*) an Herb to denominated from its efficacy against the Worms.

To *would*, to wind Ropes about a Mast, to keep on a Fish to strengthen it.

W R.

Wyatb, exream Anger.

Wyreab, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle, and the Crest, called also a Torse: Also a Boats Tail, so termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (*French Varech*, *Lat. Naufragium*, and in late-coin'd Latin *versicium*) is, when a Ship periseth at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive: In which case, whatever Goods are cast upon Land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the Soil; but if any Person come to Land, or if either Dog or Cat escape alive, the Goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a Year and a Day.

To *Wreck*, to fulfil. To wreck his Malice, to spend all his Malice upon.

Writ. (*Lat. Breve*, because the intention of it is expounded in few words) signifying in Common Law, the Kings Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the suit of Action; as a Defendant to be summoned; a Distress to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U.

Wulfer, (*Sax.*) hilder, the proper Name of a King of *Mercia*, or *Middle England*, it answers to the Greek Names *Alexius*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfshead, or *Wulfshevel*, a *Saxon* word, signifying *Vulfshead*; the condition of an Out-law, upon whose head the same Price was formerly set, as on a *Wolfs-Head*, to whomsoever should kill him.

Wulfrune Hampton, (from *Wulfrune*, a Devout Woman, who enriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordshire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

W Y.

Wyver, the Name of an Animal, little known otherwise than as it is depicted in Blazonry, and described by *Heralds*; *Gullim's Description* represents it as a sort of flying Serpent, whence it may be derived from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; others, who will have it a sort of Animal called *Viverra*, a Ferret; thence also derive it.

X A.

X Agai, a word used by the *Chinois*, for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth, for they have no Name for God.

Xanthi, a certain People of *Asia*, who were utterly destroyed by *Cyrus* his Lieutenant *Harpagus*.

Xanthium, or the lesser *Burdock*, a Plant which for its pleautnels and rarity is only to be seen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xantippe, the Wife of *Socrates*, a Woman of a very froward and petulant Disposition, insofmuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates*, that he wondred how he could endure to live with her. To which he answered, that he kept her to exercise his Patience at Home, that he might the better bear the petulance of others Abroad.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called also *scamander*.

X E.

Xenophilus, a Musician of *Chalcidia*, whom *Aristoxenus* affirms to have liv'd a Hundred and Five Years in very great Honour, and Worldly Felicity; he is also mentioned by *Pliny* and *Valerius Maximus*.

Xenophon, the Son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, Historian, and expert Captain, he went with an Army of Ten Thousand Men along with *Cyrus* into *Persia*; and after *Cyrus* was slain, brought back his Army with little loss, through many strange Countries, and divers great difficulties and dangers. He was for his Eloquence stiled the Attick Mule, and writ many choice and elegant Books, many whereof are yet extant: Also a Writer of Agriculture, mentioned by *Varro*, and possibly the same with the above-mentioned Philosopher.

Xenfi, is a noble, and chief Province of *China*, the extreme part of *Asia*, and hath been the Seat of almost all the Chinique Emperors, even to the exit of the Family of *Hana*, which happened 264 Years after the Nativity of our Saviour.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or Supreme Ruler in *Barbary*, whence most probably comes our *Sherrif*.

Xerophthalmie, (*Greek*) a certain Disease in the Eyes, which causeth a redness, or soreness, without any running, or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, the Son of *Darius* and *Atossa*, who with an Army of 1000000 Men, and a Navy to vast, that it filled the whole *Hellepont*, and joynd the Two Continents together, was vanquish'd at *Thermopylae*, by 40000 Men; and afterwards in a Sea-Fight at *Salamis* by *Athenians*; and his General, whom he left in *Boetia*, was slain to retire with almost

almost all his Forces cut off. He was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus*, one of his own Captains.

Y Y.

Yxobalsome, (*Greek*) a certain sweet Wood, whereof Balm is produced.

Y A.

Yacht, a sort of Ship built rather for swiftness and pleasure, than for Merchandile or Warlike Service; whence *Skinner* inclines to derive it from the *Dutch Jaghen*, to hunt, as it were a hunting Ship; but more natural seems his Allusion to the *Greek* word *Yacht*.

Yare, ready, prompt.

Yarland, a certain quantity of Land, called in *Saxon* *Gylander*, in *Latin* *Purgata Terre*. In some Places it is 20 Acres of Land, in some 24, and in others 30.

Yarrow, see *Hillefoil*.

To *Yare*, among Navigators, is said of a Ship when it seems to reel or totter, *i. e.* to incline sometimes one way, sometimes another; of which word *Skinner* skews a derivation from the *Dutch* word *Yewen*, to *oscitate*.

Y B.

Yael, an old *British* proper Name of a Man.

Yare and a Day, a time that determining a Right in many Cases, as in Case of *Astray*, which if the Owner challenge it not within that time, it is forfeit.

Yare, Day and Waste, Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he challenges the Profits of the Lands and Tenements of those that are attainted of Pety Treason and Felony, for a Year and a Day, and may at last waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, plough up the Meadows, except the Lord of the Mannor compound for the waste.

Yeoman, an *English* Freeman born, that may dispend Forty Shillings a Year, of his own Free Land.

Yca, a Name formerly given to the Kings of *Peru*, and the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or of the Blood Royal.

Y O.

Yoke, in Navigation, is when the Sea is so rough, that Men cannot govern the helm with their Heads, then they scale a Block to the Helm on each side at the end, and reeving two, falls through them like Gunners tackles, brings them

to the Ship's sides, and so they steer with more ease.

Yonker, a Lusty Lad: *Yonkers* are the Young Men in a Ship called Fore-mast-Men, whose Office it is to take in the Top-sails, furl, and sling the Main-sail bowling, or trying, and take their turn at Relem.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youtbort, a kind of Plant, called in *Latin*, *Ros Solis*.

Y T.

Ytel, (*British*) a proper Name, contracted from the *Greek* *Euthalvus*, *i. e.* very flourishing.

Y U.

Yuba, a Herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make Bread.

Yule, or *Gule* of *August*, *Lammus-day*, or the first Day of *August*, possibly, as some think, from the *Dutch* *Geheil*, a Festival; which Word taken alone, is by *Synecdoche*, particularly applied to the Feast of *Christmas*, as the principal Feast of all; but joynd with another word, denotes that particular Feast; and as the first *Etimology* seems most proper to the word *Gule*, so *Yule*, may upon the same account be better derived from the *Lat.* *Yubilum*; but the reason why some derive *Gule* from *Gentula* a Throat, see in *Gule*.

Ywoory, the Tooth, or rather an Elephants Weapon of Defence, in the shape of a long Horn, that grows on each side of his Trunk. It is much used by Carvers and Turners, to make little Knick-knacks, for the furnishing of Studies and Closets.

Z A.

Zabulon, or *Zebulon*, (*Heb.*) a dwelling Place, *Z Jacob's* Tenth Son, from whom descended one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Zachariah, (*Heb.*) mindful of the Lord, the Son and Successor of *Jeroboam*, King of *Israel*, slain by the Usurper *Shallum*; also the Name of several other mentioned in the old Testament, also the Father of *St. John* the Baptist; also of late Ages, a Name not unrequently known in Christendom.

Zachymbus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achata*; now called *Zante*. The *Currants* that come from this Island are accounted the best. Over the Town-Hall of the chief Town of the Island is inscribed this Distich.

Hic locus edit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat; Nequissimam, facem, crimina, sacra, probos.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practis'd Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zagatati, that Province or Kingdom of *Asiatick Tartary*, whose chief City is *Samarcand*, the Residence of the great *Tamerlane*.

Zagaye, a sort of Javelin used among the *Moors*, and which they dart with their Hands on Horseback with great Agility.

Zaleucus, a famous Lawgiver among the *Locricians*, who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his Son hapning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfil the Law, and mitigate his Sons Punishment, caused one of his Sons Eyes to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the Son of *Ninus*, and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zamorin, the Supreme Title among the *Malabars*, equivalent to that of King or Emperor among us.

Zany, (*French*) one that in ridiculous manner imitates other Mens Actions, to stir up Laughter.

Z E.

Zea, a sort of small Grain, called in *English Spelt*, whereof the Ancients made a sort of Drink called *Absara*.

Zeal, an earnest Passion for any thing, more especially for Religion and our Country.

Zechine, (*Ital*) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about Seven Shillings, Six Pence, Sterling.

Zedekiah, or **Zedekiah**, (*Heb. the Justice of the Lord*) the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*, and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whose stead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and his Name changed to *Zedekiah*, which before was *Mattaniah*, but at the last he rebelling, *Jerusalem* was sack'd, and he carried bound, (and his Eyes put out) to *Babylon*.

Zedoary, (*Greek Zedrae, Arab. Zerumbeth*) an Aromatic Grain very like Ginger, but of a better Scent, and nothing near so biting, a hot and dry Plant, growing in the Woods of *Malabar* in the *Indies*.

Zeilon, or **Ceylon**, an Island in the *East Indies*, 250 Miles in length, and 140 in breadth, abounding with all sorts of rich Spices, and whose Coast abounds with excellent Pearl, which the Natives fish for Yearly in *March* and *April*: It is taken by some of the best modern Geographers, for that which was anciently called *Ta probane*.

Zelus, (*Greek*) one that is envious or jealous of anothers Actions; also one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (*Greek*) Jealousie.

Zenith, (*Arab*) the vertical point, or that point

of Heaven which is directly over our Heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous *Greek* Philosopher, who was the first Author of the Sect of the Stoicks: He strangled himself in the 72 Year of his Age, after he had broke his Finger, by hitting it against a Stone.

Zephyrus, the West-wind, so called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins Favonius*, and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew Measure, containing Nine Luches.

Zerubbabel, or **Zerobabel**, (*Hebrew*) repugnant to Confucius, the Son of *Peisabab*, mentioned in the first *Chronicles*; also the Son of *Shealtiel*, the last of whom was eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which he performed, in spite of all opposition.

Zeuza, (*Greek, a joining together*) a Grammatical Figure of Construction, in which a Verb answering to divers Nominative Cases, (or Adjective to divers Substantives) is reduc'd to the one expressly, to the other by Supplement, as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia*; if the Verb be expressed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu* (and so likewise is the Adjective) if in the middle *Meozeugma*, as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end *Hypozeugma*, as *Ego & tu Dormis*. **Zeugma** is also made Three ways, 1. In Person, as *Ego & tu stules*. 2. In gender, as *Mariatus & uxor est Irata*. 3. In Number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*.

Zeuxis, the most famous Painter of *Greece*, he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with so much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them, to peck at them; wherat he grew very angry at his own work, saying, that if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peck at them for fear of the Boy.

Zimri, (*Heb. a Sing or Singing*) an Urrper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, having first slain his Master *Elah* the Son of *Basabab*.

Z O.

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and sixty in length, and dividing the Sphere obliquely into two parts, it containeth the Twelve Signs, which are called *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces*; through the whole length of this Circle runneth a Line just in the middle, which is called the *Ecliptick Line*, or the Path-way of the Sun, because in that Line the Sun performeth its course; and vulgarly this *Ecliptick* is, by way of *Synecdoche*, used for the *Zodiack* itself. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the *Greek Zodion*.

Zodion, because of the representation of sundry Animals, which it containeth; in *Latin* it is called *Signifer*.

Zone, (*Greek*) a Belt or Girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by Maids about their Middle, when they were near Marriage, which the Husband untied the first Night of their Marriage: Also a Soldier's Belt: Also in Cosmography, it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser Circles, whereof there are Five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone*, included between the *Tropicks*; the *Two Temperate Zones*, included between the *Tropicks* and the *Polar Circles*, and the *Two Frigid Zones*, which are included between the *Polar Circles*, and the *Poles* themselves.

Zoography, (*Greek*) a description of Beasts, a painting of any kind of Animals.

Zoophytes, (*Greek*) certain Substances, which partake of the nature, partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called *Plant-Animals*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventor of Magic among the *Perthians*.

Zorobabel, see *Zerubbabel*.

Z U.

Zubal, one of the *Philippine* Islands, where the great Discoverer *Magellan* ended all his Travels, with his Life.

Zug, one of the Seven Catholick Cantons of *Switzerland*, the rest being *Lucern, Friburg, Solothurn, Uri, Unterwalden*, and *Schwitz*.

Zurich Tigurum, one of the Four Protestant Cantons; the other Three *Rearn, Basli*, and *Schaffhausen*.

Zuyphen, one of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and among them one of the Eight united.

Zweibrucken, a Dukedom in the lower Palatinate, otherwise called *Deux Pons*.

Z Y.

Zygaetes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Plato* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish'd *Proserpina*.

Zygomatie, (*Greek*) a thin muscle, resembling a Membrane, interlaced with Fleehy Fibres, which belong both to the Cheeks and Lips; it is called in *Latin Detrahens quadratum*, among Anatomists.

Zygnate, (*Greek*) one appointed to look to Weights, a Clerk of a Market.

Zyphus, was a Place where the Wrestlers exercis'd; so call'd, because they made their Skins to be crasp'd and rubb'd smooth, to make the Sweat fall, and to render their Bodies more slippery; that their Adversaries might have the less hold of 'em, when they clos'd.

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